26—4

LIBRARY
OF THE
Theological Seminary,
PRINCETON, N. J.
Rare books
Case, SCC
Shelf, 1172
Book, v. 1

A

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE:

IN WHICH

The WORDS are deduced from their ORIGINALS,

Explained in their DIFFERENT MEANINGS,

AND

Authorized by the NAMES of the WRITERS in whose Works they are found.

Abstracted from the FOLIO EDITION,

By SAMUEL JOHNSON, A.M.

To which is prefixed,

A GRAMMAR of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

In TWO VOLUMES.

VOL I.

LONDON,

Printed for J. KNAPTON; C. HITCH and L. HAWES; A. MILLAR; R. and J. DODSLEY; and M. and T. LONGMAN.

MDCCLVI.

THE

PREFACE.

HAVING been long employed in the ſtudy and cultivation of the Engliſh language, I lately publiſhed a dictionary like thoſe compiled by the academies of Italy and France, for the uſe of ſuch as aſpire to exactneſs of criticiſm or elegance of ſtyle.

But it has been ſince conſidered that works of that kind are by no means neceſſary to the greater number of readers, who, ſeldom intending to write or preſuming to judge, turn over books only to amuſe their leiſure, and to gain degrees of knowledge ſuitable to lower characters, or neceſſary to the common buſineſs of life: theſe know not any other uſe of a dictionary than that of adjuſting orthography, or explaining terms of ſcience or words of infrequent occurrence, or remote derivation.

For theſe purpoſes many dictionaries have been written by different authors, and with different degrees of ſkill; but none of them have yet fallen into my hands by which even the loweſt expectations could be ſatisfied. Some of their authors wanted induſtry, and others literature: ſome knew not their own defects, and others were too idle to ſupply them.

For this reaſon a ſmall dictionary appeared yet to be wanting to common readers: and, as I may without arrogance claim to myſelf a longer acquaintance with the lexicography of our language than any other writer has had, I ſhall hope to be conſidered as having more experience at leaſt than moſt of my predeceſſors, and as more likely to accommodate the nation with a vocabulary of daily uſe. I therefore offer to the publick an abſtract or epitome of my former work.

In

In comparing this with other dictionaries of the ſame kind it will be found to have ſeveral advantages.

I. It contains many words not to be found in any other.

II. Many barbarous terms and phraſes by which other dictionaries may vitiate the ſtyle are rejected from this.

III. The words are more correctly ſpelled, partly by attention to their etymology, and partly by obſervation of the practice of the beſt authors.

IV. The etymologies and derivations, whether from foreign languages or from native roots, are more diligently traced, and more diſtinctly noted.

V. The ſenſes of each word are more copiouſly enumerated, and more clearly explained.

VI. Many words occurring in the elder authors, ſuch as Spenſer, Shakeſpeare, and Milton, which had been hitherto omitted, are here carefully inſerted; ſo that this book may ſerve as a gloſſary or expoſitory index to the poetical writers.

VII. To the words, and to the different ſenſes of each word, are ſubjoined from the large dictionary the names of thoſe writers by whom they have been uſed; ſo that the reader who knows the different periods of the language, and the time of its authors, may judge of the elegance or prevalence of any word, or meaning of a word; and without recurring to other books, may know what are antiquated, what are unuſual, and what are recommended by the beſt authority.

The words of this dictionary, as oppoſed to others, are more diligently collected, more accurately ſpelled, more faithfully explained, and more authentically aſcertained. Of an abſtract it is not neceſſary to ſay more; and I hope, it will not be found that truth requires me to ſay leſs.

GRAMMAR

OF THE

ENGLISH TONGUE.

GRAMMAR, which is *the art of uſing words properly*, compriſes four parts; Orthography, Etymology, Syntax, and Proſody.

In this diviſion and order of the parts of grammar I follow the common grammarians, without enquiring whether a fitter diſtribution might not be found. Experience has long ſhown this method to be ſo diſtinct as to obviate confuſion, and ſo comprehenſive as to prevent any inconvenient omiſſions. I likewiſe uſe the terms already received, and already underſtood, though perhaps others more proper might ſometimes be invented. Sylburgius, and other innovators, whoſe new terms have ſunk their learning into neglect, have left ſufficient warning againſt the trifling ambition of teaching arts in a new language.

ORTHOGRAPHY is *the art of combining letters into ſyllables, and ſyllables into words*. It therefore teaches previouſly the form and ſound of letters.

The letters of the Engliſh language are,

Roman.		Italick.		Old Engliſh.		Name.
A	a	*A*	*a*	𝔄	a	*a*
B	b	*B*	*b*	𝔅	b	*be*
C	c	*C*	*c*	ℭ	c	*ſee*
D	d	*D*	*d*	𝔇	d	*dee*
E	e	*E*	*e*	𝔈	e	*e*
F	f	*F*	*f*	𝔉	f	*eff*
G	g	*G*	*g*	𝔊	g	*jee*
H	h	*H*	*h*	ℌ	h	*aitch*
I	i	*I*	*i*		i	*i* (or *ja*
J	j	*J*	*j*	𝔍	j	*j* conſon.
K	k	*K*	*k*	𝔎	k	*ka*
L	l	*L*	*l*	𝔏	l	*el*
M	m	*M*	*m*	𝔐	m	*em*
N	n	*N*	*n*	𝔑	n	*en*
O	o	*O*	*o*	𝔒	o	*o*
P	p	*P*	*p*	𝔓	p	*pee*
Q	q	*Q*	*q*	𝔔	q	*cue*
R	r	*R*	*r*	ℜ	r	*ar*
S	ſs	*S*	*ſs*	𝔖	ſs	*eſs*
T	t	*T*	*t*	𝔗	t	*tee*
U	u	*U*	*u*		u	*u* (or *va*
V	v	*V*	*v*	𝔙	v	*v* conſon.
W	w	*W*	*w*	𝔚	w	double *u*
X	x	*X*	*x*	𝔛	x	*ex*
Y	y	*Y*	*y*	𝔜	p	*wy*
Z	z	*Z*	*z*	ℨ	z	*zed*, more commonly *izzard* or *uzzard*, that is, *ſ hard*.

To theſe may be added certain combinations of letters univerſally uſed in printing; as ct, ſt, fl, ſl, ſb, ſk, ff, ffi, fi, ffi, ffi, ffl, and &, or *and per ſe, and*. *ct, ſt, fl, ſl, ſb, ſk, ff, ffl, fi, ffi, ffl, &.* ct, ſt, fl, ſl, ff, ffl, fi, ffi, ffl, &.

Our letters are commonly reckoned twenty-four, becauſe anciently *i* and *j*, as well as *u* and *v*, were expreſſed by the ſame character; but as thoſe letters, which had always different powers, have now different forms, our alphabet may be properly ſaid to conſiſt of twenty-ſix letters.

None of the ſmall conſonants have a double form, except *ſ*, *s*; of which *ſ* is uſed in the beginning and middle, and *s* at the end.

Vowels are five, a, e, i, o, u.

Such is the number generally received; but for i it is the practice to write *y* in the end of words, as *thy*, *holy*; before *i*, as from *die*, *dying*; from *beautify*, *beautifying*; in the words *ſays*, *days*, *eyes*; and in words derived from the Greek, and written originally with υ, as *ſyſtem*, σύστημα, *ſympathy*, συμπάθεια.

For *u* we often write *w* after a vowel, to make a diphthong; as *raw, grew, view, vow, flowing, lowneſs.*

The ſounds of all the letters are various.

In treating on the letters, I ſhall not, like ſome other grammarians, enquire into the original of their form as an antiquarian; nor into their formation and prolation by the organs of ſpeech, as a mechanick, anatomiſt, or phyſiologiſt; nor into the properties and gradation of ſounds, or the elegance or harſhneſs of particular combinations, as a writer of univerſal and tranſcendental grammar. I conſider the Engliſh alphabet only as it is Engliſh; and even in this narrow view I follow the example of former grammarians, perhaps with more reverence than judgment, becauſe by writing in Engliſh I ſuppoſe my reader already acquainted with the Engliſh language; and becauſe of ſounds in general it may be obſerved, that words are unable to deſcribe them. An account therefore of the primitive and ſimple letters is uſeleſs almoſt alike to thoſe who know their ſound, and thoſe who know it not.

Of VOWELS.

A.

A has three ſounds, the ſlender, open, and broad.

A ſlender is found in moſt words, as *face, mane*; and in words ending in *ation*, as *creation, ſalvation, generation.*

The *a* ſlender is the proper Engliſh *a*, called very juſtly by Erpenius, in his Arabick Grammar, *a Anglicum cum e miſtum*, as having a middle ſound between the open *a* and the *e*. The French have a ſimilar ſound in the word *pais*, and in their *e* maſculine.

A open is the *a* of the Italian, or nearly reſembles it; as *father, rather, congratulate, fancy, glaſs.*

A broad reſembles the *a* of the German; as *all, wall, call.*

Many words pronounced with *a* broad were anciently written with *au*, as *fault, mault*; and we ſtill ſay *fault, vault.* This was probably the Saxon ſound, for it is yet retained in the northern dialects, and in the ruſtick pronunciation; as *maun* for *man*, *haund* for *hand.*

The ſhort *a* approaches to the *a* open, as *graſs.*

The long *a*, if prolonged by *e* at the end of the word, is always ſlender, as *graze, fame.*

A forms a diphthong only with *i* or *y*, and *u* or *w*. *Ai* or *ay*, as in *plain, wain, gay, clay*, has only the ſound of the long and ſlender *a*, and differs not in the pronunciation from *plane, wane.*

Au or *aw* has the ſound of the German *a*, as *raw, naughty.*

Æ is ſometimes found in Latin words not completely naturaliſed or aſſimilated, but is no Engliſh diphthong; and is more properly expreſſed by ſingle *e*, as *Ceſar, Æneas.*

E.

E is the letter which occurs moſt frequently in the Engliſh language.

E is long, as in *ſcēne*; or ſhort, as in *cĕllar, ſeparate, cĕlebrate, mĕn, thĕn.*

It is always ſhort before a double conſonant, or two conſonants, *relĕnt, mĕdlar, rĕptile, ſĕrpĕnt, cellar, ceſſation, blĕſſing, fell, fĕlling, dĕbt.*

E is always mute at the end of a word, except in monoſyllables that have no other vowel, as *the*; or proper names, as *Penelope, Phebe, Derbe*; being uſed to modify the foregoing conſonant, as *ſince, once, hedge, oblige*; or to lengthen the preceding vowel, as *băn, bāne*; *căn, cāne*; *pĭn, pīne*; *tŭn, tūne*; *rŏb, rōbe*; *pŏp, pōpe*; *fir, fīre*; *cŭr, cūre*; *tŭb, tūbe.*

Almoſt all words which now terminate in conſonants ended anciently in *e*, as *year, yeare*; *wildneſs, wildneſſe*; which *e* probably had the force of the French *e* feminine, and conſtituted a ſyllable with its aſſociate conſonant; for, in old editions, words are ſometimes divided thus, *clea-re, fel-le, knowledge.* This *e* was perhaps for a time vocal or ſilent in poetry as convenience required; but it has been long wholly mute. Camden calls it the ſilent *e.*

It

It does not always lengthen the foregoing vowel, as *glŏve*, *līve*, *gĭve*.

It has sometimes in the end of words a sound obscure, and scarcely perceptible, as *open*, *shapen*, *shotten*, *thistle*, *participle*, *metre*, *lucre*.

E forms a diphthong with *a*; as *near*; with *i*, as *dein*, *receive*; and with *u* or *w*, as *new*, *flew*.

Ea sounds like *e* long, as *mean*; or like *ee*, as *dear*, *clear*, *near*.

Ei is sounded like *e* long, as *seize*, *perceiving*.

Eu sounds as *u* long and soft.

E, *a*, *u* are combined in *beauty* and its derivatives, but have only the sound of *u*.

E may be said to form a diphthong by reduplication, as *agree*, *sleeping*.

Eo is found in *yeomen*, where it is sounded as *e* short; and in *people*, where it is pronounced like *ee*.

I.

I has a sound long, as *fīne*; and short, as *fĭn*.

That is eminently observable in *i*, which may be likewise remarked in other letters, that the short sound is not the long sound contracted, but a sound wholly different.

The long sound in monosyllables is always marked by the *e* final, as *thĭn*, *thīne*.

I is often sounded before *r* as a short *u*; as *flirt*, *first*, *shirt*.

It forms a diphthong only with *e*, as *field*, *shield*, which is sounded as the double *ee*; except *friend*, which is sounded as *frĕnd*.

I is joined with *eu* in *lieu*, and *ew* in *view*; which triphthongs are sounded as the open *u*.

O.

O is long, as *bōne*, *obedient*, *corrōding*; or short, as *blŏck*, *knock*, *ŏblique*, *lŏll*.

Women is pronounced *wimen*.

The short *o* has sometimes the sound of a close *u*, as *son*, *come*.

O coalesces into a diphthong with *a*, as *moan*, *groan*, *approach*; *oa* has the sound of *o* long.

O is united to *e* in some words derived from Greek, as *œconomy*; but *oe* being not an English diphthong, they are better written as they are sounded, with only *e*, *economy*.

With *i*, as *oil*, *soil*, *moil*, *noisome*.

This coalition of letters seems to unite the sounds of the two letters as far as two sounds can be united without being destroyed, and therefore approaches more nearly than any combination in our tongue to the notion of a diphthong.

With *o*, as *boot*, *hoot*, *cooler*; *oo* has the sound of the Italian *u*.

With *u* or *w*, as *our*, *power*, *flower*; but in some words has only the sound of *o* long, as in *soul*, *bowl*, *sow*, *grow*. These different sounds are used to distinguish different significations; as *bow*, an instrument for shooting; *bow*, a depression of the head; *sow*, the she of a boar; *sow*, to scatter seed: *bowl*, an orbicular body; *bowl*, a wooden vessel.

Ou is sometimes pronounced like *o* soft, as *court*; sometimes like *o* short, as *cough*; sometimes like *u* close, as *could*; or *u* open, as *rough*, *tough*; which use only can teach.

Ou is frequently used in the last syllable of words which in Latin end in *or*, and are made English, as *honour*, *labour*, *favour*, from *honor*, *labor*, *favor*.

Some late innovators have ejected the *u*, without considering that the last syllable gives the sound neither of *or* nor *ur*, but a sound between them, if not compounded of both; besides that they are probably derived to us from the French nouns in *eur*, as *honneur*, *faveur*.

U.

U is long in *ūse*, *confūsion*; or short, as *ŭs*, *confŭsion*.

It coalesces with *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*; but has rather in these combinations

the force of the *w* consonant, as *quaff*, *queſt*, *quit*, *quite*, *languiſh*; sometimes in *ui* the *i* loſes its sound, as in *juice*. It is sometimes mute before *a*, *e*, *i*, *y*, as *guard*, *gueſt*, *guiſe*, *buy*.

U is followed by *e* in *virtue*, but the *e* has no sound.

Ue is sometimes mute at the end of a word, in imitation of the French, as *prorogue*, *ſynagogue*, *plague*, *vague*, *harangue*.

Y.

Y is a vowel, which, as Quintilian obſerves of one of the Roman letters, we might want without inconvenience, but that we have it. It ſupplies the place of *i* at the end of words, as *thy*; before an *i*, as *dying*; and is commonly retained in derivative words where it was part of a diphthong in the primitive; as *deſtroy*, *deſtroyer*; *betray*, *betrayed*, *betrayer*; *pray*, *prayer*; *jay*, *jayer*; *day*, *days*.

Y being the Saxon vowel ȳ, which was commonly uſed where *i* is now put, occurs very frequently in all old books.

General Rules.

A vowel in the beginning or middle ſyllable, before two conſonants, is commonly ſhort, as *opportunity*.

In monoſyllables a ſingle vowel before a ſingle conſonant is ſhort, as *flag*, *frog*.

Of CONSONANTS.

B.

B has one unvaried ſound, ſuch as it obtains in other languages.

It is mute in *debt*, *debtor*, *ſubtle*, *doubt*, *lamb*, *limb*, *dumb*, *thumb*, *climb*, *comb*, *womb*.

It is uſed before *l* and *r*, as *black*, *brown*.

C.

C has before *e* and *i* the ſound of *ſ*; as *ſincerely*, *centrick*, *century*, *circular*, *ciſtern*, *city*, *ſiccity*: before *a*, *o*, and *u*, it ſounds like *k*, as *calm*, *concavity*, *copper*, *incorporate*, *curioſity*, *concupiſcence*.

C might be omitted in the language without loſs, ſince one of its ſounds might be ſupplied by *ſ*, and the other by *k*, but that it preſerves to the eye the etymology of words, as *face* from *facies*, *captive* from *captivus*.

Ch has a ſound which is analyſed into *tſh*, as *church*, *chin*, *crutch*. It is the ſame ſound which the Italians give to the *c* ſimple before *i* and *e*, as *citta*, *cerro*.

Ch is ſounded like *k* in words derived from the Greek, as *chymiſt*, *ſcheme*, *choler*. *Arch* is commonly ſounded *ark* before a vowel, as *archangel*; and with the Engliſh ſound of *ch* before a conſonant, as *archbiſhop*.

Ch, in ſome French words not yet aſſimilated, ſounds like *ſh*, as *machine*, *chaiſe*.

C, according to Engliſh orthography, never ends a word; therefore we write *ſtick*, *block*, which were originally *ſticke*, *blocke*, in ſuch words. *C* is now mute.

It is uſed before *l* and *r*, as *clock*, *croſs*.

D

Is uniform in its ſound, as *death*, *diligent*.

It is uſed before *r*, as *draw*, *droſs*; and *w*, as *dwell*.

F.

F, though having a name beginning with a vowel, it is numbered by the grammarians among the ſemivowels, yet has this quality of a mute, that it is commodiouſly ſounded before a liquid, as *flaſk*, *fly*, *freckle*. It has an unvariable ſound, except that *of* is ſometimes ſpoken nearly as *ov*.

G.

G has two ſounds, one hard, as in *gay*, *go*, *gun*; the other ſoft, as in *gem*, *giant*.

At

At the end of a word it is always hard, *ring*, *ſnug*, *ſong*, *frog*.

Before *e* and *i* the ſound is uncertain.

G before *e* is ſoft, as *gem*, *generation*, except in *gear*, *geld*, *geeſe*, *get*, *gewgaw*, and derivatives from words ending in *g*, as *ſinging*, *ſtronger*, and generally before *er* at the end of words, as *finger*.

G is mute before *n*, as *gnaſh*, *ſign*, *foreign*.

G before *i* is hard, as *give*, except in *giant*, *gigantick*, *gibbet*, *gibe*, *giblets*, *giles*, *gill*, *gilliflower*, *gin*, *ginger*, *gingle*, *gipſy*.

Gh in the beginning of a word has the ſound of the hard *g*, as *ghoſtly*; in the middle, and ſometimes at the end, it is quite ſilent, as *though*, *right*, *ſought*, ſpoken *tho'*, *rite*, *ſoute*.

It has often at the end the ſound of *f*, as *laugh*; whence *laughter* retains the ſame ſound in the middle; *cough*, *trough*, *ſough*, *tough*, *enough*, *ſlough*.

It is not to be doubted, but that in the original pronunciation *gh* had the force of a conſonant, deeply guttural, which is ſtill continued among the Scotch.

G is uſed before *h*, *l*, and *r*.

H.

H is a note of aſpiration, and ſhows that the following vowel muſt be pronounced with a ſtrong emiſſion of the breath, as *hat*, *horſe*.

It ſeldom, perhaps never, begins any but the firſt ſyllable, in which it is always ſounded with a full breath, except in *heir*, *herb*, *hoſtler*, *honour*, *humble*, *honeſt*, *humour*, and their derivatives.

J.

J conſonant ſounds uniformly like the ſoft *g*, and is therefore a letter uſeleſs, except in etymology, as *ejaculation*, *jeſter*, *jocund*, *juice*.

K.

K has the ſound of hard *c*, and is uſed before *e* and *i*, where, according to Engliſh analogy, *c* would be ſoft, as *kept*, *king*, *ſkirt*, *ſkeptick*, for ſo it ſhould be written, not *ſceptick*.

It is uſed before *n*, as *knell*, *knot*, but totally loſes its ſound.

K is never doubled; but *c* is uſed before it to ſhorten the vowel by a double conſonant, as *cŏckle*, *pĭckle*.

L.

L has in Engliſh the ſame liquid ſound as in other languages.

The cuſtom is to double the *l* at the end of monoſyllables, as *kill*, *will*, *full*. Theſe words were originally written *kille*, *wille*, *fulle*; and when the *e* firſt grew ſilent, and was afterwards omttied, the *ll* was retained, to give force, according to the analogy of our language, to the foregoing vowel.

L is ſometimes mute, as in *calf*, *half*, *halves*, *calves*, *could*, *would*, *ſhould*, *pſalm*, *talk*, *ſalmon*, *falcon*.

The Saxons, who delighted in guttural ſounds, ſometimes aſpirated the *l* at the beginning of words, as hlæf, *a loaf*, or *bread*; hlaford, *a lord*; but this pronunciation is now diſuſed.

Le at the end of words is pronounced like a weak *el*, in which the *e* is almoſt mute, as *table*, *ſhuttle*.

M.

M has always the ſame ſound, as *murmur*, *monumental*.

N.

N has always the ſame ſound, as *noble*, *manners*.

N is ſometimes mute after *m*, as *damn*, *condemn*, *hymn*.

P.

P has always the ſame ſound, which the Welſh and Germans confound with *B*.

P is

P is sometimes mute, as in *psalm*, and between *m* and *t*, as *tempt*.

Ph is used for *f* in words derived from the Greek, as *philosopher*, *philanthropy*, *Philip*.

Q

Q, as in other languages, is always followed by *u*, and has a sound which our Saxon ancestors well expressed by cp *cw*, as *quadrant*, *queen*, *equestrian*, *quilt*, *enquiry*, *quire*, *quotidian*. *Qu* is never followed by *u*.

Qu is sometimes sounded, in words derived from the French, like *k*, as *conquer*, *liquor*, *risque*, *chequer*.

R.

R has the same rough snarling sound as in other tongues.

The Saxons used often to put *h* before it, as before *l* at the beginning of words.

Rh is used in words derived from the Greek, as *myrrh*, *myrrhine*, *catarrhous*, *rhom*, *rheumatick*, *rhyme*.

Re, at the end of some words derived from the Latin or French, is pronounced like a weak *er*, as *theatre*, *sepulchre*.

S.

S has a hissing sound, as *sibilation*, *sister*.

A single *s* seldom ends any word, except the third person of verbs, as *loves*, *grows*; and the plurals of nouns, as *trees*, *bushes*, *distresses*; the pronouns *this*, *his*, *ours*, *yours*, *us*; the adverb *thus*; and words derived from Latin, as *rebus*, *surplus*; the close being always either in *se*, as *house*, *horse*, or in *ss*, as *grass*, *dress*, *bliss*, *less*, anciently *grasse*, *dresse*.

S single, at the end of words, has a grosser sound, like that of *z*, as *trees*, *eyes*, except *this*, *thus*, *us*, *rebus*, *surplus*.

It sounds like *z* before *ion*, if a vowel goes before, as *intrusion*; and like *sh*, if it follows a consonant, as *conversion*.

It sounds like *z* before *e* mute, as *refuse*, and before *y* final, as *rosy*; and in those words, *bosom*, *desire*, *wisdom*, *prison*, *prisoner*, *present*, *present*, *damsel*, *casement*.

It is the peculiar quality of *s*, that it may be sounded before all consonants, except *x* and *z*, in which *s* is comprised, *x* being only *ks*, and *z* a hard or gross *s*. This *s* is therefore termed by grammarians *sæ potestatis litera*; the reason of which the learned Dr. Clarke erroneously supposed to be, that in some words it might be doubled at pleasure. Thus we find in several languages:

Σείνυμι, *scatter*, *sdegno*, *sdrucciolo*, *sfavellare*, σφίγξ, *sgombrare*, *sgranare*, *shake*, *slumber*, *smell*, *shrife*, *space*, *splendour*, *spring*, *squeeze*, *shrew*, *slip*, *strength*, *stramen*, *sventura*, *swell*.

S is mute in *isle*, *island*, *demesne*, *viscount*.

T.

T has its customary sound, as *take*, *temptation*.

Ti before a vowel has the sound of *si*, as *salvation*, except an *s* goes before, as *question*, excepting likewise derivatives from *y*, as *mighty*, *mightier*.

Th has two sounds; the one soft, as *thus*, *whether*; the other hard, as *thing*, *think*. The sound is soft in these words, *then*, *thence*, and *there*, with their derivatives and compounds, *that*, *these*, *thou*, *thee*, *thy*, *thine*, *their*, *they*, *this*, *these*, *them*, *though*, *thus*, and in all words between two vowels, as *father*, *whether*; and between *r* and a vowel, as *burthen*.

In other words it is hard, as *thick*, *thunder*, *faith*, *faithful*. Where it is softened at the end of a word, an *e* silent must be added, as *breath*, *breathe*; *cloth*, *clothe*.

V.

V has a sound of near affinity to that of *f*, *vain*, *vanity*.

From

From *f* in the Iſlandick alphabet, *v* is only diſtinguiſhed by a diacritical point.

W.

Of *w*, which in diphthongs is often an undoubted vowel, ſome grammarians have doubted whether it ever be a conſonant; and not rather as it is called a double *u* or *ou*, as *water* may be reſolved into *ouater*; but letters of the ſame ſound are always reckoned conſonants in other alphabets: and it may be obſerved, that *w* follows a vowel without any hiatus or difficulty of utterance, as *froſty winter*.

Wh has a ſound accounted peculiar to the Engliſh, which the Saxons better expreſſed by hp, *hw*, as *what*, *whence*, *whiting*; in *whore* only, and ſometimes in *wholeſome*, *wh* is founded like a ſimple *h*.

X.

X begins no Engliſh word; it has the ſound of *ks*, as *axle*, *extraneous*.

Y.

Y, when it follows a conſonant, is a vowel; when it precedes either vowel or diphthong, is a conſonant, as *ye*, *young*. It is thought by ſome to be in all caſes a vowel. But it may be obſerved of *y* as of *w*, that it follows a vowel without any hiatus, as *roſy youth*.

Z.

Z begins no word originally Engliſh; it has the ſound, as its name *izzard* or *ſ hard* expreſſes, of an *ſ* uttered with cloſer compreſſion of the palate by the tongue, as *freeze*, *froze*.

In orthography I have ſuppoſed *orthoepy*, or *juſt utterance of words*, to be included; orthography being only the art of expreſſing certain ſounds by proper characters. I have therefore obſerved in what words any of the letters are mute.

Moſt of the writers of Engliſh grammar have given long tables of words pronounced otherwiſe than they are written, and ſeem not ſufficiently to have conſidered, that of Engliſh, as of all living tongues, there is a double pronunciation, one curſory and colloquial, the other regular and ſolemn. The curſory pronunciation is always vague and uncertain, being made different in different mouths by negligence, unſkilfulneſs, or affectation. The ſolemn pronunciation, though by no means immutable and permanent, is yet always leſs remote from the orthography, and leſs liable to capricious innovation. They have however generally formed their tables according to the curſory ſpeech of thoſe with whom they happened to converſe; and concluding that the whole nation combines to vitiate language in one manner, have often eſtabliſhed the jargon of the loweſt of the people as the model of ſpeech.

For pronunciation the beſt general rule is, to conſider thoſe as the moſt elegant ſpeakers who deviate leaſt from the written words.

There have been many ſchemes offered for the emendation and ſettlement of our orthography, which, like that of other nations, being formed by chance, or according to the fancy of the earlieſt writers in rude ages, was at firſt very various and uncertain, and is yet ſufficiently irregular. Of theſe reformers ſome have endeavoured to accommodate orthography better to the pronunciation, without conſidering that this is to meaſure by a ſhadow, to take that for a model or ſtandard which is changing while they apply it. Others, leſs abſurdly indeed, but with equal unlikelihood of ſucceſs, have endeavoured to proportion the number of letters to that of ſounds, that every ſound may have its own character, and every character a ſingle ſound. Such would be the orthography of a new language to be formed by a ſynod of grammarians upon principles of ſcience. But who can hope to prevail on nations to change their practice, and make all their old books uſeleſs? or what advantage would a new orthography procure equivalent to the confuſion and perplexity of ſuch an alteration?

Some of theſe ſchemes I ſhall however exhibit, which may be uſed according to the diverſities of genius, as a guide to reformers, or terrour to innovators.

One of the firſt who propoſed a ſcheme of regular orthography, was Sir Thomas Smith, ſecretary of ſtate to Queen Elizabeth, a man of real learning, and much practiſed in grammatical diſquiſitions. Had he written the following lines according to his ſcheme, they would have appeared thus.

At length Eraſmus, that great injur'd name,
The glory of the prieſthood, and the ſhame,
Stemm'd the wild torrent of a barb'rous age,
And drove thoſe holy Vandals off the ſtage.

At lengð Eraſmus, ðat great ïngurd nâm,
Ae glorï of ðe prëſthüd, and ðe zâm,
Stemmd ðe wild torrent of a barb'rous âg,
And drov ðös höli Vandals öff ðe ſtâg.

After him another mode of writing was offered by Dr. Gill, the celebrated maſter of St. Paul's ſchool in London; which I cannot repreſent exactly for want of types, but will approach as nearly as I can by means of characters now in uſe ſo as to make it underſtood, exhibiting two ſtanzas of Spenſer in the reformed orthography.

Spenſer, book iii. canto 5.

Unthankful wretch, ſaid he, is this the meed,
With which her ſovereign mercy thou doſt quite?
Thy life ſhe ſaved by her gracious deed;
But thou doſt ween with villanous deſpight,
To blot her honour, and her heav'nly light.
Die, rather die, than ſo diſloyally,
Deem of her high deſert, or ſeem ſo light.
Fair death it is to ſhun more ſhame; then die.
Die, rather die, than ever love diſloyally.
But if to love diſloyalty it be,
Shall I then hate her, that from deathes door
Me brought? ah! far be ſuch reproach from me.
What can I leſs do, than her love therefore,
Sith I her due reward cannot reſtore?
Die, rather die, and dying do her ſerve,
Dying her ſerve, and living her adore.
Thy life ſhe gave, thy life ſhe doth deſerve;
Die, rather die, than ever from her ſervice ſwerve.

Vnþankful wreð, ſaid hj, iz ðis ðe mjd,
Wiþ wio her ſoðerain merſi ðou duſt qujt?
Dj ljf rj ſabed bj her graſius djd;
But ðou duſt wen wil þilenus diſpjt,
Tu blot her honor, and her heunlj liht.
Dj, raðer dj, ðen ſo diſloialj,
Djm of her hiþ dezert, or ſjm ſo liht.
Fair deþ it iz tu run mor rãm; ðen dj.
Dj, raðer dj, ðen ever luþ diſloialj.
But if tu luþ diſloialtj it bj,
Sal I ðen hât her ðat from deðez dor
Mj brouht? ah! far bj ſuo reproo from mj.
Wat kan I leſs du ðen he luþ ðerfor,
Sith I her du reward kanot reſtor?
Dj raðer dj, and djiz du her ſerþ,
Djiz her ſerþ, and hiviz her ador.
Dj ljf rj gáv, ði ljf rj duþ dezerþ;
Dj, raðer di, ðen ever from her ſervis ſwerþ.

Dr. Gill was followed by Charles Butler, a man who did not want an underſtanding which might have qualified him for better employment. He ſeems to have been more ſanguine than his predeceſſors, for he printed his book according to his own ſcheme; which the following ſpecimen will make eaſily underſtood.

But whenſoever you have occaſion to trouble their patience, or to come among them being troubled, it is better to ſtand upon your guard, than to truſt to their gentleneſs. For the ſafeguard of your face, which they have moſt mind unto, provide a purſehood, made of coarſe boultering, to be drawn and knit about your collar, which for more ſafety is to be lined againſt the eminent parts with woollen cloth. Firſt cut a piece about an inch and a half broad, and half a yard long, to reach round by the temples and forehead, from one ear to the other; which being ſowed in his place, join unto it two ſhort pieces of the ſame breadth under the eyes, for the balls of the cheeks, and then ſet another piece about the breadth of a ſhilling againſt the top of the noſe. At other times, when they are not angered, a little piece half a quarter broad, to cover the eyes and parts about them, may ſerve though it be in the heat of the day.

Bet penſcëver you hav' occaſion to trubble ðeir patienc', or to coom among ðem beeing trubled, it is better to ſtand upon your gard, ðan to truſt to ðeir gentlenes. For ðe ſaf'gard of your fac', pio ðey hav' moſt mind' unto, provid' a purſehood, mad' of coorſe boultering, to bee drawn and knit about your collar, pio for mor' saf'ty is to bee lined againſt ð' eminent parts wit woollen clot. Firſt cut a peec' about an inq and a half broad, and half a yard long, to reaq round by ðe temples and for'head, from one ear to ðe oðer; pio beeing ſowed in his plac', join unto it two port peeces of the ſam breadt under ðe eys, for the bals of ðe cheeks, and then ſet an oðer peec' about ðe breadt of a ſilling againſt the top of ðe noſe. At oðer tim's, pen ðey ar' not angered, a little piec' half a quarter broad, to cover ðe eys and parts about them, may ſerve ðowg it be in ðe heat of ðe day. *Butler on the Nature and Properties of Bees*, 1634.

In the time of Charles I. there was a very prevalent inclination to change the orthography; as appears, among other books, in ſuch editions of the works of Milton as were publiſhed by himſelf. Of theſe reformers every man had his own ſcheme; but they agreed in one general deſign of accom-

commodating the letters to the pronunciation, by ejecting such as they thought superfluous. Some of them would have written these lines thus:

——All the erth
Shall then be paradis, far happier place
Than this of Eden, and far happier dais.

Bishop Wilkins afterwards, in his great work of the philosophical language, proposed, without expecting to be followed, a regular orthography; by which the Lord's prayer is to be written thus:

Yur Fáther heitsh art in héven, halloed bi dhyi nám, dhyi cingdym cym, dhyi sill bi dyn in erth as it is in héven, &c.

We have since had no general reformers; but some ingenious men have endeavoured to deserve well of their country, by writing *honor* and *labor* for *honour* and *labour*, *red* for *read* in the preter-tense, *fais* for *fays*, *repete* for *repeat*, *explane* for *explain*, or *declame* for *declaim*. Of these it may be said, that as they have done no good, they have done little harm; both because they have innovated little, and because few have followed them.

ETYMOLOGY.

ETYMOLOGY teaches the deduction of one word from another, and the various modifications by which the sense of the same word is diversified; as *horse*, *horses*; I *love*, I *loved*.

Of the ARTICLE.

The English have two articles, *an* or *a*, and *the*.

AN, A.

A has an indefinite signification, and means *one*, with some reference to more; as, *This is a good book*, that is, *one among the books that are good*. *He was killed by a sword*, that is, *some sword*. *This is a better book for a man than a boy*, that is, *for one of those that are men than one of those that are boys*. *An army might enter without resistance*, that is, *any army*.

In the senses in which we use *a* or *an* in the singular, we speak in the plural without an article; as, *these are good books*.

I have made *an* the original article, because it is only the Saxon *an*, or æn, *one*, applied to a new use, as the German *ein*, and the French *un*; the *n* being cut off before a consonant in the speed of utterance.

Grammarians of the last age direct, that *an* should be used before *h*; whence it appears that the English anciently aspirated less. *An* is still used before the silent *h*, as, *an herb*, *an honest man*: but otherwise *a*; as,

A horse, *a* horse, my kingdom for *a* horse. *Shakespeare.*

THE has a particular and definite signification.

The fruit
Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste
Brought death into *the* world. *Milton.*

That is, *that particular fruit*, and *this world in which we live*. So *He giveth fodder for* the *cattle, and green herbs for* the *use of man*; that is, for *those beings that are cattle*, and *his use that is man*.

The is used in both numbers.

I am as free as Nature first made man,
Ere *the* base laws of servitude began,
When wild in woods *the* noble savage ran. *Dryden.*

Many words are used without articles; as,

1. Proper names, as *John*, *Alexander*, *Longinus*, *Aristarchus*, *Jerusalem*, *Athens*, *Rome*, *London*. GOD is used as a proper name.

2. Abstract names, as *blackness*, *witchcraft*, *virtue*, *vice*, *beauty*, *ugliness*, *love*, *hatred*, *anger*, *goodnature*, *kindness*.

3. Words in which nothing but the mere being of any thing is implied: This is not *beer*, but *water*; This is not *braſs*, but *ſteel*.

Of Nouns Substantives.

The relations of Engliſh nouns to words going before or following are not expreſſed by *caſes*, or changes of termination, but as in moſt of the other European languages by prepoſitions, unleſs we may be ſaid to have a genitive caſe.

Singular.

Nom.	Magiſter, *a* Maſter, *the* Maſter.
Gen.	Magiſtri, *of a* Maſter, *of the* Maſter, *or* Maſters, *the* Maſters.
Dat.	Magiſtro, *to a* Maſter, *to the* Maſter.
Acc.	Magiſtrum, *a* Maſter, *the* Maſter.
Voc.	Magiſter, Maſter, *O* Maſter.
Abl.	Magiſtro, *from a* Maſter, *from the* Maſter.

Plural.

Nom.	Magiſtri, Maſters, *the* Maſters.
Gen.	Magiſtrorum, *of* Maſters, *of the* Maſters.
Dat.	Magiſtris, *to* Maſters, *to the* Maſters.
Acc.	Magiſtros, Maſters, *the* Maſters.
Voc.	Magiſtri, Maſters, *O* Maſters.
Abl.	Magiſtris, *from* Maſters, *from the* Maſters.

Our nouns are therefore only declined thus:

Maſter,	*Gen.* Maſters.	*Plur.* Maſters.
Scholar,	*Gen.* Scholars.	*Plur.* Scholars.

Theſe genitives are always written with a mark of eliſion, *maſter's*, *ſcholar's*, according to an opinion long received, that the *'s* is a contraction of *his*, as *the ſoldier's valour*, *for the ſoldier* his *valour*: but this cannot be the true original, becauſe *'s* is put to female nouns, *Woman's beauty*; the *Virgin's delicacy*; *Haughty Juno's unrelenting hate*: and collective nouns, as *Women's paſſions*; *the rabble's inſolence*; *the multitude's folly*; in all theſe caſes it is apparent that *his* cannot be underſtood. We ſay likewiſe, *the foundation's ſtrength*, *the diamond's luſtre*, *the winter's ſeverity*; but in theſe caſes *his* may be underſtood, *be* and *his* having formerly been applied to neuters in the place now ſupplied by *it* and *its*.

The learned, the ſagacious Wallis, to whom every Engliſh grammarian owes a tribute of reverence, calls this modification of the noun an *adjective poſſeſſive*; I think with no more propriety than he might have applied the ſame to the genitive in *equitum decus*, *Trojæ oris*, or any other Latin genitive.

This termination of the noun ſeems to conſtitute a real genitive indicating poſſeſſion. It is derived to us from thoſe who declined ꝑmiđ, *a ſmith*; Gen. ꝑmiđer, *of a ſmith*; Plur. ꝑmiđaꝛ, or ꝑmiđaꝛ, *ſmiths*; and ſo in two other of their ſeven declenſions.

It is a further confirmation of this opinion, that in the old poets both the genitive and plural were longer by a ſyllable than the original word; *knitis*, for *knight's*, in Chaucer; *leavis*, for *leaves*, in Spenſer.

When a word ends in *s*, the genitive may be the ſame with the nominative, as *Venus temple*.

The plural is formed by adding *s*, as *table*, *tables*; *flie*, *flies*; *ſiſter*, *ſiſters*; *wood*, *woods*; or *es* where *s* could not otherwiſe be ſounded, as after *ch*, *s*, *ſh*, *x*, *z*; after *c* ſounded like *s*, and *g* like *j*; the mute *e* is vocal before *s*, as *lance*, *lances*; *outrage*, *outrages*.

The formation of the plural and genitive ſingular is the ſame.

A few words yet make the plural in *n*, as *men*, *women*, *oxen*, *ſwine*, and more anciently *eyen* and *ſhoon*. This formation is that which generally prevails in the Teutonick dialects.

Words that end in *f* commonly form their plural by *ves*, as *loaf*, *loaves*; *calf*, *calves*.

Except a few, *muff*, *muffs*; *chief*, *chiefs*. So *hoof*, *roof*, *proof*, *relief*, *miſchief*, *puff*, *cuff*, *dwarf*, *handkerchief*, *grief*.

Irregular plurals are *teeth* from *tooth*, *lice* from *louſe*, *mice* from *mouſe*, *geeſe* from *gooſe*, *feet* from *foot*, *dice* from *die*, *pence* from *penny*, *brethren* from *brother*, *children* from *child*.

Plurals ending in *s* have no genitives; but we ſay, Womens *excellencies*, and *Weigh the* mens *wits againſt the* ladies *hairs*. Pope.

Dr. Wallis thinks *the Lords' houſe* may be ſaid for *the houſe of Lords*; but ſuch phraſes are not now in uſe; and ſurely an Engliſh ear rebels againſt them.

Of

Of Adjectives.

Adjectives in the Engliſh language are wholly indeclinable; having neither caſe, gender, nor number, and being added to ſubſtantives in all relations without any change; as, *a good woman, good women, of a good woman; a good man, good men, of good men.*

The Compariſon of Adjectives.

The comparative degree of adjectives is formed by adding *er*, the ſuperlative by adding *eſt*, to the poſitive; as, *fair*, fair*er*, faire*ſt*; *lovely*, lovelier, loveli*eſt*; *ſweet*, ſweeter, ſweete*ſt*; *low*, lower, low*eſt*; *high*, higher, high*eſt*.

Some words are irregularly compared; as *good, better, beſt*; *bad, worſe, worſt*; *little, leſs, leaſt*; *near, nearer, next*; *much, more, moſt*; *many* (or *moe*), *more* (for *moer*), *moſt* (for *moeſt*); *late, later, lateſt* or *laſt*.

Some comparatives form a ſuperlative by adding *moſt*, as *nether, nethermoſt*; *outer, outmoſt*; *under, undermoſt*; *up, upper, uppermoſt*; *fore, former, foremoſt*.

Moſt is ſometimes added to a ſubſtantive, as *topmoſt, ſouthmoſt*.

Many adjectives do not admit of compariſon by terminations, and are only compared by *more* and *moſt*, as *benevolent, more benevolent, moſt benevolent*.

All adjectives may be compared by *more* and *moſt*, even when they have comparatives and ſuperlatives regularly formed; as *fair*; *fairer*, or *more fair*; *faireſt*, or *moſt fair*.

In adjectives that admit a regular compariſon, the comparative *more* is oftener uſed than the ſuperlative *moſt*, as *more fair* is oftener written for *fairer*, than *moſt fair* for *faireſt*.

The compariſon of adjectives is very uncertain; and being much regulated by commodiouſneſs of utterance, or agreeableneſs of ſound, is not eaſily reduced to rules.

Monoſyllables are commonly compared.

Polyſyllables, or words of more than two ſyllables, are ſeldom compared otherwiſe than by *more* and *moſt*, as *deplorable, more deplorable, moſt deplorable*.

Diſſyllables are ſeldom compared if they terminate in *ſome*, as *fulſome, toilſome*; in *ful*, as *careful, ſpleenful, dreadful*; in *ing*, as *trifling, charming*; in *ous*, as *porous*; in *leſs*, as *careleſs, harmleſs*; in *ed*, as *wretched*; in *id*, as *candid*; in *al*, as *mortal*; in *ent*, as *recent, fervent*; in *ain*, as *certain*; in *ive*, as *miſſive*; in *di*, as *woody*; in *fy*, as *puffy*; in *ky*, as *rocky*, except *lucky*; in *my*, as *roomy*; in *ny*, as *ſkinny*; in *py*, as *ropy*, except *happy*; in *ry*, as *hoary*.

Some comparatives and ſuperlatives are yet found in good writers formed without regard to the foregoing rules; but in a language ſubjected ſo little and ſo lately to grammar, ſuch anomalies muſt frequently occur.

So *ſhady* is compared by *Milton*.

She in *ſhadieſt* covert hid,
Tun'd her nocturnal note. *Parad. Loſt.*

And *virtuous*.

What ſhe wills to ſay or do,
Seems wiſeſt, *virtuouſeſt*, diſcreeteſt, beſt.
Parad. Loſt.

So *trifling* by *Ray*, who is indeed of no great authority.

It is not ſo decorous, in reſpect of God, that he ſhould immediately do all the meaneſt and *trifflingeſt* things himſelf, without making uſe of any inferior or ſubordinate miniſter. *Ray on the Creation.*

Famous, by *Milton*.

I ſhall be named among the *famouſeſt*
Of women, ſung at ſolemn feſtivals.
Milton's Agoniſtes.

Inventive, by *Aſcham*.

Thoſe have the *inventiveſt* heads for all purpoſes, and roundeſt tongues in all matters. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

Mortal, by *Bacon*.

The *mortaleſt* poiſons practiſed by the Weſt Indians, have ſome mixture of the blood, fat, or fleſh of man. *Bacon.*

Natural, by *Wotton*.

I will now deliver a few of the propereſt and *naturalleſt* conſiderations that belong to this piece. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Wretched, by *Johnſon*.

The *wretcheder* are the contemners of all helps; ſuch as preſuming on their own naturals, deride diligence, and mock at terms when they underſtand not things. *B Johnſ.*

Powerful, by *Milton*.

We have ſuſtain'd one day in doubtful fight,
What heav'n's great king hath *pow'rfulleſt* to ſend
Againſt us from about his throne.
Parad. Loſt.

The termination in *iſh* may be accounted in ſome ſort a degree of compariſon, by which the ſignification is diminiſhed below the poſitive, as *black*, *blackiſh*, or tending to blackneſs; *ſalt*, *ſaltiſh*, or having a little taſte of ſalt: they therefore admit no compariſon. This termination is ſeldom added but to words expreſſing ſenſible qualities, nor often to words of above one ſyllable, and is ſcarcely uſed in the ſolemn or ſublime ſtyle.

Of PRONOUNS.

Pronouns, in the Engliſh language, are, *I*, *thou*, *he*, with their plurals *we*, *ye*, *they*, *it*, *who*, *which*, *what*, *whether*, *whoſoever*, *whatſoever*, *my*, *mine*, *our*, *ours*, *thy*, *thine*, *your*, *yours*, *his*, *her*, *hers*, *their*, *theirs*, *this*, *that*, *other*, *another*, the *ſame*.

The pronouns perſonal are irregularly inflected.

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	I	We
Accuſ. and other oblique caſes.	Me	Us
Nom.	Thou	Ye
Oblique.	Thee	You

You is commonly uſed in modern writers for *ye*, particularly in the language of ceremony, where the ſecond perſon plural is uſed for the ſecond perſon ſingular, *You are my friend.*

	Singular.	Plural.	
Nom.	He	They	Applied to maſculines.
Oblique.	Him	Them	

	Singular.	Plural.	
Nom.	She	They	Applied to feminines.
Oblique.	Her	Them	

	Singular.	Plural.	
Nom.	It	They	Applied to neuters or things.
Oblique.	Its	Them	

For *it* the practice of ancient writers was to uſe *he*, and for *its*, *his*.

The poſſeſſive pronouns, like other adjectives, are without caſes or change of termination.

The poſſeſſive of the firſt perſon is *my*, *mine*, *our*, *ours*; of the ſecond, *thy*, *thine*, *you*, *yours*; of the third, from *he*, *his*, from *ſhe*, *her*, and *hers*, and in the plural *their*, *theirs*, for both ſexes.

Our, *yours*, *hers*, *theirs*, are uſed when the ſubſtantive preceding is ſeparated by a verb, as *Theſe are* our *books*. *Theſe books are* ours. Your *children excel* ours *in ſtature*, *but* ours *ſurpaſs* yours *in learning*.

Ours, *yours*, *hers*, *theirs*, notwithſtanding their ſeeming plural termination, are applied equally to ſingular and plural ſubſtantives, as *This book is* ours. *Theſe books are* ours.

Mine and *thine* were formerly uſed before a vowel, as *mine amiable lady*; which though now diſuſed in proſe, might be ſtill properly continued in poetry: they are uſed as *ours* and *yours*, when they are referred to a ſubſtantive preceding.

Their and *theirs* are the poſſeſſives likewiſe of *it*, and are therefore applied to things.

Pronouns relative are, *who*, *which*, *what*, *whether*, *whoſoever*, *whatſoever*.

	Singular and Plural.
Nom.	Who
Gen.	Whoſe
Other oblique caſes.	Whom

Nom.	Which
Gen.	Of which, *or* whoſe
Other oblique caſes.	Which

Who is now uſed in relation to perſons, and *which* in relation to things; but they were anciently confounded.

Whoſe

Whose is rather the poetical than regular genitive of *which*:

The fruit
Of that forbidden tree, *whose* mortal taste
Brought death into the world. *Milton.*

Whether is only used in the nominative and accusative cases; and has no plural, being applied only to *one* of a number, commonly to one of two, as Whether *of these is left I know not.* Whether *shall I choose?* It is now almost obsolete.

What, whether relative or interrogative, is without variation.

Whosoever, *whatsoever*, being compounded of *who* or *what*, and *soever*, follow the rule of their primitives.

	Singular.	Plural.
In all cases,	This	These
	That	Those
	Other	Others
	Whether	

The plural *others* is not used but when it is referred to a substantive preceding, as *I have sent* other *horses. I have not sent the same horses, but* others.

Another, being only *an other*, has no plural.

Here, *there*, and *where*, joined with certain particles, have a relative and pronominal use. *Hereof*, *herein*, *hereby*, *hereafter*, *herewith*, *thereof*, *therein*, *thereby*, *thereupon*, *therewith*, *whereof*, *wherein*, *whereby*, *whereupon*, *wherewith*, which signify, *of this*, *in this*, &c. *of that*, *in that*, &c. *of which*, *in which*, &c.

Therefore and *wherefore*, which are properly *there for*, and *where for*, *for that*, *for which*, are now reckoned conjunctions, and continued in use. The rest seem to be passing by degrees into neglect, though proper, useful, and analogous. They are referred both to singular and plural antecedents.

There are two more words used only in conjunction with pronouns, *own* and *self*.

Own is added to possessives, both singular and plural, as *my* own *hand*, *our* own *house*. It is emphatical, and implies a silent contrariety or opposition; as, *I live in my own house*, that is, *not in a hired house. This I did with my own hand*, that is, *without help*, or *not by proxy.*

Self is added to possessives, as *myself*, *yourselves*; and sometimes to personal pronouns, as *himself*, *itself*, *themselves*. It then, like *own*, expresses emphasis and opposition, as *I did this myself*, that is, *not another*; or it forms a reciprocal pronoun, as *We hurt ourselves by vain rage.*

Himself, *itself*, *themselves*, is supposed by Wallis to be put by corruption, for *his self*, *it' self*, *their selves*; so that *self* is always a substantive. This seems justly observed, for we say, *He came himself*; *Himself shall do this*; where *himself* cannot be an accusative.

Of the VERB.

English verbs are active, as *I love*; or neuter, as *I languish*. The neuters are formed like the actives.

Most verbs signifying *action*, may likewise signify *condition* or *habit*, and become *neuters*; as *I love*, I am in love; *I strike*, I am now striking.

Verbs have only two tenses inflected in their terminations, the present, and simple preterite; the other tenses are compounded of the auxiliary verbs *have*, *shall*, *will*, *let*, *may*, *can*, and the infinitive of the active or neuter verb.

The passive voice is formed by joining the participle preterite to the substantive verb, as *I am loved.*

To Have. Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

Sing. I have, *thou* hast, *he* hath *or* has;

Plur. We have, *ye* have, *they* have.

Has

Has is a termination corrupted from *hath*, but now more frequently uſed both in verſe and proſe.

Simple Preterite.

Sing. *I* had, *thou* hadſt, *he* had;
Plur. *We* had, *ye* had, *they* had.

Compound Preterite.

Sing. *I* have had, *thou* haſt had, *he* has had;
Plur. *We* have had, *ye* have had, *they* have had.

Preterpluperfect.

Sing. *I* had had, *thou* hadſt had, *he* had had;
Plur. *We* had had, *ye* had had, *they* had had.

Future.

Sing. *I* ſhall have, *thou* ſhalt have, *he* ſhall have;
Plur. *We* ſhall have, *ye* ſhall have, *they* ſhall have.

Second Future.

Sing. *I* will have, *thou* wilt have, *he* will have;
Plur. *We* will have, *ye* will have, *they* will have.

By reading theſe future tenſes may be obſerved the variations of *ſhall* and *will*.

Imperative Mood.

Sing. Have *or* have *thou*, let *him* have;
Plur. Let *us* have, have *or* have *ye*, let *them* have.

Conjunctive Mood.

Preſent.

Sing. *I* have, *thou* have, *he* have;
Plur. *We* have, *ye* have, *they* have.

Preterite ſimple as in the Indicative.

Preterite compound.

Sing. *I* have had, *they* have had, *he* have had;
Plur. *We* have had, *ye* have had, *they* have had.

Future.

Sing. *I* ſhall have, as in the Indicative.

Second Future.

Sing. *I* ſhall have had, *thou* ſhalt have had, *he* ſhall have had;
Plur. *We* ſhall have had, *ye* ſhall have had, *they* ſhall have had.

Potential.

The potential form of ſpeaking is expreſſed by *may*, *can*, in the preſent; and *might*, *could*, or *ſhould*, in the preterite, joined with the infinitive mood of the verb.

Preſent.

Sing. *I* may have, *thou* mayſt have, *he* may have;
Plur. *We* may have, *ye* may have, *they* may have.

Preterite.

Sing. *I* might have, *thou* mightſt have, *he* might have;
Plur *We* might have, *ye* might have, *they* might have.

Preſent.

Sing. *I* can have, *thou* canſt have, *he* can have;
Plur. *We* can have, *ye* can have, *they* can have.

Preterite.

Sing. *I* could have, *thou* couldſt have, *he* could have;
Plur. *We* could have, *ye* could have, *they* could have.

In like manner *ſhould* is united to the verb.

There is likewiſe a double *Preterite.*

Sing. *I* ſhould have had, *thou* ſhouldſt have had, *he* ſhould have had;
Plur. *We* ſhould have had, *ye* ſhould have had, *they* ſhould have had.

In like manner we uſe, *I might* have had; *I could* have had, &c.

Infinitive Mood.
Preſent. To have.
Preterite. To have had.
Participle preſent. Having.
Participle preterite. Had.

Verb active. *To love.*

Indicative. *Preſent.*
Sing. *I* love, *thou* loveſt, *he* loveth *or* loves;
Plur. *We* love, *ye* love, *they* love.

Preterite ſimple.
Sing. *I* loved, *thou* lovedſt, *he* loved;
Plur. *We* loved, *ye* loved, *they* loved.
Preterperfect compared. *I* have loved, &c.
Preterpluperfect. *I* had loved, &c.
Future. *I* ſhall love, &c. *I* will love, &c.

Imperative.
Sing. Love *or* love *thou*, let *him* love;
Plur. Let *us* love, love *or* love *ye*, let *them* love.

Conjunctive. *Preſent.*
Sing. *I* love, *thou* love, *he* love;
Plur. *We* love, *ye* love, *they* love.
Preterite ſimple, as in the Indicative.
Preterite compound. *I* have loved, &c.
Future. *I* ſhall love, &c.
Second Future. *I* ſhall have loved, &c.

Potential.
Preſent. *I* may *or* can love, &c.
Preterite. *I* might, could, *or* ſhould love, &c.
Double Pret. *I* might, could, *or* ſhould have loved, &c.

Infinitive.
Preſent. To love.
Preterite. To have loved.
Participle preſent. Loving.
Participle paſt. Loved.

The paſſive is formed by the addition of the participle preterite, to the different tenſes of the verb *to be*, which muſt therefore be here exhibited.

Indicative. *Preſent.*
Sing. *I* am, *thou* art, *he* is;
Plur. *We* are *or* be, *ye* are *or* be, *they* are *or* be.

The plural *be* is now little in uſe.

Preterite.
Sing. *I* was, *thou* waſt *or* wert, *he* was;
Plur. *We* were, *ye* were, *they* were.

Wert is properly of the conjunctive mood, and ought not to be uſed in the indicative.

Preterite compound. *I* have been, &c.
Preterpluperfect. *I* had been, &c.
Future. *I* ſhall or will be, &c.

Imperative.
Sing. Be *thou*; let *him* be;
Plur. Let *us* be; be *ye*; let *them* be.

Conjunctive. *Preſent.*
Sing. *I* be, *thou* beeſt, *he* be;
Plur. *We* be, *ye* be, *they* be.

Preterite.
Sing. *I* were, *thou* wert, *he* were;
Plur. *We* were, *ye* were, *they* were.
Preterite compound. *I* have been, &c.
Future. *I* ſhall have been, &c.

Potential.
I may *or* can; would, could, *or* ſhould be; could, would, *or* ſhould have been, &c.

Infinitive.
Preſent. To be.
Preterite. To have been.
Participle preſent. Being.
Participle preterite. Having been.

Paſſive Voice. Indicative Mood.
I am loved, &c. *I* was loved, &c.
I have been loved, &c.

Con-

Conjunctive Mood.

If *I* be loved, &c. If *I* were loved, &c. If *I* ſhall have been loved, &c.

Potential Mood.

I may *or* can be loved, &c. *I* might, could, *or* ſhould be loved, &c. *I* might, could, *or* ſhould have been loved, &c.

Infinitive.

Preſent. To be loved.
Preterite. To have been loved.
Participle. Loved.

There is another form of Engliſh verbs, in which the infinitive mood is joined to the verb *do* in its various inflections, which are therefore to be learned in this place.

To Do.

Indicative. *Preſent.*
Sing. I do, *thou* doſt, *he* doth;
Plur. We do, *ye* do, *they* do.

Preterite.
Sing. I did, *thou* didſt, *he* did;
Plur. We did, *ye* did, *they* did.
Preterite, &c. *I* have done, &c. *I* had done, &c.
Future. I ſhall *or* will do, &c.

Imperative.
Sing. Do *thou*, let *him* do;
Plur. Let *us* do, do *ye*, let *them* do.

Conjunctive. *Preſent.*
Sing. I do, *thou* do, *he* do;
Plur. We do, *ye* do, *they* do.

The reſt are as in the indicative.

Infinitive. To do; to have done.
Participle preſent. Doing.
Participle preter. Done.

Do is ſometimes uſed ſuperfluouſly, as, *I* do *love*, *I* did *love*; ſimply for *I love*, or *I loved*; but this is conſidered as a vitious mode of ſpeech.

It is ſometimes uſed emphatically; as,

I do *love thee, and when I love thee not,*
Chaos is come again. Shakeſp.

It is frequently joined with a negative; as, *I like her, but I* do *not love her*; *I wiſhed him ſucceſs, but* did *not help him.*

The Imperative prohibitory is ſeldom applied in the ſecond perſon, at leaſt in proſe, without the word *do*; as, *Stop him, but* do *not hurt him*; *Praiſe beauty, but* do *not dote on it.*

Its chief uſe is in interrogative forms of ſpeech, in which it is uſed through all the perſons; as, Do *I live?* Doſt *thou ſtrike me?* Do *they rebel?* Did *I complain?* Didſt *thou love her?* Did *ſhe die?* So likewiſe in negative interrogations; Do *I not yet grieve?* Did *ſhe not die?*

Do is thus uſed only in the ſimple tenſes.

There is another manner of conjugating neuter verbs, which, when it is uſed, may not improperly denominate them *neuter paſſives*, as they are inflected according to the paſſive form by the help of the verb ſubſtantive *to be.* They anſwer nearly to the reciprocal verbs in French; as,

I am riſen, ſurrexi, *Latin*; Je me ſuis levé, *French.*
I was walked out, exieram; Je m'etois promené.

In like manner we commonly expreſs the preſent tenſe; as, I am going, *eo.* I am grieving, *doleo.* She is dying, *illa moritur.* The tempeſt is raging. *furit procella.* I am purſuing an enemy, *hoſtem inſequor.* So the other tenſes, as, *We were walking*, ἐτυγχάνομεν περιπατοῦντες, *I have been walking*, *I had been walking*, *I ſhall* or *will be walking.*

There is another manner of uſing the active participle, which gives it a paſſive ſignification; as, The grammar is now printing, *grammatica jam nunc chartis imprimitur.* The braſs is forging, *æra excuduntur.* This is, in my opinion, a vitious expreſſion, probably corrupted from a phraſe more pure, but now ſomewhat obſolete: *The book is a printing*, *The braſs is a forging*; *a* being properly

at,

at, and *printing* and *forging* verbal nouns signifying action, according to the analogy of this language.

The indicative and conjunctive moods are by modern writers frequently confounded, or rather the conjunctive is wholly neglected, when some convenience of versification does not invite its revival. It is used among the purer writers after *if, though, ere, before, whether, except, unless, whatsoever, whomsoever*, and words of wishing; as, *Doubtless thou art our father*, though *Abraham* be *ignorant of us, and Israel* acknowledge *us not*.

Of Irregular Verbs.

The English verbs were divided by Ben Johnson into four conjugations, without any reason arising from the nature of the language, which has properly but one conjugation, such as has been exemplified; from which all deviations are to be considered as anomalies, which are indeed in our monosyllable Saxon verbs and the verbs derived from them very frequent; but almost all the verbs which have been adopted from other languages, follow the regular form.

Our verbs are observed by Dr. Wallis to be irregular only in the formation of the preterite, and its participle. Indeed, in the scantiness of our conjugations, there is scarcely any other place for irregularity.

The first irregularity, is a slight deviation from the regular form, by rapid utterance or poetical contraction: the last syllable *ed* is often joined with the former by suppression of *e*; as *lov'd* for *loved*; after *c, ch, sh, f, k, x*, and after the consonants *s, th*, when more strongly pronounced, and sometimes after *m, n, r*, if preceded by a short vowel, *t* is used in pronunciation, but very seldom in writing, rather than *d*; as *plac't, snatch't, fish't wak't, dwel't, smel't*, for *plac'd, snatch'd, fish'd, wak'd, dwel'd, smel'd*; or *placed, snatched, fished, waked, dwelled, smelled*.

Those words which terminate in *l* or *ll*, or *p*, make their preterite in *t*, even in solemn language; as, *crept, felt, dwelt*; sometimes after *x, ed* is changed into *t*; as *vext*: this is not constant.

A long vowel is often changed into a short one; thus, *kept, slept, wept, crept, swept*; from the verbs, to *keep*, to *sleep*, to *weep*, to *creep*, to *sweep*.

Where *d* or *t* go before, the additional letter *d* or *t*, in this contracted form, coalesce into one letter with the radical *d* or *t*: if *t* were the radical, they coalesce into *t*; but if *d* were the radical, then into *d* or *t*, as the one or the other letter may be more easily pronounced; as, *read, led, spread, sled, shred, bid, hid, chid, fed, bled, bred, sped, strid, rid*; from the verbs, to *read*, to *lead*, to *spread*, to *shed*, to *shread*, to *bid*, to *hide*, to *chide*, to *feed*, to *bleed*, to *breed*, to *speed*, to *stride*, to *slide*, to *ride*. And thus, *cast, hurt, cost, burst, eat, beat, sweat, sit, quit, smit, writ, bit, hit, met, shot*; from the verbs, to *cast*, to *hurt*, to *cost*, to *burst*, to *eat*, to *beat*, to *sweat*, to *sit*, to *quit*, to *smite*, to *write*, to *bite*, to *hit*, to *meet*, to *shoot*. And in like manner, *lent, sent, rent, girt*; from the verbs, to *lend*, to *send*, to *rend*, to *gird*.

The participle preterite or passive is often formed in *en*, instead of *ed*; as, *been, taken, given, slain, known*, from the verbs to *be*, to *take*, to *give*, to *slay*, to *know*.

Many words have two or more participles, as not only *written, bitten, eaten, beaten, hidden, chidden, shotten, chosen, broken*; but likewise *writ, bit, eat, leat, hid, chid, shot, chose, broke*, are promiscuously used in the participle, from the verbs to *write*, to *bite*, to *eat*, to *beat*, to *hide*, to *chide*, to *shoot*, to *choose*, to *break*, and many such like.

In the same manner *sown, strewn, hewn, mown, loaden, laden*, as well as *sow'd, strew'd, hew'd, mow'd, loaded, laded*, from the verbs to *sow*, to *strew*, to *hew*, to *mow*, to *load*, or *lade*.

Concerning theſe double participles it is difficult to give any rule; but he ſhall ſeldom err who remembers, that when a verb has a participle diſtinct from its preterite; as, *write, wrote, written*, that diſtinct participle is more proper and elegant, as *The book is* written, is better than *The book is* wrote, though wrote may be uſed in poetry.

There are other anomalies in the preterite.

1. *Win, ſpin, begin, ſwim, ſtrike, ſtick, ſing, ſling, ſling, ring, wring, ſpring, ſwing, drink, ſink, ſhrink, ſtink, come, run, find, bind, grind, wind*, both in the preterite imperfect and participle paſſive, give *won, ſpun, begun, ſwum, ſtruck, ſtuck, ſang, ſtang, ſlung, rung, wrung, ſprung, ſwung, drunk, ſunk, ſhrunk, hung, come, run, found, bound, ground, wound.* And moſt of them are alſo formed in the preterite by *a*, as *began, rang, ſang, ſprang, drank, came, ran*, and ſome others; but moſt of theſe are now obſolete. Some in the participle paſſive likewiſe take *en*, as *ſtricken, ſtrucken, drunken, bounden.*

2. *Fight, teach, reach, ſeek, beſeech, catch, buy, bring, think, work*, make *fought, taught, raught, ſought, beſought, caught, bought, brought, thought, wrought.*

But a great many of theſe retain likewiſe the regular form, as *teached, reached, beſeeched, catched, worked.*

3 *Take, ſhake, forſake, wake, awake, ſtand, break, ſpeak, bear, ſhear, ſwear, tear, weave, cleave, ſtrive, thrive, drive, ſhine, riſe, ariſe, ſmite, write, bide, abide, ride, chooſe, chuſe, tread, get, beget, forget, ſeethe*, make in both preterite and participle *took, forſook, woke, awoke, ſtood, broke, ſpoke, bore, ſhore, ſwore, tore, wore, wove, clove, ſtrove, throve, drove, ſhone, roſe, ariſe, ſmote, wrote, bode, abode, rode, clove, trode, got, begot, forgot, ſod.* But we ſay likewiſe, *thrive, riſe, ſmit, writ, abid, rid.* In the preterite ſome are likewiſe formed by *a*, as *brake, ſpake, bare, ſhare, ſware, tare, ware, clave, gat, begat, forgat*, and perhaps ſome others, but more rarely. In the participle paſſive are many of them formed by *en*, as *taken, ſhaken, forſaken, broken, ſpoken, born, ſhorn, ſworn, torn, worn, woven, cloven, thriven, driven, riſen, ſmitten, ridden, choſen, trodden, gotten, begotten, forgotten, ſodden.* And many do likewiſe retain the analogy in both, as *waked, awaked, ſheared, weaved, leaved, abided, ſeethed.*

4. *Give, bid, ſit*, make in the preterite, *gave, bade, ſate*; in the participle paſſive, *given, bidden, ſitten*; but in both *bid.*

5. *Draw, know, grow, throw, blow, crow* like a cock, *fly, ſlay, ſee, ly*, make their preterite *drew, knew, grew, threw, blew, crew, flew, ſlew, ſaw, lay*; their participles paſſive by *n, drawn, known, grown, thrown, blown, flown, ſlain, ſeen, lien, lain.* Yet from *flee* is made *fled*; from *go, went*, from the old *wend*, and the participle *gone.*

Of Derivation.

That the Engliſh language may be more eaſily underſtood, it is neceſſary to enquire how its derivative words are deduced from their primitives, and how the primitives are borrowed from other languages. In this enquiry I ſhall ſometimes copy Dr. Wallis, and ſometimes endeavour to ſupply his defects, and rectify his errours.

Nouns are derived from verbs.

The thing implied in the verb as done or produced, is commonly either the preſent of the verb; as, to love, *love*; to fright, a *fright*; to fight a *fight*; or the preterite of the verb, as, to ſtrike, I ſtrick *or* ſtrook, a *ſtroke.*

The action is the ſame with the participle preſent, as *loving, frighting, fighting, ſtriking.*

The agent, or perſon acting, is denoted by the ſyllable *er* added to the verb, as *lover*, *frighter*, *ſtriker*.

Subſtantives, adjectives, and ſometimes other parts of ſpeech, are changed into verbs: in which caſe the vowel is often lengthened, or the conſonant ſoftened; as, a houſe, *to houſe*; braſs, *to braze*; glaſs, *to glaze*; graſs, *to graze*; price, *to prize*; breath, *to breathe*; a fiſh, *to fiſh*; oyl, *to oyl*; further, *to further*; forward, *to forward*; hinder, *to hinder*.

Sometimes the termination *en* is added, eſpecially to adjectives; as, haſte, *to haſten*; length, *to lengthen*; ſtrength, *to ſtrengthen*; ſhort, *to ſhorten*; faſt, *to faſten*; white, *to whiten*; black, *to blacken*; hard, *to harden*; ſoft, *to ſoften*.

From ſubſtantives are formed adjectives of plenty, by adding the termination *y*; as, a louſe, *louſy*; wealth, *wealthy*; health, *healthy*; might, *mighty*; worth, *worthy*; wit, *witty*; luſt, *luſty*; water, *watery*; earth, *earthy*; wood, a wood, *woody*; air, *airy*; a heart, *hearty*; a hand, *handy*.

From ſubſtantives are formed adjectives of plenty, by adding the termination *ful*, denoting abundance; as, joy, *joyful*; fruit, *fruitful*; youth, *youthful*; care, *careful*; uſe, *uſeful*; delight, *delightful*; plenty, *plentiful*; help, *helpful*.

Sometimes, in almoſt the ſame ſenſe, but with ſome kind of diminution thereof, the termination *ſome* is added, denoting *ſomething*, or *in ſome degree*; as, delight, *delightſome*; game, *gameſome*; irk, *irkſome*; burden, *burdenſome*; trouble, *troubleſome*; light, *lightſome*; hand, *handſome*; alone, *loneſome*; toil, *toilſome*.

On the contrary, the termination *leſs* added to ſubſtantives, makes adjectives ſignifying want; as, *worthleſs*, *witleſs*, *heartleſs*, *joyleſs*, *careleſs*, *helpleſs*. Thus comfort, *comfortleſs*; ſap, *ſapleſs*.

Privation or contrariety is very often denoted by the particle *un* prefixed to many adjectives, or *in* before words derived from the Latin; as, pleaſant, *unpleaſant*; wiſe, *unwiſe*; profitable, *unprofitable*; patient, *impatient*. Thus *unworthy*, *unhealthy*, *unfruitful*, *unuſeful*, and many more.

The original Engliſh privitive is *un*; but as we often borrow from the Latin, or its deſcendents, words already ſignifying privation, as *inefficacious*, *impious*, *indigent*, the inſeparable particles *un* and *in* have fallen into confuſion, from which it is not eaſy to diſentangle them.

Un is prefixed to all words originally Engliſh, as *untrue*, *untruth*, *untaught*, *unhandſome*.

Un is prefixed to all participles made privative adjectives, as *unfeeling*, *unſatisfying*, *unaided*, *undelighted*, *undeſcribed*.

Un ought never to be prefixed to a participle preſent, to mark a forbearance of action, as *unſighing*; but a privation of habit, as *unpitying*.

Un is prefixed to moſt ſubſtantives which have an Engliſh termination, as *unſkilfulneſs*, *unperfectneſs*, which, if they have borrowed terminations, take *in* or *im*, as *infertility*, *imperfection*; *unreaſonableneſs*, *inactivity*.

In borrowing adjectives, if we receive them already compounded, it is uſual to retain the particle prefixed, as *indecency*, *indigent*, *improper*; but if we borrow the adjective, and add the privative particle, we commonly prefix *un*, as *unpolite*, *ungallant*.

The prepoſitive particles *dis* and *mis*, derived from the *dis* and *mes* of the French, ſignify almoſt the ſame as *un*; yet *dis* rather imports contrariety than privation, ſince it anſwers to the Latin prepoſition *de*. *Mis* inſinuates ſome error, and for the moſt part may be rendered by the Latin words *male* or *perperam*. To like, *to diſlike*; honour, *diſhonour*; to honour, to grace, *to diſhonour*, *to diſgrace*; to deſign, *to miſdeſign*; chance, hap, *miſchance*, *miſhap*; to take, *to miſtake*; deed, *miſdeed*: to

uſe, *to miſuſe*; to employ, *to miſemploy*; to apply, *to miſapply*.

Words derived from Latin written with *de* or *dis* retain the ſame ſignification, as *diſtinguiſh*, diſtinguo; *detract*, detraho; *defame*, defamo; *detain*, detineo.

The termination *ly* added to ſubſtantives, and ſometimes to adjectives, forms adjectives that import ſome kind of ſimilitude or agreement, being formed by contraction of *like* or *lik*.

A giant, *giantly*, *giantlike*; earth, *earthly*; heaven, *heavenly*; world, *worldly*; God, *godly*; good, *goodly*.

The ſame termination *ly*, added to adjectives, forms adverbs of like ſignification; as, beautiful, *beautiful'y*; ſweet, *ſweetly*; that is, *in a beautiful manner*; *with ſome degree of ſweetneſs*.

The termination *iſh* added to adjectives, imports diminution; and added to ſubſtantives, imports ſimilitude or tendency to a character; as, green, *greeniſh*; white, *whitiſh*; ſoft, *ſoftiſh*; a thief, *thieviſh*; a wolf, *wolviſh*; a child, *childiſh*.

We have forms of diminutives in ſubſtantives, though not frequent; as, a hill, *a hillock*; a cock, *a cockrel*; a pike, *pickrel*; this is a French termination: a gooſe, *a goſſin*; this is a German termination: a lamb, a *lamkin*; a chick, *a chicken*; a man, *a manikin*; a pipe, *a pipkin*; and thus *Hatkin*, whence the patronimick *Hawkins*, *Wilkin*, *Thomkin*, and others.

Yet ſtill there is another form of diminution among the Engliſh, by leſſening the ſound itſelf, eſpecially of vowels; as there is a form of augmenting them by enlarging, or even lengthening it; and that ſometimes not ſo much by change of the letters, as of their pronunciation; as, *ſuſ*, *ſip*, *ſoop*, *ſop*, *ſippet*, where, beſides the extenuation of the vowel, there is added the French termination *et*; *top*, *tip*; *ſpit*, *ſpout*; *babe*, *baby*, *looby*, *bantl*; *great* pronounced long, eſpecially if with a ſtronger ſound, *grea-t*; *little* pronounced long, *lee-tle*; *ting*, *tang*, *tong*, imports a ſucceſſion of ſmaller and then greater ſounds; and ſo in *jingle*, *jangle*, *tingle*, *tangle*, and many other made words.

Much however of this is arbitrary and fanciful, depending wholly on oral utterance, and therefore ſcarcely worthy the notice of Wallis.

Of concrete adjectives are made abſtract ſubſtantives, by adding the termination *neſs*, and a few in *hood* or *head*, noting character or qualities; as, white, *whiteneſs*; hard, *hardneſs*; great, *greatneſs*; ſkilful, *ſkilfulneſs*, *unſkilfulneſs*; *godhead*, *manhood*, *maidenhead*, *widowhood*, *knighthood*, *prieſthood*, *likelihood*, *falſehood*.

There are other abſtracts, partly derived from adjectives, and partly from verbs, which are formed by the addition of the termination *th*, a ſmall change being ſometimes made; as, long, *length*; ſtrong, *ſtrength*; broad, wide, *breadth*, *width*; deep, *depth*; true, *truth*; warm, *warmth*; dear, *dearth*; flow, *flowth*; merry, *mirth*; heal, *health*; well, weal, *wealth*; dry, *drought*; young, *youth*; and ſo moon, *month*.

Like theſe are ſome words derived from verbs; dy, *death*; till, *tilth*; grow, *growth*; mow, later *mowth*, after *mow'th*; commonly ſpoken and written later *math*, after *math*; ſteal, *ſtealth*; bear, *birth*; rue, *ruth*; and probably *earth* from to *ear* or *plow*; fly, *flight*; weigh, *weight*; fray, *fright*; to draw, *draught*.

Theſe ſhould rather be written *flighth*, *frighth*, only that cuſtom prevails, leſt *h* ſhould be twice repeated.

The ſame form retain *faith*, *ſpight*, *wreathe*, *wrath*, *broth*, *froth*, *breath*, *ſooth*, *worth*, *light*, *wight*, and the like, whoſe primitives are either entirely obſolete, or ſeldom occur. Perhaps they are derived from *fey* or *foy*, *ſpry*, *wry*, *wreak*, *brew*, *mow*, *fry*, *bray*, *ſay*, *work*.

Some ending in *ſhip*, imply an office, employment, or condition; as, *kingſhip*, *wardſhip*, *guardianſhip*, *partnerſhip*, *ſtewardſhip*, *headſhip*, *lordſhip*.

Thus

Thus *worſhip*, that is, *worthſhip*; whence *worſhipful*, *to worſhip*.

Some few ending in *dom*, *rick*, *wick*, do eſpecially denote dominion, at leaſt ſtate or condition; as, *kingdom*, *dukedom*, *earldom*, *princedom*, *popedom*, *chriſtendom*, *freedom*, *wiſdom*, *whoredom*, *biſhoprick*, *bailywick*.

Ment and *age* are plain'y French terminations, and are of the ſame import with us as among them, ſcarcely ever occuring, except in words derived from the French, as *commandment*, *uſage*.

There are in Engliſh often long trains of words allied by their meaning and derivation; as, *to beat*, *a bat*, *batoon*, *a battle*, *a beetle*, *a battle-door*, *to batter*, *butter*, a kind of glutinous compoſition for food. All theſe are of ſimilar ſignification, and perhaps derived from the Latin *batuo*. Thus *take*, *touch*, *tickle*, *tack*, *tackle*; all imply a local conjunction, from the Latin *tango*, *tetigi*, *tactum*.

From *two* are formed *twain*, *twice*, *twenty*, *twelve*, *twins*, *twine*, *twiſt*, *twirl*, *twig*, *twitch*, *twinge*, *between*, *betwixt*, *twilight*, *twibil*.

The following remarks, extracted from Wallis, are ingenious, but of more ſubtlety than ſolidity, and ſuch as perhaps might in every language be enlarged without end.

Sn uſually implies the *noſe*, and what relates to it. From the Latin *naſus* are derived the French *nes* and the Engliſh *noſe*; and *neſſe*, a promontory, as projecting like a noſe. But as if from the conſonants *ns* taken from *naſus*, and tranſpoſed that they may the better correſpond, *ſn* denotes *naſus*; and thence are derived many words that relate to the noſe, as *ſnout*, *ſneeze*, *ſnore*, *ſnort*, *ſnear*, *ſnicker*, *ſnot*, *ſnivel*, *ſnite*, *ſnuff*, *ſnaffle*, *ſnaffle*, *ſnarle*, *ſnudge*.

There is another *ſn*, which may perhaps be derived from the Latin *ſinuo*, as *ſnake*, *ſneak*, *ſnail*, *ſnare*; ſo likewiſe *ſnap* and *ſnatch*, *ſnib*, *ſnub*.

Bl implies a *blaſt*; as, *blow*, *blaſt*, *to blaſt*, *to blight*, and, metaphorically, *to blaſt* one's reputation; *bleat*, *bleak*, a *bleak* place, to look *bleak* or weather-beaten, *bleak*, *blay*, *bleach*, *bluſter*, *blurt*, *bliſter*, *blab*, *bladder*, *bleb*, *blijer*, *blabber-lips*, *bladder-cheek't*, *bleted*, *bleterings*, *blaſt*, *blaze*, *to blow*, that is, *bluſtom*, *bloom*; and perhaps *blood* and *bluſh*.

In the native words of our tongue is to be found a great agreement between the letters and the thing ſignified; and therefore the ſounds of letters ſmaller, ſharper, louder, cloſer, ſofter, ſtronger, clearer, more obſcure, and more ſtridulous, do very often intimate the like effects in the things ſignified.

Thus words that begin with *ſtr* intimate the force and effect of the thing ſignified, as if probably derived from *ςτρωννυμι*, or *ſtruens*; as, *ſtrong*, *ſtrength*, *ſtress*, *ſtroke*, *ſtrobe*, *ſtroke*, *ſtrife*, *ſtrive*, *ſtrift*, *ſtraggle*, *ſtreet*, *ſtrut*, *ſtrade*, *ſtraw*, *ſtrict*, *ſtreight*, that is narrow, *diſtreſs*, *ſtreſs*, *diſtreſs*, *ſtring*, *ſtrap*, *ſtream*, *ſtreamer*, *ſtrand*, *ſtrip*, *ſtray*, *ſtruggle*, *ſtrange*, *ſtride*, *ſtraddle*.

St in like manner implies ſtrength, but in a leſs degree, ſo much only as is ſufficient to preſerve what has been already communicated, rather than acquire any new degree; as if it were derived from the Latin *ſto*: for example, *ſtand*, *ſtay*, that is, to remain, or to prop; *ſtuff*, *ſtay*, that is, to oppoſe; *ſtop*, *to ſtuff*, *ſtifle*, *to ſtay*, that is to ſtop; *a ſtay*, that is, an obſtacle; *ſtick*, *ſtut*, *ſtutter*, *ſtammer*, *ſtagger*, *ſtickle*, *ſtick*, *ſtake*, a ſharp pale, and any thing depoſited at play; *ſtock*, *ſtem*, *ſting*, *to ſting*, *ſtink*, *ſtitch*, *ſtud*, *ſtanchion*, *ſtub*, *ſtubble*, *to ſtub* up, *ſtump*, whence *ſtumble*, *ſtalk*, *to ſtalk*, *ſtep*, *to ſtamp* with the feet, whence *to ſtamp*, that is, to make an impreſſion and a ſtamp; *ſtow*, *to ſtow*, *to beſtow*, *ſteward*, or *ſtoward*, *ſtead*, *ſtady*, *ſteadfaſt*, *ſtable*, *a ſtable*, *a ſtall*, *to ſtall*, *ſtool*, *ſtall*, *ſtill*, *ſtall*, *ſtallage*, *ſtall*, *ſtage*, *ſtill* adj. and *ſtill* adv. *ſtale*, *ſtout*, *ſturdy*, *ſteed*, *ſteat*, *ſtallion*, *ſtiff*, *ſtark-dead*, *to ſtarve* with hunger or cold; *ſtone*, *ſteel*, *ſtern*, *ſtanch*, *to ſtanch* blood, *to ſtare*, *ſteep*, *ſteeple*, *ſtair*, *ſtandard*, a ſtated meaſure, *ſtately*. In all theſe, and perhaps ſome others, *ſt* denotes ſomething firm and fixed.

Thr imples a more violent degree of motion, as *throw*, *thruſt*, *throng*, *throb*, *through*, *threat*, *threaten*, *thrall*, *thraſes*.

Wr imply ſome ſort of obliquity or diſtortion, as *wry*, *to wreathe*, *wreſt*, *wrable*, *wring*, *wrong*, *wrinch*, *wrench*, *wrangle*, *wrinkle*, *wrath*, *wreak*, *wrack*, *wretch*, *writ*, *wrap*.

Sw imply a ſilent agitation, or a ſofter kind of lateral motion; as, *ſway*, *ſwag*, *to ſway*, *ſwagger*, *ſwerve*, *ſweat*, *ſweep*, *ſwell*, *ſwim*, *ſwing*, *ſwift*, *ſweet*, *ſwitch*, *ſwage*.

Nor is there much difference of *ſm* in *ſmeathe*, *ſmug*, *ſmile*, *ſmirk*, *ſmite*, which ſignifies the ſame as to *ſtrike*, but is a ſofter word; *ſmall*, *ſmell*, *ſmack*, *ſmother*, *ſmart*, a *ſmart* blow properly ſignifies ſuch a kind of ſtroke

ſtroke as with an originally ſilent motion implied in *ſm*, proceeds to a quick violence, denoted by *ar* ſuddenly ended, as is ſhewn by *t*.

Cl denote a kind of adheſion or tenacity, as in *cleave, clay, cling, climb, clamber, clammy, claſp, to claſp, to clip, to clinch, cloak, clog, cloſe, to cloſe, a clod, a clot*, as a *clot* of blood, *clouted* cream, *a clutter, a cluſter*.

Sp implies a kind of diſſipation or expanſion, eſpecially a quick one, particularly if there be an *r*, as if it were from *ſpargo* or *ſparo*: for example, *ſpread, ſpring, ſprig, ſprout, ſprinkle, ſplit, ſplinter, ſpill, ſpit, ſputter, ſpatter*.

Sl denotes a kind of ſilent fall, or a leſs obſervable motion; as in *ſlime, ſlide, ſlip, ſlipper, ſly, ſlight, ſlit, ſlow, ſlack, ſlight, ſling, ſlap*.

And ſo likewiſe *aſh*, in *craſh, raſh, gaſh, flaſh, claſh, luſh, ſlaſh, plaſh, traſh*, indicates ſomething acting more nimbly and ſharply. But *uſh*, in *cruſh, ruſh, guſh, fluſh, bluſh, bruſh, huſh, puſh*, implies ſomething as acting more obtuſely and dully. Yet in both there is indicated a ſwift and ſudden motion, not inſtantaneous, but gradual, by the continued ſound *ſh*.

Thus in *ſling, ſling, ding, ſwing, cling, ſing, wring, ſling*, the tingling of the termination *ng*, and the ſharpneſs of the vowel *i*, imply the continuation of a very ſlender motion or tremor, at length indeed vaniſhing, but not ſuddenly interrupted. But in *tink, wink, ſink, clunk, chink, think*, that end in a mute conſonant, there is alſo indicated a ſudden ending.

If there be an *l*, as in *jingle, tingle, tinkle, mingle, ſprinkle, twinkle*, there is implied a frequency, or iteration of ſmall acts. And the ſame frequency of acts, but leſs ſubtile by reaſon of the clearer vowel *a*, is indicated in *jangle, tangle, ſpangle, mangle, wrangle, brangle, dangle*; as alſo in *mumble, grumble, jumble, tumble, ſtumble, rumble, crumble, fumble*. But at the ſame time the cloſe *u* implies ſomething obſcure or obtuſed; and a congeries of conſonants *mbl*, denotes a confuſed kind of rolling or tumbling, as in *ramble, ſcamble, ſcramble, wamble, amble*; but in theſe there is ſomething acute.

In *nimble*, the acuteneſs of the vowel denotes celerity. In *ſparkle, ſp* denotes diſſipation, *ar* an acute crackling, *k* a ſudden interruption, *l* a frequent iteration; and in like manner in *ſprinkle*, unleſs *n* may imply the ſubtility of the diſſipated guttules. *Thick* and *thin* differ, in that the former ends with an obtuſe conſonant, and the later with an acute.

In like manner, in *ſqueek, ſqueak, ſqueal, ſquall, wrawl, wrawl, wail, ſpaul, ſcreek, ſcroak, ſcall, ſcarp, ſcrawl, wrinkle, crack, craſh, claſh, gnaſh, plaſh, cruſh, huſh, hiſſe, fiſſe, whiſt, ſoft, jarr, hurl, curl, whirl, buz, buſsle, ſpindle, dwindle, twine, twiſt*, and in many more, we may obſerve the agreement of ſuch ſort of ſounds with the things ſignified: and this ſo frequently happens, that ſcarce any language which I know can be compared with ours. So that one monoſyllable word, of which kind are almoſt all ours, emphatically expreſſes what in other languages can ſcarce be explained but by compounds, or decompounds, or ſometimes a tedious circumlocution.

We have many words borrowed from the Latin; but the greateſt part of them were communicated by the intervention of the French; as, *grace, face, elegant, elegance, reſemble*.

Some verbs which ſeem borrowed from the Latin, are formed from the preſent tenſe, and ſome from the ſupines.

From the preſent are formed, *ſpend, expend*, expendo; *conduce*, conduco; *deſpiſe*, deſpicio; *approve*, approbo; *conceive*, concipio.

From the ſupines, *ſupplicate*, ſupplico; *demonſtrate*, demonſtro; *diſpoſe*, diſpono; *expatiate*, expatior; *ſuppreſs*, ſupprimo; *exempt*, eximo.

Nothing is more apparent, than that Wallis goes too far in queſt of originals. Many of theſe which ſeem ſelected as immediate deſcendents from the Latin, are apparently French, as *conceive, approve, expoſe, exempt*.

Some words purely French, not derived from the Latin, we have transferred into our language; as, *garden, garter, buckler, to advance, to cry, to plead*, from the French *jardin, jartier, bouclier, avancer, cryer, plaider*; though indeed, even of theſe, part is of Latin original.

As to many words which we have in common with the Germans, it is doubtful whether the old Teutons borrowed them from the Latins, or the Latins from the Teutons, or both had them from ſome common original; as, *wine*, vinum; *wind*, ventus; *went*, veni; *way*, via; *wall*, vallum; *wallo*, volvo; *wool*, vellus; *will*, volo; *worm*, vermis; *worth*, virtus; *waſp*, veſpa; *day*, dies; *draw*, traho; *tame*, domo,

πο, δαμάω; *yoke*, jugum, ζεῦγος; *over*, *upper*, super, ὑπερ; *am*, sum, ειμι; *break*, frango; *fly*, volo; *blow*, flo. I make no doubt but the Teutonick is more ancient than the Latin: and it is no less certain, that the Latin, which borrowed a great number of words, not only from the Greek, especially the Æolic, but from other neighbouring languages, as the Oscan and others, which have long become obsolete, received not a few from the Teutonick. It is certain, that the English, German, and other Teutonick languages, retained some derived from the Greek, which the Latin has not; as *path*, *pfad*, *ax*, *achs*, *mit*, *ford*, *pfurd*, *daughter*, *tochter*, *mickle*, *mingle*, *moon*, *fear*, *grave*, *graff*, *to grave*, to *scrape*, *whole*, *heal*, from πάγος, ἀξινη, μέλα, πορθμος, μεγάλος, μιγνύω, μῆνη, ξῦρός, γεαφω, ὅλος, ειλέω. Since they received these immediately from the Greeks, without the intervention of the Latin language, why may not other words be derived immediately from the same fountain, though they be likewise found among the Latins.

Our ancestors were studious to form borrowed words, however long, into monosyllables; and not only cut off the formative terminations, but cropped the first syllable, especially in words beginning with a vowel; and rejected not only vowels in the middle, but likewise consonants of a weaker sound, retaining the stronger, which seem the bones of words, or changing them for others of the same organ, in order that the sound might become the softer; but especially transposing their order, that they might the more readily be pronounced without the intermediate vowels. For example, in expendo, *spend*; exemplum, *sample*; excipio, *scape*; extraneus, *strange*; extractum, *stretch'd*; excrucio, *to screw*; exscorio, *to scour*; excorio, *to scourge*; excortico, *to scratch*; and others beginning with *ex:* as also, emendo, *to mend*; episcopus, *bishop*; in Danish *Bisp*; epistola, *pistle*; hospitale, *spittle*; Hispania, *Spain*; historia, *story*.

Many of these etymologies are doubtful, and some evidently mistaken.

The following are somewhat harder, *Alexander*, *Sander*; *Elisabetha*, *Betty*; apis, *bee*; aper, *bar*; *p* passing into *b*, as in *bishop*; and by cutting off *a* from the beginning, which is restored in the middle; but for the old *bar* or *bare*, we now say *bear*; as for *lang*, *long*; for *bain*, *bane*; for *flame*, *flam*; aprugna, *brawn*, *p* being changed into *b*, and *a* transposed, as in *aper*, and *g* changed into *w*, as in pignus, *pawn*; lege, *law*; ἀλωπηξ, *fox*, cutting off the beginning, and changing *p* into *f*, as in pellis, *a fell*; pullus, *a foal*; pater, *father*; pavor, *fear*; polio, *file*; pleo, impleo, *fill*, *full*; piscis, *fish*; and transposing *o* into the middle, which was taken from the beginning; apex, *a piece*; peak, *pike*; zophorus, *freeze*; mustum, *flum*; defensio, *fence*; dispensator, *spencer*; ascultо, escouter, Fr. *scout*; excalpo, *scrape*, restoring *l* instead of *r*, and hence *scrap*, *scrabble*, *scrawl*; exculpo, *scoop*; exterritus, *start*; extonitus, attonitus, *stonn'd*; stomachus, *maw*; offendo, *fined*; obstipo, *stop*; audere, *dare*; cavere, *ware*, whence *a-ware*, *beware*, *wary*, *warn*, *warning*; for the Latin *v* consonant formerly sounded like our *w*, and the modern sound of the *v* consonant was formerly that of the letter *f*, that is, the Æolick digamma, which had the sound of φ, and the modern sound of the letter *f* was that of the Greek φ or *ph*; ulcus, ulcere, *ulcer*, *sore*, and hence *sorry*, *sorrow*, *sorrowful*; ingenium, *engine*, *gin*; scalenus, *leaning*, unless you would rather derive it from κλίνω, whence inclino; infundibulum, *funnel*; gagates, *jett*; projectum, *to jett forth*, *a jetty*; cucullus, *a cowl*.

There are syncopes somewhat harder; from tempore, *time*; from nomine, *name*; domina, *dame*; as the French *homme*, *femme*, *nom*, from homine, fœmina, nomine. Thus pagina, *page*; πωλήσιον, *pot*; κυπελλα, *cup*; cantharus, *can*; tentorium, *tent*; precor, *pray*; præda, *prey*; specio, speculor, *spy*; plico, *ply*; implico, *imply*; replico, *reply*; complico, *comply*; sedes episcopalis, *see*.

A vowel is also cut off in the middle, that the number of the syllables may be lessened; as, amita, *aunt*; spiritus, *spright*; debitum, *debt*; dubito, *doubt*; comes, comitis, *count*; clericus, *clerk*; quietus, *quit*, *quite*; acquieto, *to acquit*; separo, *to spare*; stabilis, *stable*; stabulum, *stable*; pallacium, *palace*, *place*; rabula, *rail*, *rawl*, *wrawl*, *brawl*, *rabble*, *brable*; quæstio, *queſt*.

As also a consonant, or at least one of a softer sound, or even a whole syllable, rotundus, *round*; fragilis, *frail*; securus, *sure*; regula, *rule*; tegula, *tile*; subtilis, *subtle*; nomen, *noun*; decanus, *dean*; compute, *count*; subitaneus, *suddain*, *soon*; superare, *to soar*; periculum, *peril*; mirabile, *marvel*; as, magnus, *main*; dignor, *deign*; tingo, *stain*; tinctum, *taint*; pingo, *paint*; prædari, *reach*.

The

The contractions may seem harder, where many of them meet, as κυριακός, *kyrk*, *church*; presbyter, *priest*; sacristanus, *sexton*; frango, fregi, *break*, *breach*; fagus, φάγα, *beech*, *f* changed into *b*, and *g* into *ch*, which are letters near-a-kin; frigesco, *freeze*; frigesco, *freste*, *sc* into *st*, as above in *bisshop*, *fisst*, so in *scapha*, *skiff*, *skip*, and refrigesco, *refresh*; but vivesco, *frisk*; phlebotamus, *steam*; bovina, *beef*; vitulina, *veal*; scutifer, *squire*; pœnitentia, *penance*; sanctuarium, *sanctuary*, *sentry*; quæstio, *chase*; perquisitio, *purchase*; anguilla, *eel*; insula, *isle*, *ile*, *island*, *iland*; insuletta, *islet*, *ilet*; *eyght* and more contractedly *ey*, whence *Orcyney*, *Ruley*, *Ely*; examinare, *to scan*; namely, by rejecting from the beginning and end *e* and *o*, according to the usual manner, the remainder *xamin*, which the Saxons, who did not use *x*, writ *scamen*, or *scamen* is contracted into *scan*; as from dominus, *don*; nomine, *noun*; abomino, *ban*; and indeed *autumn examen* they turned into *sciame*; for which we say *swarme*, by inserting *r* to denote the murmuring; thesaurus, *store*; sedile, *stool*; ἡδὺς, *swet*; sudo, *sweat*; gaudium, *gay*; jocus, *joy*; succus, *juice*; catena, *chain*; caliga, calga; chausse, chausse, Fr. *hose*; extinguo, *staunch*, *squench*, *quench*, *stint*; foras, *forth*; species, *spice*; recito, *read*; adjuvo, *aid*; αἰὼν, ævum, *ay*, *age*, *ever*; floccus, *lock*; excerpo, *scrape*, *scrabble*, *scrawl*; extravagus, *stray*, *straggle*; collectum, *clot*, *clutch*; colligo, *coil*; recolligo, *recoil*; severo, *swear*; stridulus, *shrill*; procurator, *proxy*; pulso, *to push*; calamus, *a quill*; impetere, *to impeach*; augeo, auxi, *wax*; and vanesco, vanui, *wane*; syllabare, *to spell*; puteus, *pit*; granum, *corn*; comprimo, *cramp*, *crump*, *crumple*, *crinkle*.

Some may seem harsher, yet may not be rejected, for it at least appears, that some of them are derived from proper names, and there are others whose etymology is acknowledged by every body; as, Alexander, *Elick*, *Scander*, *Sandar*, *Sandy*, *Sanny*; Elizabetha, *Elisabeth*, *Elisabeth*, *Betty*, *Bess*; Margareta, *Margaret*, *Maiget*, *Mag*, *Peg*; Maria, *Mary*, *Mal*, *Pal*, *Malkin*, *Mawkin*, *Mawkes*; Matthæus, *Mattha*, *Matthew*; Martha, *Matt*, *Pat*; Gulielmus, *Wilhelmus*, *Girolamo*, *Guilaume*, *William*, *Will*, *Bill*, *Wilkin*, *Wicken*, *Wicks*, *Weeks*.

Thus cariophyllus, flos; geroflo, Ital. girifiee, gilofer, Fr. *gilliflower*, which the vulgar call *julyflower*, as if derived from the month *July*; petreselinum, *parsly*; portulaca, *purslain*; cydonium, *quince*; cydoniatum, *quiddeny*; perficum, *peach*; eruca, *eruke*, which they corrupt to *car-wig*, as if it took its name from the ear; annullus geminus, *a gimmal*, or *gimbal ring*; and thus the word *gimbal* and *jumbal* is transferred to other things thus interwoven; quelques choses, *kickshaws*. Since the origin of these, and many others, however forced, is evident, it ought to appear no wonder to any one if the ancients have thus disfigured many, especially as they so much affected monosyllables; and, to make them sound the softer, took this liberty of maiming, taking away, changing, transposing, and softening them.

But while we derive these from the Latin, I do not mean to say, that many of them did not immediately come to us from the Saxon, Danish, Dutch, and Teutonick languages, and other dialects, and some taken more lately from the French or Italians, or Spaniards.

The same word according to its different significations, often has a different origin; as, *to bear a burden*, from *fero*; but *to bear*, whence *birth*, *born*, *bairn*, comes from *pario*; and a *bear*, at least if it be of Latin original, from *fera*. Thus *perch*, a fish, from *perca*; but *perch*, a measure, from *pertica*, and likewise *to perch*. *To spell* is from *syllaba*; but *spell*, an inchantment, by which it is believed that the boundaries are so fixed in lands that none can pass them against the master's will, from *expello*; and *spell*, a messenger, from *epistola*; whence *gospel*, *good-spel*, or *god-spel*. Thus *freese*, or *freeze*, from *frigesco*; but *freeze*, an architectonic word, from *zephorus*; but *freese*, for *cloth*, from *Frisia*, or perhaps from *frigesco*, as being more fit than any other for keeping out the cold.

There are many words among us, even monosyllables, compounded of two or more words, at least serving instead of compounds, and comprising the signification of more words than one; as, from *scrip* and *roll* comes *scroll*; from *proud* and *dance*, *prance*; from *β* of the verb *stay*, or *stand* and *stout*, is made *stout*; from *stout* and *hardy*, *sturdy*; from *sp* of *spit* or *spew*, and *out*, comes *spout*; from the same *sp* with the termination *in*, is *spin*; and adding *out*, *spin out*; and from the same *sp*, with *it*, is *spit*, which only differs from *spout* in that it is smaller, and with less noise and force; but *sputter* is, because of the obscure *u*, something between *spit* and *spout*; and by reason of adding *r*, it intimates a frequent iteration and noise, but obscurely confused: whereas *spatter*, on account of the sharper and clearer vowel *a*, intimates a more distinct noise, in which it chiefly differs from *sputter*. From the same *sp*, and the termination *ark*, comes *spark*, signifying a single emission of fire with a noise; namely, *sp* the emission, *ar* the more acute noise, and *k*, the mute consonant, intimates its being suddenly terminated; but adding *l*, is made the

the frequentative *ſparkle*. The ſame *ſp*, by adding *r*, that is *ſpr*, implies a more lively impetus of diffuſing or expanding itſelf; to which adding the termination *ing*, it becomes *ſpring*; its vigour *ſpr* imports, its ſharpneſs the termination *ing*, and laſtly *in* acute and tremulous, ends in the mute conſonant *g*, denotes the ſudden ending of any motion, that it is meant in its primary ſignification, of a ſingle, not a complicated exilition. Hence we call *ſpring* whatever has an elaſtick force; as alſo a fountain of water, and thence the origin of any thing; and to *ſpring*, to germinate; and *ſpring*, one of the four ſeaſons. From the ſame *ſpr* and *out*, is formed *ſprout*, and with the termination *ig*, *ſprig*; of which the following, for the moſt part, is the difference: *ſprout*, of a groſſer ſound, imports a fatter or groſſer bud; *ſprig*, of a ſlenderer ſound, denotes a ſmaller ſhoot. In like manner, from *ſtr* of the verb *ſtrive*, and *out*, comes *ſtrout* and *ſtrut*. From the ſame *ſtr*, and the termination *uggle*, is made *ſtruggle*; and this *gl* imports, but without any great noiſe, by reaſon of the obſcure ſound of the vowel *u*. In like manner, from *throw* and *roll* is made *trull*; and almoſt in the ſame ſenſe is *trundle*, from *throw* or *thruſt*, and *rundle*. Thus *graff* or *grough* is compounded of *grave* and *rough*; and *trudge* from *tread* or *trot*, and *drudge*.

In theſe obſervations it is eaſy to diſcover great ſagacity and great extravagance, an ability to do much defeated by the deſire of doing more than enough. It may be remarked,

1. That Wallis's derivations are often ſo made, that by the ſame licence any language may be deduced from any other.

2. That he makes no diſtinction between words immediately derived by us from the Latin, and thoſe which being copied from other languages, can therefore afford no example of the genius of the Engliſh language, or its laws of derivation.

3. That he derives from the Latin, often with great harſhneſs and violence, words apparently Teutonick; and therefore, according to his own declaration, probably older than the tongue to which he refers them.

4. That ſome of his derivations are apparently erroneous.

SYNTAX.

The eſtabliſhed practice of grammarians requires that I ſhould here treat of the Syntax; but our language has ſo little inflection, or variety of terminations, that its conſtruction neither requires nor admits many rules. Wallis therefore has totally omitted it; and Johnſon, whoſe deſire of following the writers upon the learned languages made him think a ſyntax indiſpenſably neceſſary, has publiſhed ſuch petty obſervations as were better omitted.

The verb, as in other languages, agrees with the nominative in number and perſon; as, *Thou flieſt from good*; *He runs to death*.

Our adjectives and pronouns are invariable.

Of two ſubſtantives the noun poſſeſſive is the genitive; as, *His father's glory*; *The ſun's heat*.

Verbs tranſitive require an oblique caſe; as, *He loves me*; *You fear him*.

All prepoſitions require an oblique caſe: *He gave this* to *me*; *He took this* from *me*; *He ſays this* of *me*; *He came* with *me*.

PROSODY.

It is common for thoſe that deliver the grammar of modern languages, to omit the Proſody. So that of the Italians is neglected by *Buomattei*; that of the French by *Deſmarais*; and that of the Engliſh by *Wallis*, *Cooper*, and even by *Johnſon* though a poet. But as the laws of metre are included in the idea of a grammar, I have thought it proper to inſert them.

Proſody compriſes *orthoephy*, or the rules of pronunciation; and *orthometry*, or the laws of verſification.

PRONUNCIATION is juſt, when every letter has its proper ſound, and when every ſyllable has its proper accent, or, which in Engliſh ver-

fification is the ſame, its proper quantity.

The ſounds of the letters have been already explained; and rules for the accent or quantity are not eaſily to be given, being ſubject to innumerable exceptions. Such however as I have read or formed, I ſhall here propoſe.

1. Of diſſyllables formed by affixing a termination, the former ſyllable is commonly accented, as *child-iſh, kingdom, áctreſs, ácted, toilſome, lóver, ſcóffer, fairer, fóremoſt, zéalous, fulneſs, góodly, méekly, ártiſt.*

2. Diſſyllables formed by prefixing a ſyllable to the radical word, have commonly the accent on the latter; as, *to begét, to beſéém, to beſtów.*

3. Of diſſyllables, which are at once nouns and verbs, the verb has commonly the accent on the latter, and the noun on the former ſyllable; as, *to deſcánt, a déſcant; to cemént, a cément; to contráct, a cóntract.*

This rule has many exceptions. Though verbs ſeldom have their accent on the former, yet nouns often have it on the latter ſyllable; as, *delíght, perfúme.*

4. All diſſyllables ending in *y*, as *cránny*; in *our*, as *labour, favour*; in *ow*, as *willow, wállow*, except *allów*; in *le*, as *battle, bible*; in *iſh*, as *bániſh*; in *ck*, as *cámbrick, cáſſock*; in *ter*, as *to bátter*; in *age*, as *cóurage*; in *en*, as *fáſten*; in *et*, as *quíet*, accent the former ſyllable.

5. Diſſyllable nouns in *er*, as *cánker, butter*, have the accent on the former ſyllable.

6. Diſſyllable verbs terminating in a conſonant and *e* final, as *compríſe, eſcápe*; or having a diphthong in the laſt ſyllable, as *appéaſe, revéal*; or ending in two conſonants, as *attend*; have the accent on the latter ſyllable.

7. Diſſyllable nouns having a diphthong in the latter ſyllable, have commonly their accent on the latter ſyllable, as *applaúſe*; except words in *ain, cértain, móuntain.*

8. Triſſyllables formed by adding a termination, or prefixing a ſyllable, retain the accent of the radical word, as *lóvelineſs, ténderneſs, contémner, wágonner, phyſical, beſpátter, comménting, commending, aſſúrance.*

9. Triſſyllables ending in *ous*, as *grácious, árduous*; in *al*, as *cápital*; in *ion*, as *méntion*, accent the firſt.

10. Triſſyllables ending in *ce, ent*, and *ate*, accent the firſt ſyllable, as *eóntenance, cóntinence, ármament, imminent, élegant, própagate*, except they be derived from words having the accent on the laſt, as *connívence, acquáintance*; or the middle ſyllable hath a vowel before two conſonants, as *promúlgate.*

11. Triſſyllables ending in *y*, as *éntity, ſpécify, liberty, víctory, ſúbſidy*, commonly accent the firſt ſyllable.

12. Triſſyllables in *re* or *le* accent the firſt ſyllable, as *légible, théatre*, except *diſciple*, and ſome words which have a poſition, as *exámple, epiſtle.*

13. Triſſyllables in *ude* commonly accent the firſt ſyllable, as *plénitude.*

14. Triſſyllables ending in *ator* or *atour*, as *créatour*, or having in the middle ſyllable a diphthong, as *endeávour*; or a vowel before two conſonants, as *doméſtick*, accent the middle ſyllable.

15. Triſſyllables that have their accent on the laſt ſyllable are commonly French, as *acquiéſce, repartée, magazíne*, or words formed by prefixing one or two ſyllables to an acute ſyllable, as *immatúre, overchárge.*

16. Polyſyllables, or words of more than three ſyllables, follow the accent of the words from which they are derived, as *árrogating, continency,*

incóntinently, comméndable, communicableneſs.

17. Words in *ion* have the accent upon the antepenult, as *ſalvátion, perturbátion, concóction*; words in *atour* or *ator* on the penult, as *dedicátor.*

18. Words ending in *le* commonly have the accent on the firſt ſyllable, as *ámicable*, unleſs the ſecond ſyllable have a vowel before two conſonants, as *combúſtible.*

19. Words ending in *ous* have the accent on the antepenult, as *uxórious, volúptuous.*

20. Words ending in *ly* have their accent on the antepenult, as *puſillanímity, activity.*

Theſe rules are not advanced as complete or infallible, but propoſed as uſeful. Almoſt every rule of every language has its exceptions; and in Engliſh, as in other tongues, much muſt be learned by example and authority. Perhaps more and better rules may be given that have eſcaped my obſervation.

VERSIFICATION is the arrangement of a certain number of ſyllables according to certain laws.

The feet of our verſes are either iambick, as *alóft, creáte*; or trochaick, as *hóly, lófty.*

Our iambick meaſure compriſes verſes

Of four ſyllables,

Moſt good, moſt fair,
Or things as rare,
To call you's loſt;
For all the coſt
Words can beſtow,
So poorly ſhow
Upon your praiſe,
That all the ways
Senſe hath, comes ſhort. *Drayton.*

With raviſh'd ears
The monarch hears. *Dryden.*

Of ſix,

This while we are abroad,
Shall we not touch our lyre?
Shall we not ſing an ode?
Shall that holy fire,
In us that ſtrongly glow'd,
In this cold air expire?

Though in the utmoſt Peak
A while we do remain,
Amongſt the mountains bleak,
Expos'd to ſleet and rain,
No ſport our hours ſhall break,
To exerciſe our vein.

Who though bright Phœbus' beams
Refreſh the ſouthern ground,
And though the princely Thames
With beauteous nymphs abound,
And by old Camber's ſtreams
Be many wonders found;

Yet many rivers clear
Here glide in ſilver ſwathes,
And what of all moſt dear,
Buxton's delicious baths,
Strong ale and noble chear,
T'aſſwage breem winter's ſcathes.

In places far or near,
Or famous, or obſcure,
Where wholeſom is the air,
Or where the moſt impure,
All times, and every where,
The muſe is ſtill in ure. *Drayt.*

Of eight, which is the uſual meaſure for ſhort poems,

And may at laſt my weary age
Find out the peaceful hermitage,
The hairy gown, and moſſy cell,
Where I may ſit, and nightly ſpell
Of ev'ry ſtar the ſky does ſhew,
And ev'ry herb that ſips the dew.
Milton.

Of ten, which is the common meaſure of heroick and tragick poetry.

Full in the midſt of this created ſpace,
Betwixt heav'n, earth, and ſkies, there ſtands a place

Confining on all three; with triple bound;
Whence all things, though remote, are view'd around,
And thither bring their undulating ſound.
The palace of loud Fame, her ſeat of pow'r,
Plac'd on the ſummit of a lofty tow'r;
A thouſand winding entries long and wide
Receive of freſh reports a flowing tide.
A thouſand crannies in the walls are made;
Nor gate nor bars exclude the buſy trade.
'Tis built of braſs, the better to diffuſe
The ſpreading ſounds, and multiply the news;
Where echo's in repeated echo's play:
A mart for ever full; and open night and day.
Nor ſilence is within, nor voice expreſs,
But a deaf noiſe of ſounds that never ceaſe;
Confus'd, and chiding, like the hollow rore
Of tides, receding from th' inſulted ſhore;
Or like the broken thunder, heard from far,
When Jove to diſtance drives the rolling war.
The courts are fill'd with a tumultuous din
Of crouds, or iſſuing forth, or entring in:
A thorough-fare of news; where ſome deviſe
Things never heard, ſome mingle truth with lies;
The troubled air with empty ſounds they beat,
Intent to hear, and eager to repeat.

Dryden.

In all theſe meaſures the accents are to be placed on even ſyllables; and every line conſidered by itſelf is more harmonious, as this rule is more ſtrictly obſerved.

Our trochaick meaſures are

Of three ſyllables,

Here we may
Think and pray,
Before death
Stops our breath:
Other joys
Are but toys.

Of five,

In the days of old,
Stories plainly told,
Lovers felt annoy.

Of ſeven,

Faireſt piece of well-form'd earth,
Urge not thus your haughty birth.

In theſe meaſures the accent is to be placed on the odd ſyllables.

Theſe are the meaſures which are now in uſe, and above the reſt thoſe of ſeven, eight, and ten ſyllables. Our ancient poets wrote verſes ſometimes of twelve ſyllables, as Drayton's Polyolbion.

Of all the Cambrian ſhires their heads that bear ſo high,
And farth'ſt ſurvey their ſoils with an ambitious eye,
Mervinia for her hills, as for their matchleſs crouds,
The neareſt that are ſaid to kiſs the wand'ring clouds,
Eſpecial audience craves, offended with the throng,
That ſhe of all the reſt neglected was ſo long;
Alledging for herſelf, when through the Saxons pride,
The godlike race of Brute to Severn's ſetting ſide
Were cruelly inforc'd, her mountains did relieve
Theſe whom devouring war elſe every where did grieve.

And when all Wales beſide (by fortune or by might)
Unto her ancient foe reſign'd her ancient right,
A conſtant maiden ſtill ſhe only did remain,
The laſt her genuine laws which ſtoutly did retain.
And as each one is prais'd for her peculiar things;
So only ſhe is rich, in mountains, meres, and ſprings,
And holds herſelf as great in her ſuperfluous waſte,
As others by their towns, and fruitful tillage grac'd.

And of fourteen, as Chapman's Homer.

And as the mind of ſuch a man, that hath a long way gone,
And either knoweth not his way, or elſe would let alone
His purpos'd journey, is diſtract.

The verſe of twelve ſyllables, called an *Alexandrine*, is now only uſed to diverſify heroick lines.

Waller was ſmooth, but Dryden taught to join
The varying verſe, the full reſounding line,
The long majeſtick march, and energy divine.

The pauſe in the Alexandrine muſt be at the ſixth ſyllable.

The verſe of fourteen ſyllables is now broken into a ſoft lyrick meaſure of verſes, conſiſting alternately of eight ſyllables and ſix.

She to receive thy radiant name,
Selects a whiter ſpace.

When all ſhall praiſe, and ev'ry lay
Devote a wreath to thee,
That day, for come it will, that day
Shall I lament to ſee.

We have another meaſure very quick and lively, and therefore much uſed in ſongs, which may be called the *anapeſtick*, in which the accent reſts upon every third ſyllable.

May I góvern my páſſions with ábſolute ſwáy,
And grow wíſer and bétter as lífe wears awáy.

In this meaſure a ſyllable is often retrenched from the firſt foot, as

Diógenes ſúrly and proúd.
I thínk nót of I'ris, nor I'ris of mé.

Theſe meaſures are varied by many combinations, and ſometimes by double endings, either with or without rhyme, as in the heroick meaſure.

'Tis heav'n itſelf that points out an hereafter,
And intimates eternity to man.

So in that of eight ſyllables,
They neither added nor confounded,
They neither wanted nor abounded.

In that of ſeven,
For reſiſtance I could fear none,
But with twenty ſhips had done,
What thou, brave and happy Vernon,
Haſt atchiev'd with ſix alone.

In that of ſix,
'Twas when the ſeas were roaring,
With hollow blaſts of wind,
A damſel lay deploring,
All on a rock reclin'd.

In the anapeſtick,
When terrible tempeſts aſſail us,
And mountainous billows affright,
Nor power nor wealth can avail us,
But ſkilful induſtry ſteers right.

To theſe meaſures, and their laws, may be reduced every ſpecies of Engliſh verſe.

Our verſification admits of few licences, except a *ſynalœpha*, or eliſion of *e* in *the* before a vowel, as *th' eternal*; and more rarely of *o* in *to*, as *t'accept*; and a *ſynæreſis*, by which two ſhort vowels coaleſce into one ſyllable, as *queſtion*, *ſpecial*; or a word is contracted by the expulſion of a ſhort vowel before a liquid, as *av'rice*, *temp'rance*.

Thus have I collected rules and examples, by which the Engliſh language may be learned, if the reader be already acquainted with grammatical terms, or taught by a maſter to thoſe that are more ignorant. To have written a grammar for ſuch as are not yet initiated in the ſchools, would have been tedious, and perhaps at laſt ineffectual.

The SAXON and ENGLISH ALPHABETS.

A	A	a	a	O	O	o	o
B	B	b	b	P	P	p	p
C	C	c	c	Q	Q	cw	q
D	D	ꝺ	d	R	R	ꝑ	r
E	E	e	e	S	S	ſ	f
F	F	ꝼ	f	T	T	ꝛ	t
G	G	ȝ	g	V	V	v	v
H	H	h	h	U	U	u	u
I	I	ı	i	W	W	ꝓ	w
K	K	k	k	X	X	x	x
L	L	l	l	Y	Y	ẏ	y
M	M	m	m	Z	Z	z	z
N	N	n	n				

Th Ð, ð, þ, That ꝥ, and ꝯ.

DIRECTIONS to the BOOK-BINDER.

Vol. I. Ends with Letter K.

Vol. II. Begins with Letter L.

A GENERAL DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

A, Has, in the Engliſh language, three different ſounds. The broad ſound, as, *all*, *wall*. *A* open, *father*, *rather*. A ſlender or cloſe, is the peculiar *a* of the Engliſh language. Of this ſound we have examples in *place*, *face*, *waſte*.

2. A, an article ſet before nouns of the ſingular number; *a* man, *a* tree. Before a word beginning with a vowel, it is written *an*, as, *an* ox.

3. A is ſometimes a noun; as great *A*.

4. A is placed before a participle, or participial noun.

A hunting. *Prior.*

A begging. *Dryd.*

5. A has a ſignification, denoting proportion. The landlord hath a hundred *a* year. *Addiſon.*

6. A is uſed in burleſque poetry, to lengthen out a ſyllable.

For cloves and nutmegs to the line-*a*, *Dryd.*

7. A is ſometimes put for *be*.

8. A, in compoſition, ſeems the French *a*, and ſometimes *at*, *aſide*, *aſlope*, *aware*. *a weary*, *a-trip*. *Shakeſpeare.*

9. A is ſometimes redundant; as, *ariſe*, *arouſe*, *awake*. *Dryd.*

10. A, in abreviations, ſtands for *artium*, or arts.

A'BACUS. *ſ.* [Lat. *abacus*.]

1. A counting-table.

2. The uppermoſt member of a column.

ABA'FT. *a.* [of abaftan, Sax.] From the fore-part of the ſhip, towards the ſtern.

To ABA'NDON. *v. a.* [Fr. *abandonner*.]

1. To give up, reſign, or quit. *Dryd.*

2. To deſert. *Sidney. Shakeſ.*

3. To forſake. *Spenſer.*

ABANDONED. *part. ad.*

1. Given up. *Shakeſ.*

2. Forſaken.

3. Corrupted in the higheſt degree.

ABA'NDONMENT. *ſ.* [*abandonnement*, Fr.] The act of abandoning.

ABARTICULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ab*, from, and *articulus*, a joint, Lat.] That ſpecies of articulation that has manifeſt motion.

To ABA'SE. *v. a.* [Fr. *abaiſſer*.] To caſt down, to depreſs, to bring low. *Sidney.*

ABA'SEMENT. *ſ.* The ſtate of being brought low; depreſſion. *Eccleſiaſticus.*

To ABA'SH. *v. a.* [See BASHFUL.] To make aſhamed. *Milton.*

To ABA'TE. *v. a.* [from the French *abbatre*.]

1. To leſſen, to diminiſh. *Davies.*

2. To deject, or depreſs. *Dryd.*

3. To let down the price in ſelling.

To ABATE. *v. n.* To grow leſs. *Dryd.*

To ABATE. [in common law.] To *abate* a writ, is, by ſome exception, to defeat or overthrow it. *Cowel.*

ABA'TEMENT. *ſ.* [*abatement*, Fr.]

1. The act of abating. *Locke.*

2. The ſtate of being abated. *Arbuth.*

3. The ſum or quantity taken away by the act of abating. *Swift.*

4. The cauſe of abating; extenuation. *Atterbury.*

ABA'TER. *ſ.* The agent or cauſe by which an abatement is procured. *Arbuthnot.*

ABB. *ſ.* The yarn on a weaver's warp; among clothiers. *Chambers.*

ABBA. *ſ.* [Heb. אב] A Syriac word, which ſignifies father.

A'BBACY. *ſ.* [Lat. *abbatia*.] The rights or privileges of an abbot.

A'BBESS. *f.* [Lat. *abbatiſſa*, *abbeſſe* in Fr.] The ſuperiour of a nunnery. *Dryd.*

A'BBEY, or ABBY. *ſ.* [Lat. *abbatia.*] A monaſtery of religious perſons, whether men or women. *Shakeſp.*

A'BBEY-LUBBER. *ſ.* A ſlothful loiterer in a religious houſe, under pretence of retirement. *Dryd.*

A'BBOT. *ſ.* [in the lower Latin *abbas.*] The chief of a convent.

To ABBRE'VIATE *v. a.* [Lat. *abbreviare.*]
1. To ſhorten by contraction of parts without loſs of the main ſubſtance. *Bacon.*
2. To ſhorten, to cut ſhort. *Brown.*

ABBREVIA'TION. *ſ.*
1. The act of abbreviating.
2. The means uſed to abbreviate, as characters ſignifying whole words. *Swift.*

ABBREVIA'TOR. *ſ.* One who abridges.

ABBRE'VIATURE. *ſ.* [*abbreviatura*, Lat.]
1. A mark uſed for the ſake of ſhortening.
2. A compendium or abridgement. *Taylor.*

ABBREUVOI'R. [in French, a watering-place.] Among maſons, the joint or juncture of two ſtones.

A, B, C.
1. The alphabet.
2. The little book by which the elements of reading are taught.

To A'BDICATE. *v. a.* [Lat. *abdico.*] To give up right; to reſign. *Addiſon.*

ABDICA'TION. *ſ.* [*abdicatio*, Lat.] The act of abdicating; reſignation.

A'BDICATIVE. *a.* That which cauſes or implies an *abdication.*

ABDO'MEN. *ſ.* [Lat. from *abdo*, to hide.] A cavity commonly called the lower venter or belly: It contains the ſtomach, guts, liver, ſpleen, bladder, and is within lined with a membrane called the peritonæum.

ABDO'MINAL. } *a.* Relating to the
ABDO'MINOUS. } abdomen.

To ABDU'CE *v. a.* [Lat. *abduco.*] To draw to a different part; to withdraw one part from another. *Brown.*

ABDU'CENT. *a.* Muſcles abducent ſerve to open or pull back divers parts of the body.

ABDU'CTOR. *ſ.* [*abductor*, Lat.] The muſcles, which draw back the ſeveral members. *Arbuthnot.*

ABECEDA'RIAN. *ſ.* [from the names of *a, b. c.* A teacher of the alphabet, or firſt rudiments of literature.

A'BECEDARY. *a.*
Belonging to the alphabet.

ABE'D. *ad.* [from *a*, for *at*. See (A,) and BED.] In bed. *Sidney.*

ABE'RRANCE. *ſ.* A deviation from the right way; an error. *Glanville.*

ABE'RRANCY. The ſame with ABERRANCE. *Brown.*

ABE'RRANT. *a.* [from *aberrans*, Lat.] Wandering from the right or known way.

ABERRA'TION. *ſ.* [from *aberratio*, Lat.] The act of deviating from the common track. *Glanville.*

ABE'RRING. *part.* [*aberro*, Lat.] Going aſtray. *Brown.*

To ABERU'NCATE. *v. a.* [*averunco*, Lat.] To pull up by the roots.

To ABE'T. *v. a.* [from betan, Sax.] To puſh forward another, to ſupport him in his deſigns by connivance, encouragement, or help. *Fairy Q.*

ABE'TMENT. *ſ.* The act of abetting.

ABE'TTER, or ABE'TTOR. *ſ.* He that abets; the ſupporter or encourager of another. *Dryd.*

ABEY'ANCE. *ſ.* The right of fee-ſimple lieth in *abeyance*, when it is all only in the rememberance, intendment, and conſideration of the law. *Cowel.*

To ABHO'R. *v. a.* [*abhorreo*, Lat.] To hate with acrimony; to loath. *Milton.*

ABHO'RRENCE. *ſ.* [from *abhor.*] The act of abhorring, deteſtation. *South.*

ABHO'RRENCY. *ſ.* The ſame with ABHORRENCE. *Locke.*

ABHO'RRENT. *a.* [from *abhor.*]
1. Struck with abherrence.
2. Contrary to, foreign, inconſiſtent with. *Dryden.*

ABHO'RRER. *ſ.* [from *abhor.*] A hater, deteſter. *Swift.*

To ABI'DE. *v. n.* I abode or abid. [from aubidan, Sax.]
1. To dwell in a place, not remove. *Gen.*
2. To dwell. *Shakeſp.*
3. To remain, not ceaſe or fail. *Pſalm.*
4. To continue in the ſame ſtate. *Stillingfl.*
5. To wait for, expect, attend, await. *Fairy Q.*
6. To bear or ſupport the conſequences of a thing. *Milton.*
7. To bear or ſupport, without being conquer'd. *Woodward.*
8. To bear without averſion. *Sidney.*
9. To bear or ſuffer. *Pope.*
10. It is uſed with the participle *with* before a perſon, and *at* or *in* before a place.

ABI'DER. *ſ.* [from *abide.*] The perſon that abides or dwells in a place.

ABI'DING. *ſ.* [from *abide.*] Continuance. *Raleigh.*

A'BJECT. *a.* [*abjectus*, Lat.]
1. Mean, or worthleſs. *Addiſon.*
2. Contemptible, or of no value. *Milt.*
3. Without hope or regard. *Milt.*
4. Deſtitute, mean and deſpicable *Dryd. Pope.*

A'BJECT. *ſ.* A man without hope. *Pſalm.*

To ABJE'CT. *v. a.* [*abjicio*, Lat.] To throw away.

ABJE'CTEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *abject.*] The ſtate of an abject. *Boyle.*

ABJE'CTION.

ABJE'CTION. *f.* [from *abject.*] Meanneſs of mind; ſervility; baſeneſs. *Hooker.*

A'BJECTLY. *a.* [from *abject.*] In an abject manner, meanly.

A'BJECTNESS. *f.* [from *abject.*] Servility, meanneſs. *Grew.*

ABI'LITY. *f.* [*Habilité*, Fr.]

1. The power to do any thing, whether depending upon ſkill, or riches, or ſtrength. *Sidney.*
2. Capacity. *Dan.*
3. When it has the plural number, *abilities*, it frequently ſignifies the faculties or powers of the mind. *Rogers.*

ABINTE'STATE. *a.* [of *ab*, from, and *inteſtatus*, Lat.] A term of law, implying him that inherits from a man, who though he had the power to make a will, yet did not make it.

To ABJU'RE. *v. a.* [*abjuro*, Lat.]

1. To ſwear not to do ſomething. *Hale.*
2. To retract, or recant, or abnegate a poſition upon oath.

ABJURA'TION. *f.* [from *abjure.*] The act of abjuring. The oath taken for that end.

To ABLA'CTATE. *v. a.* [*ablacto*, Lat.] To wean from the breaſt.

ABLACTA'TION. *f.* One of the methods of grafting.

ABLAQUEA'TION. [*ablaqueatio*, Lat.] The practice of opening the ground about the roots of trees. *Evelyn.*

ABLA'TION. *f.* [*ablatio*, Lat.] The act of taking away.

A'BLATIVE. [*ablativus*, Lat.]

1. That which takes away.
2. The ſixth caſe of the Latin nouns.

A'BLE. *a.* [*habile*, Fr. *habilis*, Lat.

1. Having ſtrong faculties, or great ſtrength or knowledge, riches, or any other power of mind, body, or fortune. *Bacon.*
2. Having power ſufficient. *South.*

To A'BLE. *v. a.* To make able; to enable. *Shakeſp.*

ABLE-BODIED. *ad.* Strong of body.

To A'BLEGATE. *v. a.* [*ablego*, Lat.] To ſend abroad upon ſome employment.

ABLEGA'TION. *f.* [from *ablegate.*] A ſending abroad.

A'BLENESS. *f.* [from *able.*] Ability of body, vigour, force. *Sidney.*

A'BLEPSY. *f.* [Ἀβλεψία, Gr.] Want of ſight.

A'BLUENT. *a.* [*abluens*, Lat.] That which has the power of cleaning.

ABLU'TION. *f.* [*ablutio*, Lat.]

1. The act of cleanſing.
2. The rinſing of chemical preparations in water.
3. The cup given, without conſecration, to the laity in the popiſh churches.

To A'BNEGATE. *v. a.* [from *abnego*, Lat.] To deny.

ABNEGA'TION. *f.* [*abnegatio*, Lat.] Denial, renunciation. *Hammond.*

ABO'ARD. *a.* [from the French *à bord*, as, *aller à bord*, *envoyer à bord.*] In a ſhip. *Raleigh.*

ABO'DE. *f.* [from *abide.*]

1. Habitation, dwelling, place of reſidence. *Waller.*
2. Stay, continuance in a place. *Shakeſp.*
3. *To make abode*; to dwell, to reſide, to inhabit. *Dryd.*

To ABO'DE. *v. a.* [See BODE.] To foretoken or foreſhow; to be a prognoſtic, to be ominous. *Shakeſp.*

ABO'DEMENT. *f.* [from *to abode.*] A ſecret anticipation of ſomething future. *Shakeſp.*

To ABO'LISH. *v. a.* [from *aboleo*, Lat.]

1. To annul. *Hooker.*
2. To put an end to; to deſtroy. *Hayw.*

ABO'LISHABLE. *a.* [from *aboliſh.*] That which may be aboliſhed.

ABO'LISHER. *f.* [from *aboliſh.*] He that aboliſhes.

ABO'LISHMENT. *f.* [from *aboliſh.*] The act of aboliſhing. *Hooker.*

ABOLI'TION. *f.* [from *aboliſh.*] The act of aboliſhing. *Grew.*

ABO'MINABLE. *a.* [*abominabilis*, Lat.]

1. Hateful, deteſtable. *Swift.*
2. Unclean. *Leviticus.*
3. In low and ludicrous language, it is a word of looſe and indeterminate cenſure. *Shakeſp.*

ABO'MINABLENESS. *f.* [from *abominable.*] The quality of being abominable; hatefulneſs, odiouſneſs. *Bentley.*

ABO'MINABLY. *a.* [from *abominable,*] exceſſively, extremely, exceedingly; in the ill ſenſe. *Arbuthnot.*

To ABO'MINATE. *v. a.* [*abominor*, Lat.] To abhor, deteſt, hate utterly. *Southern.*

ABOMINA'TION. *f.*

1. Hatred, deteſtation. *Swift.*
2. The object of hatred. *Geneſis.*
3. Pollution, defilement. *Shakeſp.*
4. The cauſe of pollution. 2 *Kings.*

ABORIGINES. f. Lat. The earlieſt inhabitants of a country; thoſe of whom no original is to be traced; as, the Welſh in Britain.

ABO'RTION. *f.* [*abortio*, Lat.]

1. The act of bringing forth untimely.
2. The produce of an untimely birth. *Arbuthnot.*

ABO'RTIVE. *f.* That which is born before the due time. *Peacham.*

ABO'RTIVE. *a.* [*abortivus*, Lat.]

1. Brought forth before the due time of birth. *Shakeſp.*
2. Figurately, that which fails for want of time. *South.*
3. That which brings forth nothing. *Milton.*

ABO'RTIVELY. *ad.* [from *abortive.*] Born without the due time; immaturely, untimely.

ABO'RTIVENESS. *f.* [from *abortive.*] The ſtate of abortion.

ABO'RTMENT. *f.* [from *aborto*, Lat.] The thing brought forth out of time; an untimely birth. *Bacon.*

ABO'VE. *prep.* [from *a*, and bupan, Saxon.] *boven*, Dutch.]

1. Higher in place. *Dryden.*
2. More in quantity or number. *Exod.*
3. Higher in rank, power or excellence. *Pſalm.*
4. Superiour to; unattainable by. *Swift.*
5. Beyond; more than. *Locke.*
6. Too proud for; too high for. *Pope.*

ABO'VE. *ad.*

1. Over-head. *Bacon.*
2. In the regions of heaven. *Pope.*
3. Before. *Dryd.*

From above.

1. From an higher place. *Dryd.*
2. From heaven. *James.*

ABOVE ALL. In the firſt place; chiefly. *Dryd.*

ABOVE-BOARD. In open ſight; without artifice or trick. *L'Eſtrange.*

ABOVE-CITED. Cited before. *Addiſon.*

ABOVE-GROUND. An expreſſion uſed to ſignify, that a man is alive; not in the grave.

ABOVE-MENTIONED. See ABOVE-CITED.

To ABO'UND *v. n.* [*abundo*, Lat. *abonder*, French.]

1. To have in great plenty.
2. To be in great plenty.

ABO'UT. *prep.* [abutan, or abutton, Sax.]

1. Round, ſurrounding, encircling. *Dryd.*
2. Near to. *B. Johnſ.*
3. Concerning, with regard to, relating to. *Locke.*
4. Engaged in, employed upon. *Taylor.*
5. Appendant to the Perſon; as, cloaths, *&c.* *Milton.*
6. Relating to the perſon, as a ſervant. *Sidney.*

ABO'UT. *ad.* *Shakeſ.*

1. Circularly. *Shakeſp.*
2. In circuit. *Shakeſp.*
3. Nearly. *Bacon.*
4. Here and there; every way. *Fa. Q.*
5. With *to* before a verb; as, *about to fly*; upon the point, within a ſmall time of.
6. The longeſt way, in oppoſition to the ſhort ſtraight way. *Shakeſp.*
7. To bring about; to bring to the point or ſtate deſired; as, *he has brought about his purpoſes.*
8. To come about; to come to ſome certain ſtate or point.
9. To go about a thing; to prepare to do it. Some of theſe phraſes ſeem to derive their original from the French *à bout*; *venir à bout d'une choſe*; *venir à bout de quelqu'un.*

A. Bp. for Archbiſhop.

ABRACADA'BRA. A ſuperſtitious charm againſt agues.

To ABRA'DE. *v. a.* [Lat. *abrado.*] To rub off; to wear away from the other parts. *Hale.*

ABRAHAM'S BALM. An herb.

ABRA'SION. [See ABRADE.]

1. The act of abrading; a rubbing off.
2. The matter worn off by the attrition of bodies.

ABRE'AST. *ad.* [See BREAST.] Side by ſide; in ſuch a poſition that the breaſts may bear againſt the ſame line. *Shakeſp.*

To ABRI'DGE. *v. a.* [*abreger*, Fr. *abbrevio*, Lat.]

1. To make ſhorter in words, keeping ſtill the ſame ſubſtance. *2 Macc.*
2. To contract, to diminiſh, to cut ſhort. *Locke.*
3. To deprive of. *Shakeſp.*

ABRI'GED OF. *p.* Deprived of, debarred from.

An ABRI'DGER. *f.* [from *abridge.*]

1. He that abridges; a ſhortener.
2. A writer of compendiums or abridgments.

ABRI'DGMENT. *f.* [*abregement*, French.]

1. The contraction of a larger work into a ſmall compaſs. *Hooker.*
2. A diminution in general. *Donne.*
3. Reſtraint, or abridgment of liberty. *Locke.*

ABRO'ACH. *ad.* [See To BROACH.]

1. In a poſture to run out. *Swift.*
2. In a ſtate of being diffuſed or advanced. *Shakeſp.*

ABRO'AD. *ad.* [compounded of *a* and *broad.*]

1. Without confinement; widely; at large. *Milton.*
2. Out of the houſe. *Shakeſp.*
3. In another country. *Hooker.*
4. In all directions, this way and that. *Dryd.*
5. Without, not within. *Hooker.*

To A'BROGATE. *v. a.* [*abrogo*, Lat.] To take away from a law its force; to repeal, to annul. *Hooker.*

ABROGA'TION. *f.* [*abrogatio*, Lat.] The act of abrogating; the repeal of a law. *Clarendon.*

ABRU'PT. *a.* [*abruptus*, Lat.]

1. Broken, craggy. *Thomſon.*
2. Divided, without any thing intervening. *Milton.*
3. Sudden, without the cuſtomary or proper preparatives. *Shakeſp.*
4. Unconnected. *B. Johnſ.*

ABRU'PTION. *f.* [*abruptio*, Lat.] Violent and ſudden ſeparation. *Woodward.*

ABRU'PTLY. *ad.* [See ABRUPT.] Haſtily, without the due forms of preparation. *Sidney. Add.*

ABRU'PTNESS. *f.* [from *abrupt.*]
1. An abrupt manner, haſte, ſuddenneſs.
2. Unconnectedneſs, roughneſs, cragginеſs. *Woodward.*

A'BSCESS. [*abſceſſus*, Lat.] A morbid cavity in the body. *Arbuth.*

To ABSCI'ND. *v. a.* To cut off.

ABSCI'SSA. [Lat.] Part of the diameter of a conic ſection, intercepted between the vertex and a ſemi-ordinate.

ABSCI'SSION. *f.* [*abſciſſio*, Lat.]
1. The act of cutting off. *Wiſeman.*
2. The ſtate of being cut off. *Brown.*

To ABSCO'ND. *v. n.* [*abſcondo*, Lat.] To hide one's ſelf.

ABSCO'NDER. *f.* [from *abſcond.*] The perſon that abſconds.

A'BSENCE. *f.* [See ABSENT.]
1. The ſtate of being abſent, oppoſed to preſence. *Shakeſp.*
2. Want of appearance, in the legal ſenſe. *Addiſon.*
3. Inattention, heedleſſneſs, neglect of the preſent object. *Addiſon.*

A'BSENT. *a.* [*abſens*, Lat.]
1. Not preſent; uſed with the particle *from.* *Pope.*
2. Abſent in mind, inattentive. *Addiſon.*

To ABSE'NT. *v. a.* To withdraw, to forbear to come into preſence. *Shakeſp.*

ABSENTE'E. *f.* A word uſed commonly with regard to Iriſhmen living out of their country. *Davies.*

ABSI'NTHIATED. *p.* [from *abſinthium*, Lat.] Impregnated with wormwood.

To ABSI'ST. *v. n.* [*abſiſto*, Lat.] To ſtand off, to leave off.

To ABSO'LVE. *v. a.* [*abſolvo*, Lat.]
1. To clear, to acquit of a crime in a judicial ſenſe. *Shakeſp.*
2. To ſet free from an engagement or promiſe. *Waller.*
3. To pronounce a ſin remitted, in the eccleſiaſtical ſenſe. *Pope.*
4. To finiſh, to complete. *Hale.*

A'BSOLUTE. *a.* [*abſolutus*, Lat.]
1. Complete; applied as well to perſons as things. *Hooker.*
2. Unconditional; as, an *abſolute* promiſe. *South.*
3. Not relative; as, *abſolute* ſpace. *Stillingfl.*
4. Not limited; as, *abſolute* power. *Dryd.*

A'BSOLUTELY. *ad.* [from *abſolute.*]
1. Completely, without reſtriction. *Sidney.*
2. Without relation. *Hooker.*
3. Without limits or dependance. *Dryd.*
4. Without condition. *Hooker.*
5. Peremptorily, poſitively. *Milton.*

A'BSOLUTENESS. *f.* [from *abſolute.*]
1. Compleatneſs.
2. Freedom from dependance, or limits. *Clarendon.*
3. Deſpotiſm. *Bacon.*

ABSOLU'TION. *f.* [*abſolutio*, Lat.]
1. Acquittal.
2. The remiſſion of ſins, or penance. *South.*

A'BSOLUTORY. *a.* [*abſolutorius*, Lat.] That which abſolves.

A'BSONANT. *a.* Contrary to reaſon.

A'BSONOUS. *a.* [*abſonus*, Lat.] Abſurd, contrary to reaſon.

To ABSO'RB. *v. a.* [*abſorbeo*, Lat. preter, *abſorbed*; part. pret. *abſorbed*, or *abſorpt.*]
1. To ſwallow up. *Phillips.*
2. To ſuck up. *Harvey.*

ABSO'RBENT. *f.* [*abſorbens*, Lat.] A medicine that, by the ſoftneſs or poroſity of its parts, either caſes the aſperities of pungent humours, or draws away ſuperfluous moiſture in the body. *Quincy.*

ABSO'RPT. *p.* [from *abſorb.*] Swallowed up. *Pope.*

ABSO'RPTION. *f.* [from *abſorb.*] The act of ſwallowing up. *Burnet.*

To ABSTA'IN. *v. n.* [*abſtineo*, Lat.] To forbear, to deny one's ſelf any gratification.

ABSTE'MIOUS. *a.* [*abſtemius*, Lat.] Temperate, ſober, abſtinent.

ABSTE'MIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *abſtemious.*] Temperately, ſoberly, without indulgence.

ABSTE'MIOUSNESS. *f.* [See ABSTEMIOUS.] The quality of being abſtemious.

ABSTE'NTION. *f.* [from *abſtineo*, Lat.] The act of holding off.

To ABSTE'RGE. *v. a.* [*abſtergo*, Lat.] To cleanſe by wiping.

A'BSTERGENT. *a.* Cleanſing; having a cleanſing quality.

To ABSTE'RSE. [See ABSTERGE.] To cleanſe, to purify. *Brown.*

ABSTE'RSION. *f.* [*abſterſio*, Lat.] The act of cleanſing. *Bacon.*

ABSTE'RSIVE. *a.* [from *abſterge.*] That has the quality of abſterging or cleanſing. *Bacon.*

A'BSTINENCE. *f.* [*abſtinentia*, Lat.]
1. Forbearance of any thing. *Locke.*
2. Faſting, or forbearance of neceſſary food. *Shakeſp.*

A'BSTINENT. *a.* [*abſtinens*, Lat.] That uſes abſtinence.

To ABSTRA'CT. *v. a.* [*abſtrabo*, Lat.]
1. To take one thing from another. *Decay.*
2. To ſeparate ideas. *Locke.*
3. To reduce to an epitome. *Watts.*

A'BSTRACT. *a.* [*abſtractus*, Lat.] Separated from ſomething elſe, generally uſed with relation to mental perceptions; as, *abſtract* mathematics. *Wilkins.*

A'BSTRACT. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. A ſmaller quantity, containing the virtue or power of a greater. *Shakeſp.*
2. An epitome made by taking out the principal parts. *Watts.*
3. The ſtate of being abſtracted. *Wotton.*

ABSTRA'CTED. *p. a.* [from *abſtract.*]
1. Separated. *Milton.*
2. Refined, abſtruſe. *Donne.*
3. Abſent of mind.

ABSTRA'CTEDLY. *ad.* With abſtraction, ſimply, ſeparately from all contingent circumſtances. *Dryd.*

ABSTRA'CTION. *f.* [*abſtractio*, Lat.]
1. The act of abſtracting. *Watts.*
2. The ſtate of being abſtracted.
3. Abſence of mind, inattention.
4. Diſregard of worldly objects.

ABSTRA'CTIVE. *a.* [from *abſtract.*] Having the power or quality of abſtracting.

ABSTRA'CTLY. *ad.* [from *abſtract.*] In an abſtract manner, abſolutely. *Bentley.*

ABSTRU'SE. *a.* [*abſtrujus*, Lat. thruſt out of ſight.]
1. Hidden.
2. Difficult, remote from conception or apprehenſion.

ABSTRU'SELY. *ad.* Obſcurely, not plainly, or obviouſly.

ABSTRU'SENESS *f.* [from *abſtruſe.*] Difficulty, obſcurity. *Boyle.*

ABSTRU'SITY. *f.*
1. Abſtruſeneſs.
2. That which is abſtruſe. *Brown.*

To ABSU'ME. *v. a.* [*abſumo*, Lat.] To bring to an end by a gradual waſte. *Hale.*

ABSU'RD. *a.* [*abſurdus*, Lat.]
1. Unreaſonable; without judgment. *Bac.*
2. Inconſiſtent; contrary to reaſon. *South.*

ABSU'RDITY. *f.* [from *abſurd.*]
1. The quality of being abſurd. *Locke.*
2. That which is abſurd. *Addiſ.*

ABSU'RDLY. *ad.* [from *abſurd.*] Improperly, unreaſonably. *Swift.*

ABSU'RDNESS. *f.* The quality of being abſurd; injudicioufneſs, impropriety.

ABU'NDANCE. *f.* [*abondance*, Fr.]
1. Plenty. *Croſhaw.*
2. Great numbers. *Addiſon.*
3. A great quantity. *Raleigh.*
4. Exuberance, more than enough. *Spenſ.*

ABU'NDANT. *a.* [*abundans*, Lat.]
1. Plentiful. *Par. Loſt.*
2. Exuberant. *Arbuth.*
3. Fully ſtored. *Burnet.*

ABU'NDANTLY. *ad.* [from *abundant.*]
1. In plenty. *Gen.*
2. Amply, liberally, more than ſufficiently. *Rogers.*

To ABU'SE. *v. a.* [*abuter*, Lat. In *abuſe* the verb, *ſ* has the ſound of *z*; in the noun, the common ſound.]
1. To make an ill uſe of. 1 *Cor.*
2. To deceive, to impoſe upon. *Bacon.*
3. To treat with rudeneſs. *Shakeſp.*

ABU'SE. *f.* [from the verb *abuſe.*]
1. The ill uſe of any thing. *Hooker.*
2. A corrupt practice, bad cuſtom. *Swift.*
3. Seducement. *Sidney.*
4. Unjuſt cenſure, rude reproach. *Milt.*

ABU'SER. *f.* [pronounced *abuzer.*]
1. He that makes an ill uſe.
2. He that deceives.
3. He that reproaches with rudeneſs.
3. A raviſher, a violater.

ABU'SIVE. *a.* [from *abuſe.*]
1. Practiſing abuſe. *Pope.*
2. Containing abuſe; as, an *abuſive* lampoon. *Roſcommon.*
3. Deceitful. *Bacon.*

ABU'SIVELY. *ad.* [from *abuſe.*]
1. Improperly, by a wrong uſe. *Boyle.*
2. Reproachfully. *Herbert.*

To ABU'T. *v. n.* obſolete. [*aboutir*, to touch at the end, Fr.] To end at, to border upon; to meet, or approach to.

ABU'TMENT. *f.* [from *abut.*] That which abuts, or borders upon another.

ABY'SM. *f.* [*abyſme*, old Fr.] A gulf; the ſame with *abyſs.* *Shakeſp.*

ABY'SS. *f.* [*abyſſus*, Lat. Ἄβυσσος, bottomleſs, Gr.]
1. A depth without bottom. *Milton.*
2. A great depth, a gulph. *Dryd.*
3. That in which any thing is loſt. *Locke.*
4. The body of waters at the centre of the earth. *Burnet.*
5. In the language of divines, hell. *Roſc.*

AC, AK, or AKE. In the names of places as *Acton*, an oak, from the Saxon ac, an oak.

ACA'CIA. f. [Lat.]
1. A drug brought from Egypt, which being ſuppoſed the inſpiſſated juice of a tree, is imitated by the juice of ſloes. *Savary.*
2. A tree commonly ſo called here.

ACADE'MIAL. *a.* [from *academy.*] Relating to an academy.

ACADE'MIAN. *f.* [from *academy.*] A ſcholar of an academy or univerſity. *Wood.*

ACADE'MICAL. *a.* [*academicus*, Lat.] Belonging to an univerſity. *Wotton.*

ACADE'MICK. *f.* [from *academy.*] A ſtudent of univerſity. *Watts.*

ACADE'MICK. *a.* [*academicus*, Lat.] Relating to an univerſity. *Dunciad.*

ACADEMI'CIAN. *f.* [*academicien*, Fr.] The member of an academy.

ACA'DEMIST. *f.* [from *academy.*] The member of an academy. *Ray.*

ACA'DEMY. *f.* [*academia*, Lat.]
1. An aſſembly or ſociety of men, uniting for the promotion of ſome art. *Shakeſp.*
2. The place where ſciences are taught. *Dryd.*

3. An univerſity.
4. A place of education, in contradiſtinction to the univerſities or publick ſchools.

ACA'NTHUS. ſ. [Lat.] The herb bears-foot. *Milton.*

ACATALE'CTIC. *ſ.* [ἀκαταλήκτικος, Gr.] A verſe which has the compleat number of ſyllables.

To ACCE'DE. *v. n.* [*accedo*, Lat.] To be added to, to come to.

To ACCE'LERATE. *v. a.* [*accelero*, Lat.]
1. To make quick, to haſten, to quicken motion. *Bacon.*

ACCELERA'TION. *ſ.* [*acceleratio*, Lat.]
1. The act of quickening motion.
2. The ſtate of the body accelerated. *Hale.*

To ACCE'ND. *v. a.* [*accendo*, Lat.] To kindle, to ſet on fire. *Decay.*

ACCE'NSION. *ſ.* [*accenſio*, Lat.] The act of kindling, or the ſtate of being kindled. *Woodward.*

A'CCENT. *ſ.* [*accentus*, Lat.]
1. The manner of ſpeaking or pronouncing. *Shakeſp.*
2. The marks made upon ſyllables to regulate their pronuntiation. *Holder.*
3. A modification of the voice, expreſſive of the paſſions or ſentiments. *Prior.*

To ACCE'NT. *v. a.* [from *accentus*, Lat.]
1. To pronounce, to ſpeak words with particular regard to the grammatical marks or rules. *Locke.*
2. In poetry, to pronounce or utter in general. *Wotton.*
3. To write or note the accents.

To ACCE'NTUATE. *v. a.* [*accentuer*, Fr.] To place the proper accents over the vowels.

ACCENTUA'TION. *ſ.* [from *accentuate.*] The act of placing the accent in pronunciation.

To ACCE'PT. *v. a.* [*accipio*, Lat. *accepter*, French.]
1. To take with pleaſure; to receive kindly. *Dryd.*
2. In the language of the bible, to *accept perſons*, is to act with perſonal and partial regard. *Job.*

ACCEPTABI'LITY. *ſ.* The quality of being acceptable. *Taylor.*

ACCE'PTABLE. *a.* [*acceptable*, Fr.]
1. Grateful; pleaſing.

ACCE'PTABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *acceptable.*] The quality of being acceptable. *Grew.*

ACCE'PTABLY, *ad.* [from *acceptable.*] In an acceptable manner. *Taylor.*

ACCE'PTANCE. *ſ.* [*acceptance*, Fr.] Reception with approbation. *Spenſ.*

ACCEPTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *accept.*]
1. Reception, whether good or bad.
2. Good reception, acceptance.
3. The ſtate of being acceptable, regard.
4. Acceptance in the juridical ſenſe.
5. The meaning of a word.

An ACCE'PTER. *ſ.* [from *accept.*] The perſon that accepts.

ACCE'PTILATION. *ſ.* [*acceptilatio*, Lat.] The remiſſion of a debt by an acquitance from the creditor, teſtifying the receipt of money which has never been paid.

ACCE'PTION. [*acception*, Fr. from *acceptio*, Lat.] The received ſenſe of a word; the meaning. *Hammond.*

ACCE'SS. *ſ.* [*acceſſus*, Lat. *acces*, Fr.]
1. The way by which any thing may be approached. *Hammond.*
2. The means, or liberty, of approaching either to things or men. *Milton.*
3. Encreaſe, enlargement, addition. *Bacon.*
4. The returns or fits of a diſtemper.

A'CCESSARINESS. *a.* [from *acceſſary.*] The ſtate of being acceſſary.

A'CCESSARY *a.* He that not being the chief agent in a crime, contributes to it. *Clarendon.*

ACCE'SSIBLE. *a.* *acceſſibilis*, Lat.] *acceſſible*, Fr.] That which may be approached.

ACCE'SSION. *ſ.* [*acceſſio*, Lat. *acceſſion*, Fr.]
1. Encreaſe by ſomething added, enlargement, augmentation.
2. The act of coming to, or joining one's ſelf to; as, *acceſſion* to a confederacy.
3. The act of arriving at; as, the king's *acceſſion* to the throne.

A'CCESSORILY. *ad.* [from *acceſſory.*] In the manner of an acceſſory.

A'CCESSORY. *a.* Joined to another thing, ſo as to increaſe it; additional.

A'CCESSORY. *ſ.* [*acceſſorious*, Lat. *acceſſoire*, Fr.]
1. A man that is guilty of a felonious offence, not principally, but by participation.
2. That which does accede unto ſome principal fact or thing in law.

A'CCIDENCE. *ſ.* [a corruption of *accidents*, from *accidentia*, Lat.] The little book containing the firſt rudiments of grammar, and explaining the properties of the eight parts of ſpeech.

A'CCIDENT. *ſ.* [*accidens*, Lat.]
1. The property or quality of any being, which may be ſeparated from it, at leaſt in thought. *Davies.*
2. In grammar, the property of a word. *Holder.*
3. That which happens unforeſeen; caſualty, chance. *Hooker.*

ACCIDE'NTAL. *ſ.* [*accidental*, Fr.] A property noneſſential.

ACCIDE'NTAL. *a.* [from *accident.*]
1. Having the quality of an accident, noneſſential.
2. Caſual, fortuitous, happening by chance.

ACCIDE'NTALLY. *ad.* [from *accidental.*]
1. Noneſſentially.
2. Caſually, fortuitouſly.

ACCI-

ACCIDE'NTALNESS. *f.* [from *accidental.*] The quality of being accidental.

ACCI'PIENT. *f.* [*accipiens*, Lat.] A receiver.

To ACCI'TE. *v. a.* [*accito*, Lat.] To call, to ſummons. *Shakeſp.*

ACCLA'IM. *f.* [*acclamo*, Lat.] A ſhout of praiſe; acclamation.

ACCLAMA'TION. *f.* [*acclamatio*, Lat.] Shouts of applauſe.

ACCLI'VITY. *f.* [from *aclivus*, Lat.] The ſteepneſs or ſlope of a line inclining to the horizon, reckoned upwards; as, the aſcent of an hill is the *acclivity*, the deſcent is the declivity. *Ray.*

ACCLI'VOUS. *a.* [*acclivus*, Lat.] Riſing with a ſlope.

To ACCLO'Y. *v. a.* [See CLOY.]

1. To fill up, in an ill ſenſe; to croud; to ſtuff full. *Fairy Q.*
2. To fill to ſatiety. *Ray.*

To ACCO'IL. *v. n.* [See COIL.] To croud, to keep a *coil* about, to buſtle, to be in a hurry. *Fairy Q.*

A'CCOLENT. *f.* [*accolens*, Lat.] A borderer.

ACCO'MMODABLE. *a.* [*accommodabilis*, Lat.] That which may be fitted. *Watts.*

To ACCO'MMODATE. *v. a.* [*accommodo*, Lat.]

To ſupply with conveniencies of any kind. *Shakeſp.*

ACCO'MMODATE. *a.* [*accommodatus*, Lat.] Suitable, fit.

ACCO'MMODATELY. *ad.* [from *accommodate.*] Suitably, fitly.

ACCOMMODA'TION. *f.* [from *accommodate.*]

1. Proviſion of conveniencies.
2. In the plural, conveniencies, things requiſite to eaſe or refreſhment. *Clarend.*
3. Adaptation, fitneſs. *Hale.*
4. Compoſition of a difference, reconciliation, adjuſtment.

ACCO'MPANABLE. *a.* [from *accompany.*] Sociable.

ACCO'MPANIER. [from *accompany.*] The perſon that makes part of the company; companion.

To ACCO'MPANY. *v. a.* [*accompagner*, Fr.]

1. To be with another as a companion.
2. To join with. *Swift.*

ACCO'MPLICE. *f.* [*complice*, Fr. from *complex*, Lat.]

1. An aſſociate, a partaker, uſually in an ill ſenſe. *Swift.*
2. A partner, or co-operator. *Addiſon.*

To ACCOMPLISH. *v. a.* [*accomplir*, Fr. from *compleo*, Lat.]

1. To complete, to execute fully; as, to *accompliſh* a deſign. *Ezekiel.*
2. To complete a period of time. *Dan.*
3. To fulfil; as, a prophecy. *Addiſon.*
4. To gain, to obtain. *Shakeſp.*
5. To adorn, or furniſh, either mind or body. *Shakeſp.*

ACCO'MPLISHED. *p. a.*

1. Complete in ſome qualification. *Locke.*
2. Elegant, finiſhed in reſpect of embelliſhments. *Milt.*

ACCO'MPLISHER. *f.* [from *accompliſh.*] The perſon that accompliſhes.

ACCO'MPLISHMENT. *f.* [*accompliſſement*, Fr.]

1. Completion, full performance, perfection.
2. Completion; as, of a prophecy. *Atter.*
3. Embelliſhment, elegance, ornament of mind or body. *Addiſon.*
4. The act of obtaining any thing. *South.*

ACCO'MPT. *f.* [*compte*, Fr.] An account, a reckoning. *Hooker.*

ACCO'MPTANT. *f.* [*accomptant*, Fr.] A reckoner, computer.

To ACCO'RD. *v. a.* [derived, by ſome, from *chorda* the ſtring of a muſical inſtrument, by others, from *corda* hearts.]

To make agree; to adjuſt one thing to another. *Pope.*

To ACCO'RD. *v. n.* To agree, to ſuit one with another. *Tillot.*

ACCO'RD. *f.* [*accord*, Fr.]

1. A compact; an agreement. *Dryd.*
2. Concurrence, union of mind. *Spenſer.*
3. Harmony, ſymmetry. *Dryden.*
3. Muſical note. *Bacon.*
5. Voluntary motion. *Spenſer.*

ACCO'RDANCE. *f.* [from *accord.*]

1. Agreement with a perſon. *Fairfax.*
2. Conformity to ſomething. *Hammond.*

ACCO'RDANT. *a.* [*accordant*, Fr.] Willing; in a good humour. *Shakeſp.*

ACCO'RDING. *p.* [from *accord.*]

1. In a manner ſuitable to, agreeably to.
2. In proportion. *Hooker.*
3. With regard to. *Holder.*

ACCO'RDINGLY. *ad.* [from *accord.*] Agreeably, ſuitably, conformably. *Shakeſp.*

To ACCOS'T *v. a.* [*accoſter*, Fr.] To ſpeak to firſt; to addreſs; to ſalute. *Milt.*

ACCO'STABLE. *a.* [from *accoſt.*] Eaſy of acceſs; familiar. *Wotton.*

ACCO'UNT. *f.* [from the old French *accompt.*]

1. A computation of debts or expences. *Shakeſp.*
2. The ſtate or reſult of a computation.
3. Value or eſtimation. 2 *Mac.*
4. Diſtinction, dignity, rank. *Pope.*
5. Regard, conſideration, ſake. *Locke.*
6. A narrative, relation.
7. Examination of an affair taken by authority. *Matt.*
8. The relation and reaſons of a tranſaction given to a perſon in authority. *Shakeſp.*
9. Explanation; aſſignment of cauſes. *Locke.*
10. An opinion concerning things previouſly eſtabliſhed. *Bacon.*

11. The reasons of any thing collected. *Addison.*

12. [In law] A writ or action brought against a man. *Cowell.*

To ACCO'UNT. *v. a.* [See ACCOUNT.]

1. To esteem, to think, to hold in opinion. *Deut.*

2. To reckon, to compute. *Holder.*

3. To give an account, to assign the causes. *Swift.*

4. To make up the reckoning; to answer for practices. *Dryden.*

5. To assign to. *Clarendon.*

6. To hold in esteem. *Chron.*

ACCO'UNTABLE. *a.* [from *account.*] Of whom an account may be required; who must answer for. *Oldham.*

ACCOU'NTANT. *a.* [from *account.*] Accountable to; responsible for. *Shakesp.*

ACCOU'NTANT. *f.* [See ACCOMPTANT.] A computer; a man skilled or employed in accounts. *Brown.*

ACCO'UNT-BOOK. *f.* A book containing accounts. *Swift.*

To ACCO'UPLE. *v. a.* [*accoupler*, Fr.] To join, to link together. *Bacon.*

To ACCO'URT. *v. a.* To entertain with courtship, or courtesy. *Fairy Queen.*

To ACCOUTRE. *v. a.* [*accoûtrer*, Fr.] To dress, to equip. *Dryden.*

ACCO'UTREMENT. *f.* [*accoûtrement*, Fr.] Dress, equipage, trappings, ornaments. *Sha.*

ACCRE'TION. *f.* [*accretio*, Lat.] The act of growing to another, so as to encrease it. *Bacon.*

ACCRE'TIVE. *a.* [from *acretion.*] Growing; that which by growth is added. *Glanv.*

To ACCRO'ACH. *v. a.* [*accrocher*, Fr.] To draw to one as with a hook.

To ACCRU'E. *v. n.* [from the participle *accrû*, Fr.]

1. To accede to, to be added to. *Hooker.*

2. To be added, as an advantage or improvement. *South.*

3. In a commercial sense, to be produced, or arise; as, profits. *Addison.*

ACCUBA'TION. *f.* [from *accubo*, to lye down to, Lat.] The antient posture of leaning at meals. *Brown.*

To ACCU'MB. *v. a.* [*accumbo*, Lat.] To lie at the table, according to the antient manner. *Dict.*

To ACCU'MULATE. *v. a.* [from *accumulo*, Lat.] To pile up, to heap together. *Sha.*

ACCUMULA'TION. *f.* [from *accumulate.*]

1. The act of accumulating.

2. The state of being accumulated. *Arbuth.*

ACCU'MULATIVE. *a.* [from *accumulate.*]

1. That which accumulates.

2. That which is accumulated. *Go. of Ton.*

ACCUMULA'TOR. *f.* [from *accumulate.*] He that accumulates; a gatherer or heaper together. *Decay of Piety.*

A'CCURACY. *f.* [*accuratio*, Lat.] Exactness, nicety. *Delany, Arbuth.*

A'CCURATE. *a.* [*accuratus*, Lat.]

1. Exact, as opposed to negligence or ignorance.

2. Exact, without defect or failure. *Colson.*

A'CCURATELY. *ad.* [from *accurate.*] Exactly, without errour, nicely. *Newt.*

A'CCURATENESS. *f.* [from *accurate.*] Exactness, nicety. *Newt.*

To ACCU'RSE. *v. a.* [See CURSE.] To doom to misery. *Hooker.*

ACCU'RSED. *part. a.*

1. That which is cursed or doomed to misery. *Denham.*

2. Execrable; hateful; detestable. *Sha.*

ACCU'SABLE. *a.* [from the verb *accuse.*] That which may be censured; blameable; culpable. *Brown.*

ACCUSA'TION. *f.* [from *accuse.*]

1. The act of accusing. *Milton.*

2. The charge brought against any one. *Shakesp.*

ACCU'SATIVE. *a.* [*accusativus*, Lat.] A term of grammar, signifying the relation of the noun, on which the action implied in the verb terminates.

ACCU'SATORY. *a.* [from *accuse.*] That which produceth or containeth an accusation. *Ayliffe.*

To ACCU'SE. *v. a.* [*accuso*, Lat.]

1. To charge with a crime. *Dryden.*

2. To blame or censure. *Romans.*

ACCU'SER. *f.* [from *accuse.*] He that brings a charge against another. *Ayliffe.*

To ACCU'STOM. *v. a.* [*accoûtumer*, Fr.] To habituate, to enure. *Milton.*

ACCU'STOMABLE. *a.* [from *accustom.*] Of long custom or habit. *Hale.*

ACCU'STOMABLY. *ad.* According to custom. *Bacon.*

ACCU'STOMANCE. *f.* [*accoûtumance*, Fr.] Custom, habit, use. *Boyle.*

ACCU'STOMARILY. *ad.* In a customary manner.

ACCU'STOMARY. *a.* [from *accustom.*] Usual, practised.

ACCU'STOMED. [from *accustom.*] According to custom; frequent; usual. *Sha.*

ACE. *f.* [*as*, Lat.] *Arbuthnot.*

1. An unit; a single point on cards or dice. *South.*

2. A small quantity. *Ge. of the Tongue.*

ACE'PHALOUS. *a.* [ἀκέφαλος, Gr.] Without a head. *Dict.*

ACE'BRITY. *f.* [*acerbitas*, Lat.]

1. A rough sower taste.

2. Applied to men, sharpness of temper. *Pope.*

To ACE'RVATE. *v. a.* [*acervo*, Lat.] To heap up. *Dict.*

ACERVA'TION. *f.* [from *acervate.*] Heaping together.

ACE'SCENT. *a.* [*aceſcens*, Latin.] That which has a tendency to ſourneſs or acidity. *Arbuthnot.*

ACE'TOSE. *a.* That which has in it acids. *Dict.*

ACETO'SITY. *f.* [from *acetoſe.*] The ſtate of being acetoſe. *Dict.*

ACE'TOUS. *a.* [from *acetum*, vinegar, Lat.] Sour. *Boyle.*

ACHE. *f.* [ace, Saxon; ἄχος, Greek.] A continued pain. *Shakeſp.*

To ACHE. *v. n.* [See ACHE.] To be in pain. *Glanv.*

To ACHI'EVE. *v. a.* [*achever*, Fr.]
1. To perform, to finiſh. *Dryden.*
2. To gain, to obtain. *Milton.*

An ACHI'EVER. *f.* He that performs what he endeavours. *Shakeſp.*

An ACHI'EVEMENT. *f.* [*achevement*, Fr.]
1. The performance of an action. *Fa. Qu.*
2. The eſcutcheon, or enſigns armorial. *Dryden.*

A'CHOR. f. [*achor*, Lat. ἀχώρ, Gr.] A ſpecies of the herpes.

A'CID. *a.* [*acidus*, Lat. *acide*, Fr.] Sour, ſharp. *Bacon, Quincy.*

ACI'DITY. *f.* [from *acid.*] Sharpneſs; ſourneſs. *Arbuth. Ray.*

A'CIDNESS. *f.* [from *acid.*] The quality of being acid.

ACI'DULÆ. f. [that is, *aquæ acidulæ.*] Medicinal ſprings impregnated with ſharp particles, as all the nitrous, chalybeate, and alum ſprings are. *Quincy.*

To ACI'DULATE. *v. a.* To tinge with acids in a ſlight degree. *Arbuthnot.*

To ACKNO'WLEDGE. *v. a.*
1. To own the knowledge of; to own any thing or perſon in a particular character. *Davies.*
2. To confeſs; as, a fault. *Pſalm.*
3. To own; as, a benefit. *Milton.*

ACKNO'WLEDGING. *a.* [from *acknowledge.*] Grateful. *Dryden.*

ACKNO'WLEDGMENT. *f.* [from *acknowledge.*]
1. Conceſſion of any character in another. *Hale.*
2. Conceſſion of the truth of any poſition. *Hooker.*
3. Confeſſion of a fault.
4. Confeſſion of a benefit received.
5. Act of atteſtation to any conceſſion; ſuch as homage. *Spenſer.*

A'CME. f. [ἄκμη, Gr.] The height of any thing; more eſpecially uſed to denote the height of a diſtemper. *Quincy.*

ACO'LOTHIST. *f.* [ἀκολουθέω, Gr.] One of the loweſt order in the Romiſh church. *Ayliffe.*

A'CONITE. *f.* [*aconitum*, Lat.] The herb wolfs-bane. In poetical language, poiſon in general. *Dryden.*

A'CORN. *f.* [Æcepn, Sax. from ac, an oak, and copn, corn.] The ſeed or fruit born by the oak. *Dryden.*

ACOU'STICKS. *f.* [Ἀκουστικὰ, of ἀκούω, Gr.]
1. The doctrine or theory of ſounds.
2. Medicines to help the hearing. *Quincy.*

To ACQUA'INT. *v. a.* [*accointer*, Fr.]
1. To make familiar with. *Davies.*
2. To inform. *Shakeſp.*

ACQUA'INTANCE. *f.* [*accointance*, Fr.]
1. The ſtate of being acquainted with; familiarity, knowledge. *Dryd. Atterb.*
2. Familiar knowledge. *South.*
3. A ſlight or initial knowledge, ſhort of friendſhip. *Swift.*
4. The perſon with whom we are acquainted, without the intimacy of friendſhip. *Fairy Queen.*

ACQUA'INTED. Familiar, well known. *Shakeſp.*

ACQU'EST. *f.* [*acqueſt*, Fr.] Acquiſition; the thing gained. *Woodward.*

To ACQUIE'SCE. *v. n.* [*acquieſcer*, Fr. *acquieſcere*, Lat.] To reſt in, or remain ſatisfied. *South.*

ACQUIE'SCENCE. *f.* [from *acquieſce.*]
1. A ſilent appearance of content. *Clarend.*
2. Satisfaction, reſt, content. *Addiſon.*
3. Submiſſion. *South.*

ACQUI'RABLE. *a.* [from *acquire.*] Attainable. *Bentley.*

To ACQUI'RE. *v. a.* [*acquerir*, Fr. *acquiro*, Lat.] To gain by one's labour or power. *Shakeſp.*

ACQU'IRED. *particip. a.* [from *acquire.*] Gained by one's ſelf. *Locke.*

An ACQUI'RER. *f.* [from *acquire.*] The perſon that acquires; a gainer.

An ACQUI'REMENT. *f.* [from *acquire.*] That which is acquired; gain; attainment. *Hayward.*

ACQUISI'TION. *f.* [*acquiſitio*, Lat.]
1. The act of acquiring. *South.*
2. The thing gained; acquirement, *Denh.*

ACQU'ISITIVE. *a.* [*acquiſitivus*, Lat.] That which is acquired. *Wotton.*

ACQU'IST. *f.* [See ACQUEST.] Acquirement; attainment. *Milton.*

To ACQUI'T. *v. a.* [*acquiter*, Fr.]
1. To ſet free. *Spenſer.*
2. To clear from a charge of guilt; to abſolve. *Dryden.*
3. To clear from any obligation. *Dryden.*
4. The man hath acquitted himſelf well; he diſcharged his duty.

ACQUI'TMENT. *f.* [from *acquit.*] The ſtate of being acquitted; or act of acquitting. *South.*

ACQUI'TTAL. *f.* Is a deliverance from an offence. *Cowell.*

To

To ACQUI'TTANCE. *v. n.* To procure an acquittance; to acquit. *Shakesp.*

ACQUI'TTANCE. *f.* [from *acquit.*]

1. The act of discharging from a debt. *Milton.*

2. A writing testifying the receipt of a debt. *Shakesp.*

A'CRE. *f.* [Æcpe, Sax.] A quantity of land containing in length forty perches, and four in breadth, or four thousand eight hundred and forty square yards. *Dict.*

A'CRID. *a.* [*acer*, Lat.] Of a hot biting taste. *Arbuthnot.*

ACRIMO'NIOUS. *a.* Abounding with acrimony; sharp; corrosive. *Harvey.*

A'CRIMONY. *f.* [*acrimonia*, Lat.]

1. Sharpness, corrosiveness. *Bacon.*

2. Sharpness of temper, severity. *South.*

A'CRITUDE. *f.* [from *acrid.*] An acrid taste; a biting heat on the palate. *Grew.*

ACROAMA'TICAL. *a.* [ἀκροάομαι, Gr.] Of or pertaining to deep learning.

ACRO'NYCAL. *a.* [from ἄκρος, *summus*, and νὺξ, *nox*; importing the beginning of night.] A term applied to the stars, of which the rising and setting is called *acronycal*, when they either appear above or sink below the horizon at sun-set.

ACRO'NYCALLY. *ad.* [from *acronycal.*] At the acronycal time. *Dryden.*

A CROSPIRE. *f.* [from ἄκρος and σπεῖρα, Gr.] A shoot or sprout from the end of seeds. *Mortimer.*

A'CROSPIRED. *part. a.* Having sprouts. *Mortimer.*

ACRO'SS. *ad.* Athwart, laid over something so as to cross it. *Bacon.*

An ACRO'STICK. *f.* [from ἄκρος and στίχος, Gr.] A poem in which the first letter of every line being taken, makes up the name of the person or thing on which the poem is written.

A'CROTERS, or *ACROTERIA. f.* [In architecture; from ὄκρον, Gr.] Little pedestals without bases, placed at the middle and the two extremes of pediments.

To ACT. *v. n.* [*ago*, *actum*, Lat.]

1. To be in action, not to rest. *Pope.*

2. To perform the proper functions. *South.*

3. To practise the arts or duties of life; to conduct one's self. *Dryden.*

To ACT. *v. a.*

1. To bear a borrowed character, as, a stage-player. *Pope.*

2. To counterfeit; to feign by action. *Dryden.*

3. To produce effects in some passive subject. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To actuate; to put in motion; to regulate the movements. *South.*

ACT. *f.* [*actum*, Lat.]

1. Something done; a deed; an exploit, whether good or ill. *Shakesp.*

2. Agency; the power of producing an effect. *Shakesp.*

3. Action; the performance of exploits. *Dryden.*

4. The doing of some particular thing; a step taken; a measure executed. *Shak.*

5. A state of action. *Hooker.*

6. A part of a play, during which the action proceeds without interruption. *Ros.*

7. A decree of a court of justice. *Shak.*

A'CTION. *f.* [*actio*, Fr. *actio*, Lat.]

1. The quality or state of acting, opposite to rest. *Shakesp.*

2. An act or thing done; a deed. *Shak.*

3. Agency, operation. *Bentley.*

4. The series of events represented in a fable. *Addison.*

5. Gesticulation; the accordance of the motions of the body with the words spoken. *Addison.*

6. Action personal belongs to a man against another. Action real is given to any man against another, that possesses the thing required or sued for in his own name, and no other man's. Action mixt is that which lies as well against or for the thing which we seek, as against the person that hath it. *Cowell.*

7. In France, the same as stocks in England.

A'CTIONABLE. *a.* [from *action.*] That which admits an action in law; punishable. *Hoswel.*

A'CTION-TAKING. *a.* Litigious. *Shak.*

A'CTIVE. *a.* [*activus*, Lat.]

1. That which has the power or quality of acting. *Newton.*

2. That which acts, opposed to *passive.* *Donne.*

3. Busy, engaged in action; opposed to *idle* or *sedentary.* *Denham.*

4. Practical; not merely theoretical. *Hooker.*

5. Nimble; agile; quick. *Dryden.*

6. In grammar, a verb *active* is that which signifies action, as, *I teach.* *Clarke.*

A'CTIVELY. *ad.* [from *active.*] Busily; nimbly.

A'CTIVENESS. *f.* [from *active.*] Quickness; nimbleness. *Wilkins.*

ACTI'VITY. *f.* [from *active.*] The quality of being active. *Bacon.*

A'CTOR. *f.* [*actor*, Lat.]

1. He that acts, or performs any thing. *Bacon.*

2. He that personates a character; a stage-player. *Ben. Johnson.*

A'CTRESS. *f.* [*actrice*, Fr.]

1. She that performs any thing. *Addison.*

2. A woman that plays on the stage. *Dryd.*

A'CTUAL. *a.* [*actuel*, Fr.]

1. That which comprises action. *Shak.*

2. Really in act; not merely potential. *Milton.*

3. In act; not purely in speculation. *Dryd.*

ACTUA'LITY. *f.* [from *actual.*] The state of being actual. *Cheyne.*

A'CTUALLY. *ad.* [from *actual.*] In act; in effect; really. *South.*

A'CTUALNESS. *f.* [from *actual.*] The quality of being actual.

A'CTUARY. *f.* [*actuarius*, Lat.] The register who compiles the minutes of the proceedings of the court. *Ayliffe.*

To A'CTUATE. *v. a.* [from *ago*, *actum*, Lat.] To put into action. *Addison.*

A'CTUATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Put into action; brought into effect. *South.*

ACTUO'SE. *a.* [from *act.*] That which hath strong powers. *Dict.*

To A'CUATE. *v. a.* [*acuo*, Lat.] To sharpen.

ACU'LEATE. *a.* [*aculeatus*, Lat.] Prickly; that which terminates in a sharp point.

ACU'MEN. f. [Lat.] A sharp point; figuratively, quickness of intellects. *Pope.*

ACU'MINATED. *particip. a.* Ending in a point; sharp-pointed. *Wiseman.*

ACU'TE. *a.* [*acutus*, Lat.]

1. Sharp, opposed to *blunt.* *Locke.*

2. Ingenious, opposed to *stupid.* *Locke.*

3. Vigorous; powerful in operation. *Locke.*

4. Acute disease. Any disease, which is attended with an increased velocity of blood, and terminates in a few days. *Quinc.*

5. Acute accent; that which raises or sharpens the voice.

ACU'TELY. *ad.* [from *acute.*] After an acute manner; sharply. *Locke.*

ACU'TENESS. *f.* [from *acute.*]

1. Sharpness.

2. Force of intellects. *Locke.*

3. Violence and speedy crisis of a malady. *Brown.*

4. Sharpness of sound. *Boyle.*

ADA'CTED. *part. a.* [*adactus*, Lat.] Driven by force. *Dict.*

A'DAGE. *f.* [*adagium*, Lat.] A maxim; a proverb. *Glanville.*

ADA'GIO. f. [Italian.] A term used by musicians, to mark a slow time.

A'DAMANT. *f.* [*adamas*, Lat.]

1. A stone of impenetrable hardness. *Sha.*

2. The diamond. *Ray.*

3. The loadstone. *Bacon.*

ADAMANTE'AN. *a.* [from *adamant.*] Hard as adamant. *Milton.*

ADAMA'NTINE. *a.* [*adamantinus*, Lat.]

1. Made of adamant. *Dryden.*

2. Having the qualities of adamant; as, hardness, indissolubility. *Davies.*

A'DAM'S-APPLE. *f.* [in anatomy.] A prominent part of the throat.

To ADA'PT. *v. a.* [*adapto*, Lat.] To fit; to suit; to proportion. *Swift.*

ADAPTA'TION. *f.* [from *adapt.*] The act of fitting one thing to another; the fitness of one thing to another. *Boyle.*

ADA'PTION. *f.* [from *adapt.*] The act of fitting. *Cheyne.*

To ADD. *v. a.* [*addo*, Lat.]

1. To join something to that which was before. *Dryden.*

2. To perform the mental operation of adding one number or conception to another. *Locke.*

To ADDE'CIMATE. *v. a.* [*addecimo*, Lat.] To take or ascertain tithes. *Dict.*

To ADDE'EM. *v. a.* [from *deem.*] To esteem; to account. *Daniel.*

A'DDER. *f.* [Ættep, Sax. poison.] A serpent, a viper, a poisonous reptile. *Taylor.*

A'DDER'S-GRASS. *f.* A plant.

A'DDER'S-TONGUE. *f.* An herb. *Millar.*

A'DDER'S-WORT. *f.* An herb.

A'DDIBLE. *a.* [from *add.*] Possible to be added. *Locke.*

ADDIBI'LITY. *f.* [from *addible.*] The possibility of being added. *Locke.*

A'DDICE. *f.* [corruptly *adz*, abeye, Sax.] A kind of ax. *Moxon.*

To ADDI'CT. *v. a.* [*addico*, Lat.]

1. To devote, to dedicate. *Cor.*

2. It is commonly taken in a bad sense; as, *be addicted himself to vice.*

A'DDICTEDNESS. *f.* [from *addicted.*] The state of being addicted. *Boyle.*

ADDI'CTION. *f.* [*addictio*, Lat.]

1. The act of devoting.

2. The state of being devoted. *Shakesp.*

An A'DDITAMENT. *f.* Addition; thing added. *Hale.*

ADDI'TION. *f.* [from *add.*]

1. The act of adding one thing to another. *Bentley.*

2. Additament, or the thing added. *Ham.*

3. In arithmetick. *Addition* is the reduction of two or more numbers of like kind, together into one sum or total. *Cock.*

4. In law. A title given to a man over and above his christian name and surname. *Cowell, Shakesp. Clarend.*

ADDI'TIONAL. *a.* [from *addition.*] That which is added. *Addison.*

A'DDITORY. *a.* [from *add.*] That which has the power of adding. *Arbuthnot.*

A'DDLE. *a.* [from adel, a disease, Sax.] Originally applied to eggs, and signifying such as produce nothing; thence transferred to brains that produce nothing. *Burton.*

To A'DDLE. *v. a.* [from *addle.*] To make addle; to make barren. *Brown.*

A'DDLE-PATED. *a.* Having barren brains. *Dryden.*

To ADDRE'SS. *v. a.* [*addresser*, Fr.]

1. To prepare one's self to enter upon any action. *Shakesp.*

2. To

2. To get ready.
3. To apply to another by words.

ADDRE'SS. *ſ.* [*addreſſe*, Fr.]
1. Verbal application to any one. *Prior.*
2. Courtſhip. *Addiſon.*
3. Manner of addreſſing another; *a man of a pleaſing addreſs.*
4. Skill, dexterity. *Swift.*
5. Manner of directing a letter.

ADDRE'SSER. *ſ.* [from *addreſs.*] The perſon that addreſſes.

ADDU'CENT. *a.* [*adducens*, Lat.] A word applied to thoſe muſcles that draw together the parts of the body. *Quincy.*

To ADDU'LCE. *v. a.* [*addoucir*, Fr. *dulcis*, Lat.] To ſweeten.

ADDENO'GRAPHY. [from ἀδήνον and γεάφω, Gr.] A treatiſe of the glands.

ADE'MPTION. [*ademptum*, Lat.] Privation.

ADE'PT. *ſ.* [*adeptus*, Lat.] He that is completely ſkilled in all the ſecrets of his art. *Pope.*

ADE'PT. *a.* Skilful; throughly verſed. *Boyle.*

A'DEQUATE. *a.* [*adequatus*, Lat.] Equal to; proportionate. *South.*

A'DEQUATELY. *ad.* [from *adequate.*] In an adequate manner; with exactneſs of proportion. *South.*

A'DEQUATENESS. *ſ.* [from *adequate.*] The ſtate of being adequate; exactneſs of proportion.

To ADHE'RE. *v. n.* [*adhæreo*, Lat.]
1. To ſtick to.
2. To be conſiſtent; to hold together. *Shakeſp.*
3. To remain firmly fixed to a party, or opinion. *Shakeſp. Boyle.*

ADHE'RENCE. *ſ.* [from *adhere.*]
1. The quality of adhering, tenacity.
2. Fixedneſs of mind; attachment; ſteadineſs. *Swift.*

ADHE'RENCY. *ſ.* [The ſame with *adherence.*] *Decay of Piety.*

ADHE'RENT. *a.* [from *adhere.*]
1. Sticking to. *Pope.*
2. United with. *Watts.*

ADHE'RENT. *ſ.* [from *adhere.*] A follower; a partiſan. *Raleigh.*

ADHE'RER. *ſ.* [from *adhere.*] He that adheres. *Swift.*

ADHE'SION. *ſ.* [*adhæſio*, Lat.] The act or ſtate of ſticking to ſomething. *Boyle.*

ADHE'SIVE. *a.* [from *adheſion.*] Sticking; tenacious. *Thomſon.*

To ADHI'BIT. *v. a.* [*adhibeo*, Lat.] To apply; to make uſe of.

ADHIBI'TION. *ſ.* [from *adhibit.*] Application; uſe. *Dict.*

ADJA'CENCY. *ſ.* [from *adjaceo*, Lat.
1. The ſtate of lying cloſe to another thing.
2. That which is adjacent. *Brown.*

ADJA'CENT. *a.* [*adjacens*, Lat.] Lying cloſe; bordering upon ſomething. *Bacon.*

ADJA'CENT. *ſ.* That which lies next another. *Locke.*

ADIA'PHOROUS. *a.* [ἀδιαφορος, Gr.] Neutral. *Boyle.*

ADIA'PHORY. *ſ.* [ἀδιαφορία, Gr.] Neutrality; indifference.

To ADJE'CT. *v. a.* [*adjicio*, *adjectum*, Lat.] To add to; to put to.

ADJE'CTION. *ſ.* [*adjectio*, Lat.]
1. The act of adjecting, or adding.
2. The thing adjected, or added. *Brown.*

ADJECTI'TIOUS. *a.* [from *adjection.*] Added; thrown in.

A'DJECTIVE. *ſ.* [*adjectivum*, Lat.] A word added to a noun, to ſignify the addition or ſeparation of ſome quality, circumſtance, or manner of being; as, *good, bad.* *Clarke.*

A'DJECTIVELY. *adv.* [from *adjective.*] After the manner of an adjective.

ADIEU'. *ad.* [from *à Dieu.*] Farewel. *Prior.*

To ADJOI'N. *v. a.* [*adjoindre*, Fr. *adjungo*, Lat.] To join to; to unite to; to put to. *Watts.*

To ADJOI'N. *v. n.* To be contiguous to. *Dryden.*

To ADJOU'RN. *v. a.* [*adjourner*, Fr.] To put off to another day, naming the time. *Bacon.*

ADJOU'RNMENT. *ſ.* [*adjournment*, Fr.] A putting off till another day. *L'Eſtrange.*

A'DIPOUS. *a.* [*adipoſus*, Lat.] Fat. *Dict.*

A'DIT. *ſ.* [*aditus*, Lat.] A paſſage under ground, *Ray.*

ADI'TION. *ſ.* [*aditum*, Lat.] The act of going to another.

TO ADJU'DGE. *v. a.* [*adjudico*, Lat.]
1. To give the thing controverted to one of the parties. *Locke.*
2. To ſentence to a puniſhment. *Shakeſp.*
3. Simply, to judge; to decree. *Knolles.*

ADJUDICA'TION. *ſ.* [*adjudicatio*, Lat.] The act of granting ſomething to a litigant.

To ADJU'DICATE. [*adjudico*, Lat.] To adjudge.

To A'DJUGATE. *v. a.* [*adjugo*, Lat.] To yoke to.

A'DJUMENT. *ſ.* [*adjumentum*, Lat.] Help.

A'DJUNCT. *ſ.* [*adjunctum*, Lat.] Something adherent or united to another. *Swift.*

AD'JUNCT. *a.* Immediately conſequent. *Sh.*

ADJU'NCTION. *ſ.* [*adjunctio*, Lat.]
1. The act of adjoining.
2. The thing joined.

ADJU'NCTIVE. *ſ.* [*adjunctivus*, Lat.]
1. He that joins.
2. That which is joined.

ADJURA'TION. *ſ.* [*adjuratio*, Lat.]
1. The act of propoſing an oath to another.
2. The form of oath propoſed to another. *Addiſon.*

To ADJU'RE. *v. a.* [*adjuro*, Lat.] To impose an oath upon another, prescribing the form. *Milton.*

To ADJU'ST. *v. a.* [*adjuster*, Fr.]
1. To regulate; to put in order. *Swift.*
2. To make accurate. *Locke.*
3. To make conformable. *Addison.*

ADJU'STMENT. *s.* [*adjustement*, Fr.]
1. Regulation; the act of putting in method. *Woodward.*
2. The state of being put in method. *Watts.*

A'JUTANT. *s.* A petty officer, whose duty is to assist the major, by distributing pay, and overseeing punishment.

To ADJU'TE. *v. a.* [*adjuvo*, *ajutum*, Lat.] To help; to concur. *Johnson.*

ADJU'TOR. *s.* [*adjutor*, Lat.] A helper.

ADJU'TORY. *a.* That which helps.

A'DJUVANT. *a.* [*adjuvans*, Lat.] Helpful; useful.

To A'DJUVATE. *v. a.* [*adjuvo*, Lat.] To help; to further.

ADME'ASUREMENT. *s.* [See MEASURE.] The act or practice of measuring according to rule. *Bacon.*

ADMENSURA'TION. *s.* [*ad* and *mensura*, Lat.] The act of measuring to each his part.

ADMI'NICLE. *s.* [*adminiculum*, Lat.] Help; support.

ADMINI'CULAR. *a.* [from *adminiculum*, Lat.] That which gives help.

To ADMI'NISTER. *v. a.* [*administro*, Lat.]
1. To give; to afford; to supply. *Philips.*
2. To act as the minister or agent in any employment or office. *Pope.*
3. To administer justice.
4. To administer the sacraments. *Hooker.*
5. To administer an oath. *Shakesp.*
6. To administer physick.
7. To contribute; to bring supplies.
8. To perform the office of an administrator.

TO ADMI'NISTRATE. *v. a.* [*administro*, Lat.] To give as physick. *Woodward.*

ADMINISTRA'TION. *s.* [*administratio*, Lat.]
1. The act of administering or conducting any employment. *Shakesp.*
2. The active or executive part of government. *Swift.*
3. Those to whom the care of publick affairs is committed.
4. Distribution; exhibition; dispensation. *Hooker.*

ADMI'NISTRATIVE. *a.* [from *administrate.*] That which administers.

ADMINISTRA'TOR. *s.* [*administrator*, Lat.]
1. He that has the goods of a man dying intestate, committed to his charge, and is accountable for the same. *Cowell. Bacon.*
2. He that officiates in divine rites. *Watts.*
3. He that conducts the government. *Swift.*

ADMI'NISTRATRIX. *s.* [Lat.] She who administers in consequence of a will.

ADMINISTRA'TORSHIP. *s.* [from *administrator.*] The office of administrator.

A'DMIRABLE. *a.* [*admirabilis*, Lat.] To be admired; of power to excite wonder. *Sidney.*

A'DMIRABLENESS. *s.* [from *admirable.*] The quality of being admirable.

ADMIRABI'LITY. *s.* [*admirabilis*, Lat.] The quality or state of being admirable.

A'DMIRABLY. *ad.* [from *admirable.*] In an admirable manner. *Addison.*

A'DMIRAL. *s.* [*amiral*, Fr.]
1. An officer or magistrate that has the government of the king's navy. *Cowell.*
2. The chief commander of a fleet. *Knolles.*
3. The ship which carries the admiral. *Knolles.*

A'DMIRALSHIP. *s.* [from *admiral.*] The office of admiral.

A'DMIRALTY. *s.* [*ammiralté*, Fr.] The power, or officers, appointed for the administration of naval affairs.

ADMIRA'TION. *s.* [*admiratio*, Lat.] Wonder; the act of admiring or wondering. *Milton.*

To ADMI'RE. *v. a.* [*admiror*, Lat.]
1. To regard with wonder.
2. To regard with love.

To ADMI'RE. *v. n.* To wonder.

An ADMI'RER. *s.* [from *admire.*]
1. The person that wonders, or regards with admiration.
2. A lover.

ADMI'RINGLY. *ad.* [from *admire.*] With admiration. *Shakesp.*

ADMI'SSIBLE. *a.* [*admitto*, *admissum*, Lat.] That which may be admitted. *Hale.*

ADMI'SSION. *s.* [*admissio*, Lat.]
1. The act or practice of admitting. *Bacon.*
2. The state of being admitted. *Dryden.*
3. Admittance; the power of entering. *Woodward.*
4. The allowance of an argument.

To ADMI'T. *v. a.* [*admitto*, Lat.]
1. To suffer to enter. *Pope.*
2. To suffer to enter upon an office. *Clarendon.*
3. To allow an argument or position. *Fairfax.*
4. To allow, or grant in general.

ADMI'TTABLE. *a.* [from *admit.*] Which may be admitted. *Ayliffe.*

ADMI'TTANCE. *s.* [from *admit.*]
1. The act of admitting; permission to enter.
2. The power or right of entering.
3. Custom.

4. Con-

4. Conceſſion of a poſition. *Brown.*

To ADMI'X. *v. a.* [*admiſceo*, Lat.] To mingle with ſomething elſe.

ADMI'XTION, *ſ.* [from *admix.*] The union of one body with another. *Bacon.*

ADMI'XTURE. *ſ.* [from *admix.*] The body mingled with another. *Woodward.*

To ADMO'NISH. *v. a.* [*admoneo*, Lat.] To warn of a fault; to reprove gently. *Decay of Piety. Dryd.*

ADMO'NISHER. *ſ.* [from *admoniſh.*] The perſon that puts another in mind of his faults or duty. *Dryden.*

ADMO'NISHMENT. *ſ.* [from *admoniſh.*] Admonition; notice of faults or duties.

ADMONI'TION. *ſ.* [*admonitio*, Lat.] The hint of a fault or duty; counſel; gentle reproof. *Hooker.*

ADMONI'TIONER. *ſ.* [from *admonition.*] A general adviſer. A ludicrous term. *Hooker.*

ADMO'NITORY. *a.* [*admonitorius*, Lat.] That which admoniſhes. *Hooker.*

ADMURMURA'TION. *ſ.* [*admurmuro*, Lat.] The act of murmuring, to another.

To ADMO'VE. *v. a.* [*admoveo*, Lat.] To bring one thing to another. *Brown.*

AD'O. *ſ.* [from the verb *to do*, with *a* before it, as the French.]

1. Trouble, difficulty. *Sidney.*
2. Buſtle; tumult; buſineſs. *Locke.*
3. More tumult and ſhew of buſineſs, than the affair is worth. *L'Eſtrange.*

ADOLE'SCENCE. *ſ.* [*adoleſcentia*, Lat.] The age ſucceeding childhood, and ſucceeded by puberty. *Bentley.*

ADOLE'SCENCY. *ſ.* The ſame with *adoleſcence.* *Brown.*

To ADO'PT. *v. a.* [*adopto*, Lat.]

1. To take a ſon by choice; to make him a ſon, who was not ſo by birth.
2. To place any perſon or thing in a nearer relation, to ſomething elſe. *Locke.*

ADO'PTEDLY. *ad.* [from *adopted.*] After the manner of ſomething adopted. *Shakeſp.*

ADO'PTER. *ſ.* [from *adopt.*] He that gives ſome one by choice the rights of a ſon.

ADO'PTION. *ſ.* [*adoptio*, Lat.]

1. The act of adopting. *Shakeſp.*
2. The ſtate of being adopted. *Rogers.*

ADO'PTIVE. *a.* [*adoptivus*, Lat.]

1. He that is adopted by another. *Bacon.*
2. He that adopts another. *Ayliffe.*

ADO'RABLE. *a.* [*adorable*, Fr.] That which ought to be adored. *Cheyne.*

ADO'RABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *adorable.*] Worthineſs of divine honours.

ADO'RABLY. *ad.* [from *adorable.*] In a manner worthy of adoration.

ADO'RATION. [*adoratio*, Lat.]

1. The external homage paid to the Divinity. *Hooker.*
2. Homage paid to perſons in high place or eſteem. *Shakeſp.*

To ADO'RE. *v. a.* [*adoro*, Lat.] To worſhip with external homage. *Dryden.*

ADO'RER. *ſ.* [from *adore.*] He that adores; a worſhipper. *Prior.*

To ADO'RN. *v. a.* [*adorno*, Lat.]

1. To dreſs; to deck the perſon with ornaments. *Cowley.*
2. To ſet out any place or thing with decorations. *Cowley.*
3. To embelliſh with oratory. *Spratt.*

ADO'RNMENT. *ſ.* [from *adorn.*] Ornament; embelliſhment. *Raleigh.*

ADO'WN. *ad.* [from *a* and *down.*] Down; on the ground. *Fairy Queen.*

ADO'WN. *prep.* Down towards the ground. *Dryd.*

ADRE'AD. *ad.* [from *a* and *dread.*] In a ſtate of fear. *Sidney.*

ADRI'FT. *ad.* [from *a* and *drift.*] Floating at random.

ADRO'IT. a. [French.] Dextrous; active; ſkilful. *Jervas.*

ADRO'ITNESS. *ſ.* [from *adroit.*] Dexterity; readineſs; activity.

ADRY'. *ad.* [from *a* and *dry.*] Athirſt; thirſty. *Spect.*

ADSCITI'TIOUS. *a.* [*adſcititius*, Lat.] That which is taken in to complete ſomething elſe.

ADSTRI'CTION. *ſ.* [*adſtrictio*, Lat.] The act of binding together.

To ADVA'NCE. *v. a.* [*avancer*, Fr.]

1. To bring forward, in the local ſenſe. *Paradiſe Loſt.*
2. To raiſe to preferment; to aggrandize. *Eſther.*
3. To improve. *Tillotſon.*
4. To heighten; to grace; to give luſtre to. *South.*
5. To forward; to accelerate. *Bacon.*
6. To propoſe; to offer to the public. *Dryden.*

To ADVA'NCE. *v. n.*

1. To come forward. *Parnel.*
2. To make improvement. *Locke.*

ADVA'NCE. *ſ.* [from *to advance.*]

1. The act of coming forward. *Clarendon.*
2. A tendency to come forward to meet a lover. *Walſh.*
3. Progreſſion; riſe from one point to another. *Atterbury.*
4. Improvement; progreſs towards perfection. *Hale.*

ADVA'NCEMENT. *ſ.* [*avancement*, Fr.]

1. The act of coming forward. *Swift.*
2. The ſtate of being advanced; preferment. *Shakeſp.*
4. Improvement. *Brown.*

ADVA'NCER. *ſ.* [from *advance.*] A promoter; forwarder. *Bacon.*

ADVA'NTAGE. *ſ.* [*avantage*, Fr.]

1. Superiority. *Sprat.*
2. Supe-

2. Superiority gained by ſtratagem. *Spenſer.*
3. Opportunity; convenience. *Shakeſp.*
4. Favourable circumſtances. *Waller.*
5. Gain; profit. *Job.*
6. Overplus; ſomething more than the mere lawful gain. *Shakeſp.*
7. Preponderation on one ſide of the compariſon. *Tillotſon.*

To ADVA'NTAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To benefit. *Locke.*
2. To promote; to bring forward. *Glanville.*

ADVA'NTAGED. *a.* [from *to advantage.*] Poſſeſſed of advantages. *Glanv.*

ADVA'NTAGE-GROUND. *ſ.* Ground that gives ſuperiority, and opportunities of annoyance or reſiſtance. *Clarendon.*

ADVANTA'GEOUS. *a.* [*advantageaux*, Fr.] Profitable; uſeful; opportune. *Hammond.*

ADVANTA'GEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *advantageous.*] Conveniently; opportunely; profitably. *Arbuth.*

ADVANTA'GEOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *advantageous.*] Profitableneſs; uſefulneſs; convenience. *Boyle.*

To ADVE'NE. *v. n.* [*advenio*, Lat.] To accede to ſomething; to be ſeperadded. *Ayliffe.*

ADVE'NIENT. *a.* [*adveniens*, Lat.] Advening; ſuperadded. *Glanville.*

A'DVENT. *ſ.* [from *adventus.*] The name of one of the holy ſeaſons, ſignifying the *coming*; this is, the *coming* of our Saviour; which is made the ſubject of our devotion during the four weeks before Chriſtmas.

ADVE'NTINE. *a.* [from *advenio*, *adventum.*] Adventitious; that which is extrinſically added. *Bacon.*

ADVENTI'TIOUS. *a.* [*adventitius*, Lat.] That which advenes; accidental; ſupervenient; extrinſically added, *Boyle, Dryd.*

ADVE'NTIVE. *ſ.* [from *advenio*, Lat.] The thing or perſon that comes from without. *Bacon.*

ADVE'NTUAL. *a.* [from *advent.*] Relating to the ſeaſon of advent. *Biſhop Saunderſon.*

ADVE'NTURE. *ſ.* [French.]
1. An accident; a chance; a hazard. *Hayward.*
2. An enterpriſe in which ſometning muſt be left to hazard. *Dryd.*

To ADVE'NTURE. *v. n.* [*adventurer*, Fr.]
1. To try the chance; to dare. *Shakeſp.*
2. In an active ſenſe, to put into the power of chance.

ADVE'NTURER. *ſ.* [*adventurier*, Fr.] He that ſeeks occaſions of hazard; he that puts himſelf in the hands of chance. *Fairy Queen.*

ADVE'NTUROUS. *a.* [*adventureux*, Fr.]
1. He that is inclined to adventures; daring, courageous. *Dryd.*
2. Full of hazard; dangerous. *Addiſon.*

ADVE'NTUROUSLY. *ad.* [from *adventurous.*] Boldly; daringly. *Shakeſp.*

ADVE'NTURESOME. *a.* [from *adventure.*] The ſame with *adventurous.*

ADVE'NTURESOMENESS. *ſ.* [from *adventureſome.*] The quality of being adventureſome.

A'DVERB. *ſ.* [*adverbium*, Lat.] A word joined to a verb or adjective, and ſolely applied to the uſe of qualifying and reſtraining the latitude of their ſignification. *Clarke.*

ADVE'RBIAL. *a.* [*adverbialis*, Lat.] That which has the quality or ſtructure of an adverb.

ADVE'RBIALLY. *ad.* [*adverbialiter*, Lat.] In the manner of an adverb. *Addiſ.*

ADVE'RSABLE. *a.* [from *adverſe.*] Contrary to.

ADVERSA'RIA. ſ. [Lat. A common-place. *Bull.*

A'DVERSARY. *ſ.* [*adverſaire*, Fr. *adverſarius*, Lat.] An opponent; antagoniſt; enemy. *Shakeſp.*

ADVE'RSATIVE. *a.* [*adverſativus*, Lat.] A word which makes ſome oppoſition or variety.

A'DVERSE. *a.* [*adverſus*, Lat.]
1. Acting with contrary directions. *Milton.*
2. Calamitous; afflictive; pernicious. Oppoſed to *proſperous.* *Roſcommon.*
3. Perſonally opponent. *Sidney.*

ADVERSITY. *ſ.* [*adverſité*, Fr.]
1. Affliction; calamity.
2. The cauſe of our ſorrow; misfortune. *Shakeſp.*
3. The ſtate of unhappineſs; miſery. *Shak.*

A'DVERSLY. *a.* [from *adverſe.*] Oppoſitely; unfortunately. *Shakeſp.*

To ADVE'RT. *v. n.* [*advertio*, Lat.] To attend to; to regard; to obſerve. *Ray.*

ADVE'RTENCE. *ſ.* [from *advert.*] Attention to; regard to. *Decay of Piety.*

ADVE'RTENCY. *ſ.* [from *advert.*] The ſame with *advertence.* *Swift.*

To ADVERTI'SE. *v. a.* [*advertir*, Fr.]
1. To inform another; to give intelligence.
2. To give notice of any thing, in the publick prints.

ADVERTI'SEMENT, [*advertiſſement*, Fr.].
1. Inſtruction; admonition.
2. Intelligence; information.
3. Notice of any thing publiſhed in a paper of intelligence.

ADVERTI'SER. *ſ.* [*advertiſeur*, Fr.]
1. He that gives intelligence or information.
2. The paper in which advertiſements are publiſhed.

ADVERTI'SING, [from *advertiſe.*] Active in giving intelligence; monitory. *Shakeſp.*

To ADVE'SPERATE. *v. n.* [*adveſpero*, Lat.]

Lat.] To draw towards evening.

ADVI'CE. *f.* [*avis, advis*, Fr.]
1. Counsel; instruction.
2. Reflection; prudent consideration.
3. Consultation; deliberation.
4. Intelligence.

ADVI'CE-BOAT. *f.* A vessel employed to bring intelligence.

ADVI'SABLE. *a.* [from *advise.*] Prudent; fit to be advised. *South.*

ADVI'SABLENESS. *f.* [from *advisable.*] The quality of being advisable; fitness; propriety.

To ADVI'SE. *v. a.* [*adviser*, Fr.]
1. To counsel. *Shakesp.*
2. To inform; to make acquainted.

To ADVI'SE. *v. n.*
1. To consult; as, *he advised with his companions.*
2. To consider; to deliberate. *Milton.*

ADVI'SED. *parti. a.* [from *advise.*]
1. Acting with deliberation and design; prudent; wise. *Bacon.*
2. Performed with deliberation; acted with design. *Hooker.*

ADVI'SEDLY. *ad.* [from *advised.*] Deliberately; purposely; by design; prudently. *Suckling.*

ADVI'SEDNESS. *f.* [from *advised.*] Deliberation; cool and prudent procedure. *Saunderson.*

ADVI'SEMENT. *f.* [*advisement*, Fr.]
1. Counsel; inorfmation. *Spenser.*
2. Prudence; circumspection.

ADVI'SER. *f.* [from *advise.*] The person that advises, a counsellor. *Waller.*

ADULA'TION. *f.* [*adulation*, Fr. *adulatio.* Lat.] Flattery; high compliment. *Claren.*

ADULA'TOR. *f.* [*adulator*, Lat.] A flatterer.

A'DULATORY. *a.* [*adulatorius*, Lat.] Flattering.

ADU'LT. *a.* [*adultus*, Lat.] Grown up; past the age of infancy. *Blackmore.*

ADU'LT. *f.* A person above the age of infancy, or grown to some degree of strength. *Shak.*

ADU'LTNESS. *f.* [from *adult.*] The state of being adult.

To ADU'LTER. *v. a.* [*adulterer*, Fr.] To commit adultery with another. *Johnson.*

ADU'LTERANT. *f.* [*adulterans*, Lat.] The person or thing which adulterates.

To ADU'LTERATE. *v. a.* [*adulterer*, Fr.]
1. To commit adultery. *Shakesp.*
2. To corrupt by some foreign admixture. *Boyle.*

ADU'LTERATE. *a.* [from *To adulterate.*]
1. Tainted with the guilt of adultery. *Sh.*
2. Corrupted with some foreign mixture. *Swift.*

ADU'LTERATENSS. *f.* [from *adulterate.*] The quality or state of being adulterate.

ADULTERA'TION. *f.* [from *adulterate.*]
1. The act of corrupting by foreign mixture. *Bacon.*
2. The state of being contaminated. *Felton.*

ADU'LTERER. *f.* [*adulter*, Lat.] The person guilty of adultery. *Dryd.*

ADULTERESS. *f.* [from *adulterer.*] A woman that commits adultery.

ADU'LTERINE. *f.* [*adulterine*, Fr.] A child born of an adulteress.

ADU'LTEROUS. *a.* [*adulter*, Lat.] Guilty of adultery. *Taylor.*

ADU'LTERY. *f.* [*adulterium*, Lat.] The act of violating the bed of a married person. *Dryd.*

ADU'MBRANT. *a.* [from *adumbrate.*] That which gives a slight resemblance.

To ADU'MBRATE. *v. a.* [*adumbro*, Lat.] To shadow out; to give a slight likeness; to exhibit a faint resemblance. *Decay of Piety.*

ADU'MBRATION. *f.* [from *adumbrate.*]
1. The act of giving a slight and imperfect representation. *Bacon.*
2. A faint sketch.

ADU'NATION. *f.* [from *ad* and *unus*, Lat.] The state of being united; union. *Boyle.*

ADU'NCITY. *f.* [*aduncitas*, Lat.] Crookedness; hookedness. *Arbuthnot.*

ADU'NQUE. *a.* [*aduncus*, Lat.] Crooked. *Bacon.*

A'DVOCACY. *f.* [from *advocate.*] Vindication; defence; apology. *Brown.*

A'DVOCATE. *f.* [*advocatus*, Lat.]
1. He that pleads the cause of another in a court of judicature. *Ayl. Dryd.*
2. He that pleads any cause, in whatever manner, as a controvertist or vindicator. *Shakesp.*
3. In the sacred sense, one of the offices of our Redeemer. *Milton.*

ADVOCA'TION. *f.* [from *advocate.*] The office of pleading; plea; apology. *Shakesp.*

ADVOLA'TION. *f.* [*advolo, advolatum*, Lat.] The act of flying to something.

ADVOLU'TION. *f.* [*advolutio*, Lat.] The act of rolling to something.

ADVO'UTRY. *f.* [*avoutrie*, Fr.] Adultery. *Bacon.*

ADVOWE'. *f.* He that has the right of advowson.

ADVO'WSON. A right to present to a benefice. *Cowell.*

To ADU'RE. *v. n.* [*aduro*, Lat.] To burn up. *Bacon.*

ADU'ST. *a.* [*aduftus*, Lat.]
1. Burnt up, scorched. *Bacon.*
2. It is generally now applied, to the humours of the body. *Pope.*

ADU'STED. *a.* [See ADUST.] Burnt; dried with fire. *Paradise Loft.*

ADU'STIBLE. *a.* [from *aduft.*] That which may be adusted, or burnt up.

ADUSTION. *ſ.* [from *aduſt.*] The act of burning up, or drying. *Harvey.*

ÆE, or Æ. A diphthong of the Latin language, which ſeems not properly to have any place in the Engliſh.

Æ'GILOPS. *ſ.* [αἰγιλωψ, Gr.] A tumour or ſwelling in the great corner of the eye, by the root of the noſe. *Quincy.*

ÆGYPTI'ACUM. *ſ.* An ointment conſiſting only of honey, verdigreaſe and vinegar. *Quincy.*

ÆL, or EAL, or AL. In compound names, *all*, or *altogether*. So: *Aldred, altogether reverend: Alfred, altogether peaceful. Gib.*

ÆLF, Implies aſſiſtance. So *Ælfwin* is *victorious*. *Gibſon.*

AE'RIAL. *a.* [*aërius*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to the air, as conſiſting of it. *Prior. Newton.*
2. Produced by the air. *Dryd.*
3. Inhabiting the air. *Milton.*
4. Placed in the air. *Pope.*
5. High; elevated in ſituation. *Philips.*

A'ERIE. *ſ.* [*aire*, Fr.] A neſt of hawks and other birds of prey. *Cowell.*

AERO'LOGY. *ſ.* [ἀὴρ and λὸγος, Gr.] The doctrine of the air.

A'EROMANCY. *ſ.* [ἀὴρ and μάντις, Gr.] The art of divining by the air.

AERO'METRY. *ſ.* [ἀὴρ and μέτρέω.] The art of meaſuring the air.

AERO'SCOPY. *ſ.* [ἀὴρ and σκέπτω, Gr.] The obſervation of the air.

ÆTHIOPS-MINERAL. *ſ.* A medicine ſo called, from its dark colour, prepared of quickſilver and ſulphur, ground together in a marble mortar. *Quincy.*

ÆTI'TES. *ſ.* [ἀετὸς, an eagle.] Eagle-ſtone. *Quincy.*

AFA'R. *a.* [from *a* for *at*, and *far*.]

1. At a great diſtance. *Bacon.*
2. To a great diſtance. *Dryd.*
3. From afar; from a diſtant place. *Addiſon.*
4. Afar off; remotely diſtant. *Hayward.*

AFE'ARD. *participial a.* [from *to fear*, for *to fright*, with *a* redundant.] Frighted; terrified; afraid. *Fairy Queen. B. Johnſon.*

A'FER. ſ. [Lat.] The ſouthweſt wind. *Milton.*

AFFABI'LITY. *ſ.* [*affabilité*, Fr. *affabilitas*, Lat.] Eaſineſs of manners; courteouſneſs; civility; condeſcention. *Clarend.*

A'FFABLE. *a.* [*affable*, Fr. *affabilis*, Lat.]

1. Eaſy of manners; accoſtable; courteous; complaiſant. *Bacon.*
2. Applied to the external appearance; benign; mild.

A'FFABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *affable.*] Courteſy; affability.

A'FFABLY. *ad.* [from *affable.*] Courteouſly; civilly.

A'FFABROUS. *a.* [*affabre*, Fr.] Skillfully made; complete.

AFFAI'R. *ſ.* [*affaire*, Fr.] Buſineſs; ſomething to be managed or tranſacted. *Pope.*

To AFFE'AR. *v. n.* [from *affier*, Fr.] To confirm; to eſtabliſh. *Shakeſp.*

AFFECT. *ſ.* [from the verb *affect.*]

1. Affection; paſſion; ſenſation. *Bacon.*
2. Quality; circumſtance. *Wiſem.*

To AFFE'CT. *v. a.* [*affecter*, Fr. *affecto, affectum*, Lat.]

1. To act upon; to produce effects in any other thing. *Milton.*
2. To move the paſſions. *Addiſon.*
3. To aim at; to endeavour after. *Dryd.*
4. To tend to; to endeavour after. *Newt.*
5. To be fond of; to be pleaſed with; to love. *Hooker.*
6. To ſtudy the appearance of any thing; with ſome degree of hypocriſy. *Prior.*
7. To imitate in an unnatural and conſtrained manner. *Ben. Johnſon.*

AFFECTA'TION. *ſ.* [*affectatio*, Lat.] The act of making an artificial appearance. *Spectator.*

AFFE'CTED. *participial a.* [from *affect.*]

1. Moved; touched with affection. *Claren.*
2. Studied with over-much care. *Shakeſp.*
3. In a perſonal ſenſe, full of affectation; as, *an affected lady.*

AFFF'CTEDLY. *ad.* [from *affected.*] In an affected manner; hypocritically. *Brown.*

AFFE'CTEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *affected.*] The quality of being affected.

AFFE'CTION. *ſ.* [*affection*, Fr. *affectio*, Lat.]

1. The ſtate of being affected by any cauſe, or agent. *Shakeſp.*
2. Paſſion of any kind. *Sidney.*
3. Love; kindneſs; good-will to ſome perſon. *Pope.*
4. Zeal. *Bacon.*
5. State of the mind, in general. *Shakeſp.*
6. Quality; property. *Holder.*
7. State of the body. *Wiſeman.*
8. Lively repreſentation in painting. *Wotton.*

AFFE'CTIONATE. *a.* [*affectioné*, Fr. from *affection.*]

1. Full of affection; warm; zealous. *Sprat.*
2. Fond; tender. *Sidney.*
3. Benevolent. *Rogers.*

AFFE'CTIONATELY. *ad.* [from *affectionate.*] Fondly; tenderly; benevolently.

AFFE'CTIONATENESS. *ſ.* [from *affectionate.*] Fondneſs; tenderneſs; good-will.

AFFE'CTIONED. *a.* [from *affection.*]

1. Affected; conceited. *Shakeſp.*
2. Inclined; mentally diſpoſed. *Rom.*

AFFE'CTIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *affect.*] In an affecting manner.

AFFE'CTIVE. *a.* [from *affect.*] That which affects; which ſtrongly touches. *Rogers.*

AFFECTUO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *affectuous.*] Paſſionateneſs. *Dict.*

AF-

AFFE'CTUOUS. *a.* [from *affect.*] Full of paſſion.

To AFFE'RE. *v. a.* [*affier*, Fr.] A law term, ſignifying to confirm.

AFFI'ANCE. *ſ.* [*affiance*, from *affier*, Fr.]
1. A marriage-contract. *Fairy Queen.*
2. Truſt in general; confidence. *Shakeſp.*
3. Truſt in the divine promiſes and protection.

To AFFI'ANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun *affiance.*]
1. To betroth; to bind any one by promiſe to marriage. *Fairy Queen.*
2. To give confidence. *Pope.*

AFFI'ANCER. *ſ.* [from *affiance.*] He that makes a contract of marriage between two parties.

AFFIDA'TION. } *ſ.* [from *affido*, Lat. See
A'FFIDATURE. } AFFIED.] Mutual contract; mutual oath of fidelity.

AFFIDA'VIT. *ſ.* [*affidavit* ſignifies, in the language of the common law, *he made oath.*] A declaration upon oath.

AFFI'ED. *particip. a.* [from the verb *affy*, derived from *affido.*] Joined by contract; affianced. *Shakeſp.*

AFFILIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ad* and *filius*, Lat.] Adoption. *Chambers.*

A'FFINAGE. *ſ.* [*affinage*, Fr.] The act of refining metals by the cupel. *Dict.*

AFFI'NED. *a.* [from *affinis*, Lat.] Related to another. *Shakeſp.*

AFFI'NITY. *ſ.* [*affinité*, Fr. from *affinis*, Lat.]
1. Relation by marriage.
2. Relation to; connexion with.

To AFFI'RM. *v. n.* [*affirmo*, Lat.] To declare; to tell confidently: oppoſed to the word *deny.*

To AFFIRM. *v. a.* To ratify or approve a former law, or judgment.

AFFI'RMABLE. *a.* [from *affirm.*] That which may be affirmed.

AFFIRMANCE. *ſ.* [from *affirm.*] Confirmation: oppoſed to *repeal.* *Bacon.*

AFFI'RMANT. *ſ.* [from *affirm.*] The perſon that affirms.

AFFIRMA'TION. *ſ.* [*affirmatio*, Lat.]
1. The act of affirming or declaring: oppoſed to *negation.* *Shakeſp.*
2. The poſition affirmed. *Hammond.*
3. Confirmation: oppoſed to *repeal.* *Hook.*

AFFI'RMATIVE. *a.* [from *affirm.*]
1. That which affirms, oppoſed to *negative.*
2. That which can or may be affirmed. *Newton.*
3. Poſitive; dogmatical. *Taylor.*

AFFI'RMATIVELY. *ad.* [from *affirmative.*] On the poſitive ſide; not negatively. *Brown.*

AFFI'RMER. *ſ.* [from *affirm.*] The perſon that affirms. *Watts.*

To AFFI'X. *v. a.* [*affigo*, *affixum*, Lat.] To unite to the end; to ſubjoin. *Rogers.*

AFFI'X. *ſ.* [*affixum*, Lat.] A particle united to the end of a word. *Clarke.*

AFFI'XION. *ſ.* [from *affix.*]
1. The act of affixing.
2. The ſtate of being affixed.

AFFLA'TION. *ſ.* [*affio*, *afflatum*, Lat.] act of breathing upon any thing.

AFFLATUS. *ſ.* [Lat.] Communication of the power of prophecy.

To AFFLI'CT. *v. a.* [*affligo*, *afflictum*, Lat.] To put to pain; to grieve; to torment. *Hooker.*

AFFLI'CTEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *afflicted.*] Sorrowfulneſs; grief.

AFFLI'CTER. *ſ.* [from *afflict.*] The perſon that afflicts.

AFFLI'CTION. *ſ.* [*affliction*, Lat.]
1. The cauſe of pain or ſorrow; calamity. *Hooker.*
2. The ſtate of ſorrowfulneſs; miſery. *Addiſon.*

AFFLI'CTIVE. *a.* [from *afflict.*] Painful; tormenting. *South.*

A'FFLUENCE. *ſ.* [*affluence*, Fr. *affluentia*, Lat.]
1. The act of flowing to any place; concourſe. *Wotton.*
2. Exuberance of riches; plenty. *Rogers.*

A'FFLUENCY. *ſ.* The ſame with *affluence.*

A'FFLUENT. *a.* [*affluens*, Lat.]
1. Flowing to any part. *Harvey.*
2. Abundant; exuberant; wealthy. *Prior.*

A'FFLUENTNESS. *ſ.* [from *affluent.*] The quality of being affluent.

A'FFLUX. *ſ.* [*affluxus*, Lat.]
1. The act of flowing to ſome place; affluence.
2. That which flows to any place. *Harvey.*

AFFLU'XION. *ſ.* [*affluxio*, Lat.]
1. The act of flowing to a particular place.
2. That which flows from one place to another. *Brown.*

To AFFO'RD. *v. a.* [*affourrer*, *affourrager*, Fr.]
1. To yield or produce.
2. To grant, or confer any thing. *Fairy Queen.*
3. To be able to ſell. *Addiſon.*
4. To be able to bear expences. *Swift.*

To AFFO'REST. *v. a.* [*afforeſtare*, Lat.] To turn ground into foreſt. *Davies.*

To AFFRA'NCHISE. *v. a.* [*affranchir*, Fr.] To make free.

TO AFFRA'Y. *v. a.* [*effrayer.*] To fright; to terrify.

AFFRA'Y. A tumultuous aſſault of one or more perſons upon others.

AFFRI'CTION. *ſ.* [*affrictio*, Lat.] The act of rubbing one thing upon another. *Boyle.*

To AFFRIGHT. *v. a.* [See FRIGHT.] To affect with fear; to terrify. *Waller.*

AFFRIGHT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Terrour; fear. *Dryden.*
2. The cauſe of fear; a terrible object. *Ben. Johnſon.*

AFFRIGHTFUL. *a.* Full of affright or terrour; terrible. *Decay of Piety.*

AFFRIGHTMENT. *ſ.* [from *affright.*]
1. The impreſſion of fear; terrour. *Locke.*
2. The ſtate of fearfulneſs. *Hammond.*

To AFFRONT *v. a.* [*affronter*, Fr.]
1. To meet face to face; to encounter. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To meet, in an hoſtile manner, front to front. *Milton.*
3. To offer an open inſult; to offend avowedly. *Dryden.*

AFFRONT. *ſ.* [from the verb *affront.*]
1. Inſult offered to the face. *Dryden.*
2. Outrage; act of contempt. *Milton.*
3. Open oppoſition; encounter. *Milton.*
4. Diſgrace; ſhame. *Arbuthnot.*

AFFRONTER. *ſ.* [from *affront.*] The perſon that affronts.

AFFRONTING. *part. a.* [from *affront.*] That which has the quality of affronting. *Watts.*

To AFFUSE. *v. a.* [*affundo, affuſum*, Lat.] To pour one thing upon another. *Boyle.*

AFFUSION. *ſ.* [*affuſio*, Lat.] The act of affuſing. *Grew.*

To AFFY. *v. a.* [*affier*, Fr.] To betroth in order to marriage. *Shakeſpeare.*

To AFFY. *v. n.* To put confidence in; to put truſt in. *Shakeſpeare.*

AFIELD. *ad.* [from *a* and *field.*] To the field. *Gay.*

AFLAT. *ad.* [from *a* and *flat.*] Level with the ground. *Bacon.*

AFLOAT. *ad.* [from *a* and *float.*] Floating. *Addiſon.*

AFOOT. *ad.* [from *a* and *foot.*]
1. On foot; not on horſeback. *Shakeſp.*
2. In action; as, *a deſign is afoot. Idem.*
3. In motion. *Shakeſpeare.*

AFORE. *prep.* [from *a* and *fore.*]
1. Before; nearer in place to any thing.
2. Sooner in time. *Shakeſpeare.*

AFORE. *ad.*
1. In time foregone or paſt. *Shakeſp.*
2. Firſt in the way. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. In front; in the fore-part. *Spenſer.*

AFOREGOING. *part. a.* [from *afore* and *going.*] Going before.

AFOREHAND. *ad.* [from *afore* and *hand.*]
1. By a previous proviſion. *Go. of Tongue.*
2. Provided; prepared; previouſly fitted. *Bacon.*

AFOREMENTIONED. *a.* [from *afore* and *mentioned.*] Mentioned before. *Addiſon.*

AFORENAMED. *a.* [from *afore* and *named.*] Named before. *Peacham.*

AFORESAID. *a.* [from *afore* and *ſaid.*] Said before. *Bacon.*

AFORETIME. *ad.* [from *afore* and *time.*] In time paſt. *Suſanna.*

AFRAID. *partiicip. a.* [from the verb *affray.*] Struck with fear; terrified; fearful. *Pſalms, Dryden.*

AFRESH. *ad.* [from *a* and *freſh.*] Anew; again. *Watts.*

AFRONT. *ad.* [from *a* and *front.*] In front; in direct oppoſition. *Shakeſp.*

AFTER. *prep.* [æfter, Sax.]
1. Following in place. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. In purſuit of. *Samuel.*
3. Behind. *Newton.*
4. Poſteriour in time. *Dryden.*
5. According to. *Bacon.*
6. In imitation of. *Addiſon.*

AFTER. *ad.*
1. In ſucceeding time. *Bacon.*
2. Following another. *Shakeſpeare.*

AFTER is compounded with many words.

AFTERAGES. *ſ.* [from *after* and *ages.*] Succeſſive times; poſterity. *Raleigh.*

AFTERALL. At laſt; in fine; in concluſion. *Atterbury.*

AFTERBIRTH. *ſ.* [from *after* and *birth.*] The ſecundine. *Wiſeman.*

AFTERCLAP. *ſ.* [from *after* and *clap.*] Unexpected event happening after an affair is ſuppoſed to be at an end. *Spenſer.*

AFTERCOST. *ſ.* The expence incurred after the original plan is executed. *Mort.*

AFTERCROP. *ſ.* Second harveſt. *Mort.*

To AFTEREYE. *v. a.* To follow in view. *Shakeſp.*

AFTERGAME. *ſ.* Methods taken after the firſt turn of affairs. *Wotton.*

AFTERMATH. *ſ.* [*after* and *math*, from *mow.*] Second crop of graſs mown in autumn.

AFTERNOON. *ſ.* The time from the meridian to the evening. *Dryden.*

AFTERPAINS. *ſ.* Pains after birth.

AFTERTASTE. *ſ.* Taſte remaining upon the tongue after the draught.

AFTERTHOUGHT. *ſ.* Reflections after the act; expedients formed too late. *Dryd.*

AFTERTIMES. *ſ.* Succeeding times. *Dry.*

AFTERWARD. *ad.* In ſucceeding time. *Hooker.*

AFTERWIT. *ſ.* Contrivance of expedients after the occaſion of uſing them is paſt. *L'Eſtrange.*

AGAIN. *ad.* [agen, Sax.]
1. A ſecond time; once more. *Bacon.*
2. On the other hand. *Bacon.*
3. On another part. *Dryden.*
4. In return. *Bacon.*
5. Back; in reſtitution. *Shakeſp.*
6. In recompence. *Prov.*
7. In order of rank or ſucceſſion. *Bacon.*
8. Beſides; in any other time or place. *Bacon.*
9. Twice

9. Twice as much; marking the same quantity once repeated. *Pope.*
10. *Again and again*; with frequent repetition. *Locke.*
11. In opposition. *Romans.*
12. Back. *Deut.*

AGA'INST. *prep.* [ænzeon, Sax.]
1. In opposition to any person. *Genesis.*
2. Contrary; opposite, in general. *Dryden.*
3. In contradiction to any opinion. *Swift.*
4. With contrary motion or tendency; used of material action. *Shakesp.*
5. Contrary to rule. *Dryden.*
6. Opposite to, in place. *Dryden.*
7. To the hurt of another. *Davies.*
8. In expectation of. *Clarendon.*

AGA'PE. *ad.* [*a* and *gape.*] Staring with eagerness. *Spectator.*

A'GARICK. *s.* [*agaricum*, Lat.] A drug of use in physick, and the dying trade. It is divided into male and female; the male is used only in dying, the female in medicine: the male grows on oaks, the female on larches.

AGA'ST. *a.* [from *agaze.*] *Milton.*

A'GATE. *s.* [*agate*, Fr. *achates*, Lat.] A precious stone of the lowest class. *Woodw.*

A'GATY. *a.* [from *agate.*] Partaking of the nature of agate. *Woodward.*

To AGA'ZE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *gaze.*] To strike with amazement. *Fa. Queen.*

AGE. *s.* [*age*, Fr.]
1. Any period of time attributed to something as the whole, or part, of its duration. *Shakesp.*
2. A succession or generation of men. *Ros.*
3. The time in which any particular man, or race of men, lived; as, the *age* of heroes.
4. The space of a hundred years.
5. The latter part of life; old age. *Prior.*
6. Maturity; ripeness; full strength of life. *Dryden.*
7. In law. In a man, the *age* of fourteen years is the *age* of discretion; and twenty-one years is the full *age.* A woman at twenty-one is able to alienate her lands. *Cowell.*

A'GED. *a.* [from *age.*]
1. Old; stricken in years. *Prior.*
2. Old; applied to inanimate things. *Still.*

A'GEDLY. *ad.* [from *aged.*] After the manner of an aged person.

AGEN. *ad.* [ʒezen, Sax.] Again; in return. *Dryden.*

A'GENCY. *s.* [from *agent.*]
1. The quality of acting; the state of being in action. *Woodward.*
2. Business performed by an agent. *Swift.*

AGENT. *a.* [*agens*, Lat.] That which acts. *Bacon.*

A'GENT. *s.*
1. A substitute; a deputy; a factor. *Dry.*
2. That which has the power of operating. *Temple.*

AGGENERA'TION. *s.* [from *ad* and *generatio*, Lat.] The state of growing to another body. *Brown.*

To A'GGERATE. *v. a.* [from *agger*, Lat.] To heap up. *Dict.*

To AGGLO'MERATE. *v. a.* [*agglomero*, Lat.] To gather up in a ball, as thread.

AGGLU'TINANTS. *s.* [from *agglutinate.*] Those medicines which have the power of uniting parts together.

To AGGLU'TINATE. *v. n.* [from *ad* and *gluten*, Lat.] To unite one part to another. *Harvey.*

AGGLUTINA'TION. *s.* [from *agglutinate.*] Union; cohesion. *Wiseman.*

AGGLU'TINATIVE. *a.* [from *agglutinate.*] That which has the power of procuring agglutination. *Wiseman.*

To A'GGRANDIZE. *v. a.* [*aggrandiser*, Fr.] To make great; to enlarge; to exalt. *Watts.*

A'GGRANDIZEMENT. *s.* [*aggrandissement*, Fr.] The state of being aggrandized.

A'GGRANDIZER. *s.* [from *aggrandize.*] The person that makes great another.

To A'GGRAVATE. *v. a.* [*aggravo*, Lat.]
1. To make heavy; in a metaphorical sense; as, to *aggravate* an accusation. *Milton.*
2. To make any thing worse. *Bacon.*

AGGRAVA'TION. *s.* [from *aggravate.*]
1. The act of aggravating.
2. The extrinsecal circumstances, which encrease guilt, or calamity. *Hammond.*

A'GGREGATE. *a.* [*aggregatus*, Latin.] Framed by the collection of particular parts into one mass. *Ray.*

A'GGREGATE. *s.* The result of the conjunction of many particulars. *Glanville.*

To A'GGREGATE. *v. a.* [*aggrego*, Lat.] To collect together; to heap many particulars into one mass. *Milton.*

AGGREGA'TION. *s.* [from *aggregate.*]
1. The act of collecting many particulars into one whole. *Woodward.*
2. The whole composed by the coacervation of many particulars.
3. State of being collected. *Brown.*

To AGGRE'SS. *v. n.* [*aggredior*, *aggressum*, Lat.] To commit the first act of violence. *Prior.*

AGGRE'SSION. *s.* [*aggressio*, Lat.] Commencement of a quarrel by some act of iniquity. *L'Estrange.*

AGGRE'SSOR. *s.* [from *aggress.*] The assaulter or invader, opposed to the *defendant.* *Pope.*

AGGRI'EVANCE. *s.* Injury; wrong.

To AGGRI'EVE. *v. a.* [from *gravis*, Lat.]
1. To give sorrow; to vex. *Spenser.*

2. To impose; to hurt in one's right. *Granville.*

To AGGRO'UP. *v. a.* [*aggropare*, Ital.] To bring together into one figure. *Dryd.*

AGHA'ST. *a.* [from *a* and *gaert*, a ghoſt.] Struck with horror, as at the ſight of a ſpectre. *Addiſon.*

A'GILE. *a.* [*agilis*, Lat.] Nimble; ready; active. *Prior.*

A'GILENESS. *ſ.* [from *agile.*] Nimbleneſs; quickneſs; activity.

AGI'LITY. *ſ.* [*agilitas*, Lat.] Nimbleneſs; quickneſs; activity. *Watts.*

A'GIO. ſ. [Italian.] A mercantile term, uſed chiefly in Holland and Venice, for the difference between the value of bank notes, and the current money. *Chambers.*

To AGI'ST. *v. a.* [*giſte*, Fr. a bed.] To take in and feed the cattle of ſtrangers in the king's foreſt, and to gather the money. *Blount.*

AGIS'TMENT. *ſ.* A *modus* or compoſition, or mean rate.

A'GITABLE. *ſ.* [*agitabilis*, Latin.] That which may be put in motion.

To A'GITATE. *v. a.* [*agito*, Lat.]

1. To put in motion.
2. To actuate; to move. *Blackmore.*
3. To affect with perturbation.
4. To bandy; to diſcuſs; to controvert. *Boyle.*

AGITA'TION. *ſ.* [*agitatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of moving any thing. *Bacon.*
2. The ſtate of being moved.
3. Diſcuſſion; controverſial examination. *L'Eſtrange.*
4. Perturbation; diſturbance of the thoughts. *Tatler.*
5. Deliberation; the ſtate of being conſulted upon. *Swift.*

AGITA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *agitate.*] He who manages affairs.

A'GLET. *ſ.* [*aiguelette*, Fr.]

1. A tag of a point curved into ſome repreſentation of an animal. *Haym. Sha.*
2. The pendants at the ends of the chieves of flowers.

A'GMINAL. *a.* [from *agmen*, Lat.] Belonging to a troop. *Dict.*

A'GNAIL. *ſ.* [from *angre*, grieved, and *nagle*, a nail.] A whitlow.

AGNA'TION. *ſ.* [from *agnatus*, Lat.] Deſcent from the ſame father, in a direct male line.

AGNI'TION. *ſ.* [from *agnitio*, Lat.] Acknowledgment.

To AGNIZE. *v. a.* [from *agnoſco*, Lat.] To acknowledge; to own. *Shakeſp.*

AGNOMINA'TION. *ſ.* [*agnominatio*, Lat.] Allution of one word to another. *Camden.*

AGNUS CASTUS. ſ. [Lat.] The *chaſte tree.* *Dryden.*

AGO'. *ad.* [*agan*, Sax.] Paſt; as, *long ago*; that is, long time has paſt ſince. *Addiſon.*

AGO'G. *ad.* In a ſtate of deſire. *South.*

AGO'ING. *a.* [*a* and *going.*] In action. *Tatler.*

AGO'NE. *ad.* [*agan*, Sax.] Ago; paſt. *Ben. Johnſon.*

A'GONISM. *ſ.* [*ἀγωνισμὸς*, Gr.] Contention for a prize. *Dict.*

AGONI'STES. *ſ.* [*ἀγωνιςης*, Gr.] A prize-fighter; one that contends at a publick ſolemnity for a prize. *Milton.*

To A'GONIZE. *v. n.* [*agoniſer*, Fr.] To be in exceſſive pain. *Pope.*

A'GONY. *ſ.* [*ἀγὼν*, Gr. *agonie*, Fr.]

1. The pangs of death. *Roſcommon.*
2. Any violent pain of body or mind. *Milt.*
3. It is particularly uſed in devotions for our Redeemer's conflict in the garden. *Hooker.*

AGO'OD. *ad.* [*a* and *good.*] In earneſt. *Sha.*

AGO'UTY. *ſ.* An animal of the Antilles, of the bigneſs of a rabbit: when chaſed, he flies to a hollow tree, whence he is expelled by ſmoke. *Trevoux.*

To AGRA'CE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *grace.*] To grant favours to. *Fairy Queen.*

AGRA'RIAN. *a.* [*agrarius*, Lat.] Relating to fields or grounds.

To AGRE'ASE. *a.* [from *a* and *greaſe.*] To daub; to greaſe. *Fairy Queen.*

To AGRE'E. *v. n.* [*agreer*, Fr.]

1. To be in concord. *Pope.*
2. To yield to. *Burnet.*
3. To ſettle terms by ſtipulation. *Matt.*
4. To ſettle a price between buyer and ſeller. *Matt.*
5. To be of the ſame mind or opinion. *Clarendon.*
6. To be conſiſtent. *Mark.*
7. To ſuit with. *Locke.*
8. To cauſe no diſturbance in the body. *Arbuthnot.*

To A'GREE. *v. a.*

1. To put an end to a variance. *Spenſer.*
2. To reconcile. *Roſcommon.*

AGRE'EABLE. *a.* [*agreable*, Fr.]

1. Suitable to; conſiſtent with. *Temple.*
2. Pleaſing. *Addiſon.*

AGRE'EABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *agreeable.*]

1. Conſiſtency with; ſuitableneſs to. *Locke.*
2. The quality of pleaſing. *Collier.*
3. Reſemblance; likeneſs. *Grew.*

AGRE'EABLY. *ad.* [from *agreeable.*] Conſiſtently with; in a manner ſuitable to. *Swift.*

AGREE'D. *particip. a.* Settled by conſent. *Locke.*

AGREE'INGNESS. *ſ.* [from *agree.*] Conſiſtence; ſuitableneſs.

AGREE'MENT. *ſ.* [*agrement*, Fr.]

1. Concord. *Ecclus.*
2. Reſemblance of one thing to another. *Locke.*
3. Compact; bargain. *Arbuthnot.*

A'GRICULTURE. *ſ.* [*agricultura*, Latin.] Tillage; huſbandry. *Pope.*

A'GRIMONY. *ſ.* [*agrimonia*, Lat.] The name of a plant. *Millar.*

AGRO'UND. *ad.* [from *a* and *ground.*]
1. Stranded; hindered by the ground from paſſing farther. *Raleigh.*
2. Hindered in the progreſs of affairs.

A'GUE. *ſ.* [*aigu*, Fr.] An intermitting fever, with cold fits ſucceeded by hot. *Den.*

A'GUED. *a.* [from *ague.*] Struck with an ague; ſhivering. *Shakeſp.*

A'GUE-FIT. *ſ.* [from *ague* and *fit.*] The paroxyſm of the ague. *Shakeſp.*

A'GUE-TREE. *ſ.* [from *ague* and *tree.*] Saſſafras. *Dict.*

A'GUISH. *a.* [from *ague.*] Having the qualities of an ague. *Granville.*

A'GUISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *aguiſh.*] The quality of reſembling an ague.

AH. *interjection.*
1. A word noting ſometimes diſlike and cenſure. *Iſaiah.*
2. Sometimes contempt and exultation. *Pſalms.*
3. Moſt frequently, compaſſion and complaint. *Prior.*

AHA', AHA'! *interject.* A word intimating triumph and contempt. *Pſalms.*

AHE'AD. *ad.* [from *a* and *head.*]
1. Further onward than another. *Dryd.*
2. Headlong; precipitant.

AHE'IGHT. *ad.* [from *a* and *height.*] Aloft; on high. *Shakeſp.*

AHOUAI. ſ. The name of a plant. *Millar.*

To AID. *v. a.* [*aider*, Fr.] To help; to ſupport; to ſuccour. *Waller.*

AID. *ſ.* [from *To aid.*]
1. Help; ſupport. *Pope.*
2. The perſon that gives help; a helper. *Tobit.*
3. In law. A ſubſidy. *Cowell.*

A'IDANCE. *ſ.* [from *aid.*] Help; ſupport. *Shakeſp.*

A'IDANT. *a.* [*aidant*, Fr.] Helping; helpful. *Shakeſp.*

A'IDER. *ſ.* [from *aid.*] A helper; an ally. *Bacon.*

A'IDLESS. *a.* [from *aid.*] Helpleſs; unſupported. *Milton.*

A'IGULET. *ſ.* [*aigulet*, Fr.] A point with tags. *Fairy Queen.*

To AIL. *v. a.* [eglan, Sax.]
1. To pain; to trouble; to give pain. *Geneſis.*
2. To affect in any manner. *Dryden.*

AIL. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A diſeaſe. *Pope.*

A'ILMENT. *ſ.* [from *ail.*] Pain; diſeaſe. *Granville.*

A'ILING. *particip. a.* Sickly.

To AIM. *v. a.* [*eſmer*, Fr.]
1. To endeavour to ſtrike with a miſſive weapon. *Pope.*
2. To point the view, or direct the ſteps, towards any thing; to endeavour to reach or obtain. *Tillotſon.*
3. To gueſs.

AIM. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The direction of a miſſile weapon. *Dry.*
2. The point to which the thing thrown is directed. *Shakeſp.*
3. An intention; a deſign. *Pope.*
4. The object of a deſign. *Locke.*
5. Conjecture; gueſs. *Shakeſp.*

AIR. *ſ.* [*air*, Fr. *aër*, Lat.]
1. The element encompaſſing the terraqueous globe. *Watts.*
2. The ſtate of the air with regard to health. *Bacon.*
3. A ſmall gentle wind. *Milton.*
4. Any thing light or uncertain. *Shak.*
5. The open weather. *Dryden.*
6. Vent; emiſſion into the air. *Dryden.*
7. Publication; expoſure to the publick. *Pope.*
8. Poetry; a ſong. *Milton.*
9. Muſick, whether light or ſerious. *Pope.*
10. The mien, or manner, of the perſon. *Addiſon.*
11. An affected or laboured manner or geſture. *Swift.*
12. Appearance. *Pope.*

To AIR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To expoſe to the air. *Dryden.*
2. To take the air. *Addiſon.*
3. To open to the air. *Hooker.*

A'IRBLADDER. *ſ.* [from *air* and *bladder.*]
1. Any cuticle filled with air. *Arbuthnot.*
2. The bladder in fiſhes, by the contraction and dilatation of which, they riſe or fall. *Cudworth.*

A'IRBUILT. *a.* [from *air* and *build.*] Built in the air. *Pope.*

AIR-DRAWN. *a.* Painted in air. *Shakeſp.*

A'IRER. *ſ.* [from *To air.*] He that expoſes to the air.

A'IRHOLE. *ſ.* [from *air* and *hole.*] A hole to admit air.

A'IRINESS. *ſ.* [from *airy.*]
1. Expoſure to the air.
2. Lightneſs; gaiety; levity. *Felton.*

A'IRING. *ſ.* [from *air.*] A ſhort journey. *Addiſon.*

A'IRLESS. *a.* [from *air.*] Without communication with the free air. *Shakeſp.*

A'IRLING. *ſ.* [from *air.*] A young gay perſon. *Ben. Johnſon.*

A'IRPUMP. *ſ.* [from *air* and *pump.*] A machine by whoſe means the air is exhauſted out of proper veſſels. *Chambers.*

A'IRSHAFT. *ſ.* [from *air* and *ſhaft.*] A paſſage for the air into mines. *Ray.*

A'IRY. *a.* [from *air*; *aëreus*, Lat.]
1. Compoſed of air. *Bacon.*
2. Relating to the air. *Boyle.*
3. High in air. *Addiſon.*
4. Light as air; unſubſtantial. *Shakeſp.*
5. Without reality; vain; trifling. *Temple.*

6. Fluttering; loose; full of levity. *Dry.* 7. Gay; sprightly; full of mirth; lively; light of heart. *Taylor.*

AISLE. *f.* The walk in a church. *Addison.*

AIT. *f.* A small island in a river.

To AKE. *v. n.* [from ἀχέω, Gr.] To feel a lasting pain. *Locke.*

AKIN. *a.* [from *a* and *kin.*]
1. Related to; allied to by blood. *Sidney.*
2. Allied to by nature. *L'Estrange.*

A'LABASTER. *f.* [ἀλάβαστρον.] A kind of soft marble, easier to cut, and less durable, than the other kinds; the white is most common. *Shakesp.*

A'LABASTER. *a.* Made of alabaster. *Add.*

ALA'CK. *interject.* Alas; an expression of sorrow. *Shakesp.*

ALA'CKADAY. *interject.* A word noting sorrow and melancholy.

ALA'CRIOUSLY. *ad.* Cheerfully; without dejection. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

ALA'CRITY. *f.* [*alacritas*, Lat.] Cheerfulness; sprightliness; gayety. *Dryden.*

ALAMO'DE. *ad.* [*à la mode*, Fr.] According to the fashion.

ALA'ND. *ad.* [from *a* for *at*, and *land.*] At land; landed. *Dryden.*

ALA'RM. *f.* [from the French, *à l'arme*, to arms.]
1. A cry by which men are summoned to their arms. *Pope.*
2. Notice of any danger approaching.
3. Any tumult or disturbance. *Pope.*

To ALA'RM. *v. a.*
1. To call to arms. *Addison.*
2. To surprise with the apprehension of any danger. *Tickell.*
3. To disturb. *Dryden.*

ALA'RMBELL. *f.* [from *alarm* and *bell.*] The bell that is rung at the approach of an enemy. *Dryden.*

ALA'RMING. *particip. a.* [from *alarm.*] Terrifying; awakening; surprising.

ALA'RMPOST. *f.* [from *alarm* and *post.*] The post appointed to each body of men to appear at.

ALA'RUM *f.* See ALARM. *Prior.*

To ALA'RUM. *v. a.* See ALARM. *Sha.*

ALA'S. *interject.* [*helas*, Fr.]
1. A word expressing lamentation. *Pope.*
2. A word of pity. *Shakesp.*

ALA'TE. *ad.* [from *a* and *late.*] Lately.

ALB. *f.* [*album*, Lat.] A surplice.

ALBE'IT. *ad.* Although; notwithstanding. *South.*

ALBUGI'NEOUS. *a.* [*albugo*, Lat.] Resembling an albugo.

ALBU'GO. *f.* [Lat.] A disease in the eye, by which the cornea contracts a whiteness.

A'LCAHEST. *f.* An universal dissolvent.

ALCA'ID. *f.*
1. The governour of a castle. *Dryden.*
2. In Spain, the judge of a city. *Du Cange.*

ALCA'NNA. *f.* An Egyptian plant used in dying. *Brown.*

ALCHY'MICAL. *a.* [from *alchymy.*] Relating to alchymy. *Camden.*

ALCHY'MICALLY. *ad.* [from *alchymical.*] In the manner of an alchymist. *Camden.*

A'LCHYMIST. *f.* [from *alchymy.*] One who pursues or professes the science of alchymy. *Grew.*

A'LCHYMY. *f.* [of *al*, Arab. and χημεία.]
1. The more sublime chymistry, which proposes the transmutation of metals. *Don.*
2. A kind of mixed metal used for spoons. *Bacon, Milton.*

A'LCOHOL. *f.* A high rectified dephlegmated spirit of wine. *Boyle.*

ALCOHOLIZA'TION. *f.* [from *alcoholize.*] The act of alcoholizing or rectifying spirits.

To A'LCOHOLIZE. *v. a.* [from *alcohol.*] To rectify spirits till they are wholly dephlegmated.

A'LCORAN. *f.* [*al* and *koran*, Arab.] The book of the Mahometan precepts, and credenda. *Sanderson.*

ALCO VE. *f.* [*alcoba*, Span.] A recess, or part of a chamber, separated by an estrade, in which is placed a bed of state. *Trev.*

A'LDER. *f.* [*alnus*, Lat.] A tree having leaves resembling those of the hazel. The wood will endure long under ground, or in water. *Pope.*

ALDERLI'VEST. *a.* Most beloved. *Shakesp.*

A'LDERMAN. *f.* [from *ald*, old, and *man.*] The same as senator: a governour or magistrate. *Pope.*

A'LDERMANLY. *ad.* [from *alderman.*] Like an alderman. *Swift.*

A'LDERN. *a.* [from *alder.*] Made of alder. *May.*

ALE. *f.* [eale, Sax.]
1. A liquor made by infusing malt in hot water, and then fermenting the liquor. *Shakesp.*
2. A merry meeting used in country places. *Ben. Johnson.*

A'LEBERRY. *f.* [from *ale* and *berry.*] A beverage made by boiling ale with spice and sugar, and sops of bread.

ALEBREWER. *f.* [from *ale* and *brewer.*] One that professes to brew ale. *Mortimer.*

A'LECONNER. *f.* [from *ale* and *con.*] An officer in the city of London, whose business is to inspect the measures of publick houses.

A'LECOST. *f.* The name of an herb. *Dict.*

A'LEGAR. *f.* [from *ale* and *eager*, sour.] Sour ale.

A'LEHOOF. *f.* [from *ale* and hoop, head.] Groundivy. *Temple.*

A'LEHOUSE. *f.* [from *ale* and *house.*] A tipling-house. *South.*

A'LEHOUSEKEEPER. *f.* [from *alehouse* and

and *keeper*.] He that keeps ale publickly to ſell.

A'LEKNIGHT. *ſ.* [from *ale* and *knight*.] A pot-companion; a tippler. *Camden.*

ALE'MBICK. *ſ.* A veſſel uſed in diſtilling, conſiſting of a veſſel placed over a fire, in which is contained the ſubſtance to be diſtilled, and a concave cloſely fitted on, into which the fumes ariſe by the heat; this cover has a beak or ſpout, into which the vapours riſe, and by which they paſs into a ſerpentine pipe, which is kept cool by making many convolutions in a tub of water; here the vapours are condenſed, and what entered the pipe in fumes, comes out in drops. *Boyle.*

ALE'NGTH. *ad.* [from *a* for *at*, and *length*.] At full length.

ALE'RT. *a.* [*alerte*, Fr.]

1. Watchful; vigilant.
2. Briſk; pert; petulant. *Addiſon.*

ALE'RTNESS. *ſ.* [from *alert*.] The quality of being alert; pertneſs. *Addiſon.*

A'LEWASHED. *a.* [from *ale* and *waſh*.] Soaked in ale. *Shak. ſp.*

A'LEWIFE. *ſ.* [from *ale* and *wife*.] A woman that keeps an alehouſe. *Swift.*

A'LEXANDERS. *ſ.* [*Smyrnium*, Lat.] The name of a plant. *Millar.*

A'LEXANDER'S FOOT. *ſ.* The name of an herb.

ALEXA'NDRINE. *ſ.* A kind of verſe borrowed from the French, firſt uſed in a poem called *Alexander*. This verſe conſiſts of twelve ſyllables. *Pope.*

ALEXIPHA'RMICK. *a.* [from ἀλεξέω and φάρμακον.] That which drives away poiſon; antidotal. *Brown.*

ALEXITE'RICAL, or ALEXITE'RICK. *a.* That which drives away poiſon.

A'LGATES. *ad.* [*all* and *gate*.] On any terms. *Fairfax.*

A'LGEBRA. *ſ.* [An Arabick word.] A peculiar kind of arithmetick, which takes the quantity ſought, whether it be a number or a line, as if it were granted, and, by means of one or more quantities given, proceeds by conſequence, till the quantity at firſt only ſuppoſed to be known, or at leaſt ſome power thereof, is found to be equal to ſome quantity or quantities which are known, and conſequently itſelf is known.

ALGEBRA'ICAL. } *a.* Relating to alge-
ALGEBRA'ICK. } bra.

ALGEBRA'IST. *ſ.* [from *algebra*.] A perſon that underſtands or practiſes the ſcience of algebra. *Graunt.*

A'LGID. *a.* [*algidus*, Lat.] Cold; chill. *Dict.*

ALGI'DITY. *ſ.* Chilneſs; cold. *Dict.*

ALGI'FIC. *a.* [from *algor*, Latin.] That which produces cold. *Dict.*

A'LGOR. *ſ.* [Lat.] Extreme cold; chilneſs. *Dict.*

A'LGORISM. } *ſ.* Arabick words, uſed
A'LGORITHM. } to imply the ſcience of numbers. *Dict.*

A'LIAS. *ad.* A Latin word, ſignifying otherwiſe; as, Mallet *alias* Malloch; that is, *otherwiſe* Malloch.

A'LIBLE. *a.* [*alibilis*, Latin.] Nutritive; nouriſhing. *Dict.*

A'LIEN. *a.* [*alienus*, Lat.]

1. Foreign, or not of the ſame family or land. *Dryden.*
2. Eſtranged from; not allied to. *Roger.*

A'LIEN. *ſ.* [*alienus*, Lat.]

1. A foreigner; not a denizen; a ſtranger. *Davies, Addiſon.*
2. In law. An *alien* is one born in a ſtrange country, and never enfranchiſed. *Cowell.*

To A'LIEN. *v. a.* [*aliener*, Fr. *alieno*, Lat.]

1. To make any thing the property of another. *Hale.*
2. To eſtrange; to turn the mind or affection. *Clarendon.*

A'LIENABLE. *a.* [from *To alienate*.] That of which the property may be transferred. *Dennis.*

To A'LIENATE. *v. a.* [*aliener*, Fr. *alieno*, Lat.]

1. To transfer the property of any thing to another. *Bacon.*
2. To withdraw the heart or affections. *Tillotſon.*

A'LIENATE. *a.* [*alienatus*, Lat.] Withdrawn from; ſtranger to. *Swift.*

ALIENA'TION. *ſ.* [*alienatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of transferring property. *Atterb.*
2. The ſtate of being alienated.
3. Change of affection. *Bacon.*
4. Diſorder of the faculties. *Hooker.*

To ALI'GHT. *v. n.* [alihtan, Sax.]

1. To come down. *Dryden.*
2. To fall upon. *Dryden.*

ALI'KE. *ad.* [from *a* and *like*.] With reſemblance; in the ſame manner. *Pope.*

A'LIMENT. *ſ.* [*alimentum*, Lat.] Nouriſhment; nutriment; food. *Arbuthnot.*

ALIME'NTAL. *a.* [from *aliment*.] That which has the quality of aliment; that which nouriſhes. *Brown.*

ALIME'NTARINESS. *ſ.* [from *alimentary*.] The quality of being alimentary. *Dict.*

ALIME'NTARY. *a.* [from *aliment*.]

1. That which belongs to aliment. *Arbuth.*
2. That which has the power of nouriſhing. *Arbuthnot.*

ALIMENTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *aliment*.] The quality of nouriſhing. *Bacon.*

ALIMO'NIOUS. *a.* [from *alimony*.] That which nouriſhes. *Harvey.*

A'LIMONY. *ſ.* [*alimonia*, Latin.] Legal proportion of the huſband's eſtate, which,

by the ſentence of the eccleſiaſtical court, is allowed to the wife, upon the account of ſeparation. *Hudibras.*

A'LIQUANT. *a.* [*aliquantus*, Lat.] Parts of a number, which, however repeated, will never make up the number exactly; as, 3 is an aliquant of 10, thrice 3 being 9, four times 3 making 12.

A'LIQUOT. *a.* [*aliquot*, Latin.] Aliquot parts of any number or quantity, ſuch as will exactly meaſure it without any remainder: as, 3 is an aliquot part of 12.

A'LISH. *a.* [from *ale*.] Reſembling ale. *Mortimer.*

ALI'VE. *a.* [from *a* and *live*.]

1. In the ſtate of life; not dead. *Dryd.*
2. Unextinguiſhed; undeſtroyed; active. *Hooker.*
3. Chearful; ſprightly. *Clariſſa.*
4. It is uſed to add an emphaſis; the *beſt* man *alive*. *Clarendon.*

A'LKAHEST. *ſ.* An univerſal diſſolvent, a liquor.

ALKALE'SCENT. *a.* [from *alkali*.] That which has a tendency to the properties of an alkali. *Arbuthnot.*

A'LKALI. *ſ.* [The word *alkali* comes from an herb, called by the Egyptians *kali*; by us glaſswort.] Any ſubſtance, which, when mingled with acid, produces fermentation.

A'LKALINE. *a.* [from *alkali*.] That which has the qualities of alkali. *Arbuthnot.*

To ALKA'LIZATE. *v. a.* [from *alkali*.] To make bodies alkaline.

ALKALIZATE. *a.* [from *alkali*.] That which has the qualities of alkali. *Newton.*

ALKALIZA'TION. *ſ.* [from *alkali*.] The act of alkalizating.

A'LKANET. *ſ.* [*Alkuſa*, Lat.] The name of a plant. *Miller.*

ALKEKE'NGI. ſ. A medicinal fruit or berry, produced by a plant of the ſame denomination; popularly alſo called *winter-cherry*. *Chambers.*

ALKE'RMES. ſ. A confection, whereof the *kermes* berries are the baſis. *Chambers.*

ALL. *ad.* [See ALL, *a.*]

1. Quite; completely. *Locke.*
2. Altogether; wholly. *Dryden.*

ALL. *a.* [Æll, Sax.]

1. The whole number; every one. *Tillot.*
2. The whole quantity; every part. *Locke.*

ALL. *ſ.*

1. The whole. *Prior.*
2. Every thing. *Shakeſpeare.*

All is much uſed in compoſition.

ALL-BEARING. *a.* [from *all* and *bear*.] Omniparous. *Pope.*

ALL-CHEERING. *a.* [from *all* and *cheer*.] That which gives gayety to all. *Shakeſp.*

ALL-CONQUERING. *a.* That which ſubdues every thing. *Milton.*

ALL-DEVOURING. *a.* [from *all* and *devour*.] That which eats up every thing. *Pope.*

ALLFOURS. *ſ.* [from *all* and *four*.] A low game at cards, played by two.

ALL HAIL. *ſ.* [from *all*, and *hail*, for health.] All health. *Walſh.*

ALL-HALLOWN. *ſ.* [from *all* and *hallow*.] The time about Allſaints day. *Shakeſpeare.*

ALL-HALLOWTIDE. *ſ.* [See ALL-HALLOWN.] The term near Allſaints, or the firſt of November. *Bacon.*

ALL-HEAL. *ſ.* [*Panax*, Lat.] A ſpecies of *iron-wort*.

ALL-JUDGING. *a.* [from *all* and *judge*.] That which has the ſovereign right of judgment. *Rowe.*

ALL KNOWING. *a.* [from *all* and *know*.] Omniſcient; all wiſe. *Atterbury.*

ALL-SEEING. *a.* [from *all* and *ſee*.] That beholds every thing. *Dryden.*

ALL SOULS DAY. *ſ.* The day on which ſupplications are made for all ſouls by the church of Rome; the ſecond of November. *Shakeſpeare.*

ALL-SUFFICIENT. *a.* [from *all* and *ſufficient*.] Sufficient to every thing. *Hooker, Norris.*

ALL-WISE. *a.* [from *all* and *wiſe*.] Poſſeſt of infinite wiſdom. *Prior.*

ALLANTO'IS. ſ. The tunick placed between the amnion and chorion. *Quincy.*

To ALLA'Y. *v. a.* [from *alloyen*, Fr.]

1. To mix one metal with another, to make it fitter for coinage. In this ſenſe, moſt authors write *alley*. See ALLOY.
2. To join any thing to another, ſo as to abate its qualities. *South.*
3. To quiet; to pacify; to repreſs. *Shak.*

ALLA'Y. *ſ.* [*alloy*, Fr.]

1. The metal of a baſer kind mixed in coins, to harden them, that they may wear leſs. *Hudibras.*
2. Any thing which, being added, abates the predominant qualities of that with which it is mingled. *Newton.*

ALLA'YER. *ſ.* [from *allay*.] The perſon or thing which has the power or quality of allaying. *Harvey.*

ALLA'YMENT. *ſ.* [from *allay*.] That which has the power of allaying. *Shakeſp.*

ALLEGA'TION. *ſ.* [from *alledge*.]

1. Affirmation; declaration.
2. The thing alledged or affirmed. *Shak.*
3. An excuſe; a plea. *Pope.*

To ALLE'GE. *v. a.* [*allego*, Lat.]

1. To affirm; to declare; to maintain.
2. To plead as an excuſe; argument. *Locke.*

ALLE'GEABLE. *a.* [from *allege*.] That which may be alleged. *Brown.*

ALLE'GE-

ALLE'GEMENT. *f.* [from *allege.*] The ſame with *allegation.*

ALLE'GER. *f.* [from *allege.*] He that alleges. *Boyle.*

ALLE'GIANCE. *f.* [*allegeance*, Fr.] The duty of ſubjects to the government. *Clarendon.*

ALLE'GIANT. *a.* [from *allege.*] Loyal; conformable to the duty of *allegiance.* *Shakeſpeare.*

ALLEGO'RICK. *a.* [from *allegory.*] Not real; not literal. *Milton.*

ALLEGO'RICAL. *a.* [from *allegory.*] In the form of an allegory; not literal. *Pope.*

ALLEGO'RICALLY. *ad.* [from *allegory.*] After an allegorical manner. *Pope.*

To ALLEGO'RIZE. *v. a.* [from *allegory.*] To turn into allegory; to form an allegory. *Locke.*

A'LLEGORY. *ſ.* [ἀλληγορία.] A figurative diſcourſe, in which ſomething other is intended, than is contained in the words literally taken. *Ben. Johnſon.*

ALLE'GRO. *ſ.* A word denoting a ſprightly motion. It originally means *gay*, as in *Milton.*

ALLELU'JAH. *ſ.* A word of ſpiritual exultation; *Praiſe God.* *Gov. of Tongue.*

To ALLE'VIATE. *v. a.* [*allevo*, Lat.] To make light; to eaſe; to ſoften. *Bentley.*

ALLEVIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *alleviate.*]

1. The act of making light. *South.*
2. That by which any pain is eaſed, or fault extenuated. *Locke.*

A'LLEY. *ſ.* [*allée*, Fr.]

1. A walk in a garden. *Dryden.*
2. A paſſage in towns narrower than a ſtreet. *Shakeſpeare.*

ALLI'ANCE. *ſ.* [*alliance*, Fr.]

1. The ſtate of connection with another by confederacy; a league.
2. Relation by marriage. *Dryden.*
3. Relation by any form of kindred. *Shak.*
4. The perſons allied to each other. *Addiſ.*

ALLI'CIENCY. *ſ.* [*allicio*, Latin.] The power of attracting. *Glanville.*

To A'LLIGATE. *v. a.* [*alligo*, Lat.] To tie one thing to another.

ALLIGA'TION. *ſ.* [from *alligate.*]

1. The act of tying together.
2. The arithmetical rule that teaches to adjuſt the price of compounds, formed of ſeveral ingredients of different value.

ALLIGA'TOR. *ſ.* The crocodile. This name is chiefly uſed for the crocodile of America. *Garth.*

ALLI'SION. *ſ.* [*allido*, *alliſum*, Lat.] The act of ſtriking one thing againſt another. *Woodward.*

ALLOCA'TION. *ſ.* [*alloco*, Lat.]

1. The act of putting one thing to another.
2. The admiſſion of an article in reckoning, and addition of it to the account.

ALLOCU'TION. *ſ.* [*allocutio*, Lat.] The act of ſpeaking to another.

ALLO'DIAL. *a.* [from *allodium.*] Not feudal; independent.

ALLO'DIUM. *ſ.* A poſſeſſion held in abſolute independence, without any acknowledgment of a lord paramount. There are no allodial lands in England.

ALLO'NGE. *ſ.* [*allonge*, Fr.] A paſs or thruſt with a rapier.

To ALLO'O. *v. a.* To ſet on; to incite. *Phillips.*

A'LLOQUY. *ſ.* [*alloquium*, Lat.] The act of ſpeaking to another. *Dict.*

To ALLO'T. *v. a.* [from *lot.*]

1. To diſtribute by lot.
2. To grant. *Dryden.*
3. To diſtribute; to give each his ſhare. *Tatler.*

ALLO'TMENT. *ſ.* [from *allot.*] The part; the ſhare. *Roger.*

ALLO'TTERY. *ſ.* [from *allot.*] That which is granted to any in a diſtribution. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ALLO'W. *v. a.* [*allouer*, Fr.]

1. To admit; not to contradict. *Locke.*
2. To grant; to yield. *Locke.*
3. To permit. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To authorize. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To give to; to pay to. *Waller.*
6. To make abatement, or proviſion. *Addiſon.*

ALLO'WABLE. *a.* [from *allow.*]

1. That which may be admitted without contradiction. *Brown.*
2. Lawful; not forbidden. *Atterbury.*

ALLOWABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *allowable.*] Lawfulneſs; exemption from prohibition. *South.*

ALLO'WANCE. *ſ.* [from *allow.*]

1. Admiſſion without contradiction. *Locke.*
2. Sanction; licence. *Hooker.*
3. Permiſſion. *Locke.*
4. An appointment for any uſe. *Bacon.*
5. Abatement from the ſtrict rigour. *Swift.*
6. Eſtabliſhed character. *Shakeſpeare.*

ALLO'Y. *ſ.* [See ALLAY.]

1. Baſer metal mixed in coinage. *Locke.*
2. Abatement; diminution. *Atterbury.*

To ALLU'DE. *v. n.* [*alludo*, Lat.] To have ſome reference to a thing, without the direct mention. *Burnet.*

ALLU'MINOR. *ſ.* [*allumer*, Fr. to light.] One who colours or paints upon paper or parchment. *Cowell.*

To ALLU'RE. *v. a.* [*leurer*, Fr.] To entice to any thing. *Milton.*

ALLU'RE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Something ſet up to entice birds. *Hayward.*

ALLU'REMENT. *ſ.* [from *allure.*] Enticement; temptation. *Dryden.*

ALLU'RER. *f.* [from *allure.*] Enticer; enveigler.

ALLU'RINGLY. *ad.* [from *allure.*] In an alluring manner; enticingly.

ALLU'RINGNESS. *f.* [from *alluring.*] Enticement; temptation by propoſing pleaſure.

ALLU'SION. *f.* [*allufio*, Lat.] A hint; an implication. *Burnet.*

ALLU'SIVE. *a.* [*alludo*, *allufum*, Latin.] Hinting at ſomething. *Roger.*

ALLU'SIVELY. *ad.* [from *allufive.*] In an allufive manner. *Hammond.*

ALLU'SIVENESS. *f.* [from *allufive.*] The quality of being allufive.

ALLU'VION. *f.* [*alluvio*, Lat.]

1. The carrying of any thing to ſomething elſe by the motion of the water.
2. The thing carried by water.

To ALLY'. *v. a.* [*allier*, Fr.]

1. To unite by kindred, friendſhip, or confederacy. *Pope.*
2. To make a relation between two things. *Dryden.*

ALLY'. *ſ.* [*allie*, Fr.] One united by ſome means of connexion. *Temple.*

ALMACA'NTER. *ſ.* A circle drawn parallel to the horizon.

ALMACANTAR'S STAFF. *ſ.* An inſtrument uſed to take obſervations of the ſun, about the time of its riſing and ſetting. *Cyambers.*

A'LMANACK. *ſ.* [from *al*, Arabick, and *μὴν*, a *month.*] A calendar. *Dryden.*

A'LMANDINE. *ſ.* [Fr. *almandina*, Ital.] A ruby coarſer and lighter than the oriental. *Dict.*

ALMI'GHTINESS. *ſ.* [from *almighty.*] Omnipotence; one of the attributes of God. *Taylor.*

ALMI'GHTY. *a.* [from *all* and *mighty.*] Of unlimited power; omnipotent. *Geneſis, Shakeſpeare.*

A'LMOND. *ſ.* [*amand*, Fr.] The nut of the almond tree. *Locke.*

A'LMOND TREE. *ſ.* It has leaves and flowers very like thoſe of the peach tree. *Dryden.*

A'LMONDS *of the throat*, or TONSILS, called improperly *Almonds of the ears*; are two round glands placed on the ſides of the baſis of the tongue, under the common membrance of the fauces. *Wiſeman.*

A'LMOND FURNACE. *ſ.* A peculiar kind of furnace uſed in refining. *Chambers.*

A'LMONER. *ſ.* [*eleemoſynarius*, Lat.] The officer of a prince, employed in the diſtribution of charity. *Dryden.*

A'LMONRY. *ſ.* [from *almoner.*] The place where alms are diſtributed.

ALMO'ST. *ad.* [from *all* and *moſt.*] Nearly; well nigh. *Bentley.*

ALMS. *ſ.* [*eleemoſyna*, Lat.] What is given in relief of the poor. *Swift.*

A'LMSBASKET. *ſ.* [from *alms* and *baſket.*] The baſket in which proviſions are put to be given away. *L'Eſtrange.*

A'LMSDEED. *ſ.* [from *alms* and *deed.*] A charitable gift. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'LMSGIVER. *ſ.* [from *alms* and *giver.*] He that ſupports others by his charity. *Bacon.*

A'LMSHOUSE. *ſ.* [from *alms* and *houſe.*] An hoſpital for the poor. *Pope.*

A'LMSMAN. *ſ.* [from *alms* and *man.*] A man who lives upon alms. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'LMUG-TREE. *ſ.* A tree mentioned in ſcripture.

A'LNAGAR. *ſ.* A meaſure by the ell; a ſworn officer, whoſe buſineſs formerly was to inſpect the aſſize of woollen cloth. *D. Et.*

A'LNAGE. *ſ.* [from *aulnage*, Fr.] Ell-meaſure. *Dict.*

A'LNIGHT. *ſ.* *Alnight* is a great cake of wax, with the wick in the midſt. *Bacon.*

A'LOES. *ſ.* [אהלים.]

1. A precious wood uſed in the Eaſt for perfumes, of which the beſt ſort is of higher price than gold. *Savary.*
2. A tree which grows in hot countries. *Millar.*
3. A medicinal juice extracted not from the odoriferous, but the common *aloes tree*, by cutting the leaves, and expoſing the juice that drops from them to the ſun.

ALOE'TICAL. *a.* [from *aloes.*] Conſiſting chiefly of aloes. *Wiſeman.*

ALO'FT. *ad.* [*loffter*, to lift up, *Dan.*] On high; in the air. *Suckling.*

ALO'FT. *prep.* Above. *Milton.*

A'LOGY. *ſ.* [ἀλογία.] Unreaſonableneſs; abſurdity. *D. Et.*

ALO'NE. *a.* [*alleen*, Dutch.]

1. Without another; ſingle. *Bentley.*
2. Without company; ſolitary. *Sidney, Dryden.*

ALO'NG. *ad.* [*au longue*, Fr.]

1. At length. *Dryden.*
2. Through any ſpace meaſured lengthwiſe. *Bacon.*
3. Forward; onward. *Pope.*

ALO'NGST. *ad.* Through the length. *Knolles.*

ALO'OF. *ad.* [*all off*, that is, *quite off.*] At a diſtance. *Dryden.*

ALO'UD. *ad.* [from *a* and *loud.*] Loudly; with a great noiſe. *Waller.*

ALO'W. *ad.* [from *a* and *low.*] In a low place; not aloft. *Dryden.*

A'LPHA. *ſ.* The firſt letter in the Greek alphabet, anſwering to our A; therefore uſed to ſignify the firſt. *Revelat.*

A'LPHABET. *ſ.* [from ἄλφα, *alpha*, and βῆτα, *beta*, the two firſt letters of the Greeks.] The letters, or elements of ſpeech. *Dryden.*

ALPHABE'TICAL. *a.* [from *alphabet.*] According to the ſeries of letters. *Swift.*

ALPHA-

ALPHABE'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *alphabetical.*] According to the order of the letters. *Holder.*

ALRE'ADY. *ad.* [from *all* and *ready.*] At this preſent time. *Pope.*

ALS. *ad.* [*als*, Dutch.] Alſo. *Spenſer.*

A'LSO. *ad.* [from *all* and *ſo.*] In the ſame manner; likewiſe. *Burnet.*

A'LTAR. *ſ.* [*altare*, Lat.]

1. The place where offerings to heaven are laid. *Dryden.*

2. The table in chriſtian churches where the communion is adminiſtered. *Shak.*

A'LTARAGE. *ſ.* [*altaragium*, Lat.] An emolument from oblations. *Ayliffe.*

A'LTAR-CLOTH. *ſ.* [from *altar* and *cloth.*] The cloth thrown over the altar in churches. *Peacham.*

To A'LTER. *v. a.* [*alterer*, Fr.]

1. To change; to make otherwiſe than it is. *Stillingfleet.*

2. To take off from a perſuaſion or ſect. *Dryden.*

To A'LTER. *v. n.* To become otherwiſe than it was.

A'LTERABLE. *a.* [from *alter*; *alterable*, Fr.] That which may be altered or changed. *Swift.*

A'LTERABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *alterable.*] The quality of being alterable.

A'LTERABLY. *ad.* [from *alterable.*] In ſuch a manner as may be altered.

A'LTERANT. *a.* [*alterant*, Fr.] That which has the power of producing changes. *Bacon.*

ALTERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *alter*; *alteration*, Fr.]

1. The act of altering or changing. *Hooker.*

2. The change made. *Hooker.*

A'LTERATIVE. *a.* [from *alter.*] Medicines called *alterative*, are ſuch as have no immediate ſenſible operation, but gradually gain upon the conſtitution. *Government of the Tongue.*

ALTERCA'TION. *ſ.* [*altercation*, Fr.] Debate; controverſy. *Hakewell.*

ALTE'RN. *a.* [*alternus*, Lat.] Acting by turns. *Milton.*

ALTE'RNACY. *ſ.* [from *alternate.*] Action performed by turns.

ALRE'RNATE. *a.* [*alternus*, Lat.] Being by turns; reciprocal. *South.*

ALTE'RNATE. *ſ.* [from *alternate*, *a.*] Viciſſitude. *Prior.*

To ALTE'RNATE. *v. a.* [*alterno*, Lat.]

1. To perform alternately. *Milton.*

2. To change one thing for another reciprocally. *Grew.*

ALTE'RNATELY. *ad.* [from *alternate.*] In reciprocal ſucceſſion. *Newton.*

ALTE'RNATENESS. *ſ.* [from *alternate.*] The quality of being alternate. *Dict.*

ALTERNA'TION. *ſ.* [from *alternate*,] The reciprocal ſucceſſion of things. *Brown.*

ALTE'RNATIVE. *ſ.* [*alternatif*, Fr.] The choice given of two things; ſo that if one be rejected, the other muſt be taken. *Young.*

ALTE'RNATIVELY. *ad.* [from *alternative.*] By turns; reciprocally. *Ayliffe.*

ALTE'RNATIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *alternative.*] The quality or ſtate of being alternative. *Dict.*

ALTE'RNITY. *ſ.* [from *altern.*] Reciprocal ſucceſſion; viciſſitude. *Brown.*

ALTHO'UGH. *conj.* [from *all* and *though.*] Notwithſtanding; however. *Swift.*

ALTI'LOQUENCE. *ſ.* [*altus* and *loquor*, Lat.] Pompous language.

ALTI'METRY. *ſ.* [*altimetria*, Lat.] The art of taking or meaſuring altitudes or heights.

ALTI'SONANT. *a.* [*altiſonus*, Lat.] High ſounding; pompous in ſound. *Dict.*

A'LTITUDE. *ſ.* [*altitudo*, Lat.]

1. Height of place; ſpace meaſured upward. *Dryden.*

2. The elevation of any of the heavenly bodies above the horizon. *Brown.*

3. Situation with regard to lower things. *Ray.*

4. Height of excellence. *Swift.*

5. Higheſt point. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'LTOGETHER. *ad.* [from *all* and *together.*] Completely; without reſtriction; without exception. *Swift.*

A'LUDEL. *ſ.* [from *a* and *lutum.*] *Aludels* are ſubliming pots uſed in chemiſtry, fitted into one another without luting. *Quincy.*

A'LUM. *ſ.* [*alumen*, Lat.] A kind of mineral ſalt, of an acid taſte, leaving in the mouth a ſenſe of ſweetneſs, accompanied with a conſiderable degree of aſtringency. *Boyle.*

ALUM-STONE. *ſ.* A ſtone or calx uſed in ſurgery. *Wiſeman.*

ALU'MINOUS. *a.* [from *alum.*] Relating to alum, or conſiſting of alum. *Wiſeman.*

A'LWAYS. *ad.* [ealleþeȝa, Sax.]

1. Perpetually; throughout all time. *Pope.*

2. Conſtantly; without variation. *Dryden.*

A. M. *artium magiſter*, or maſter of arts.

AM. The firſt perſon of the verb *to be.* See To BE. *Prior.*

AMABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *amabilis*, Latin.] Loveline ſs. *Taylor.*

AMADE'TTO. *ſ.* A ſort of pear.

AMADOT. *ſ.* A ſort of pear.

AMA'IN. *ad.* [from *maine*, or *maigne*, old Fr.] With vehemence; with vigour. *Dryden.*

AMA'LGAM. } *ſ.* The mixture of me-
AMA'LGAMA. } tals procured by amalgation. *Boyle.*

To AMA'LGAMATE. *v. a.* [from *amalgam.*] To unite metals with quickſilver.

AMANDA'TION.

AMANDA'TION. *ſ.* [from *amando*, Lat.] The act of ſending on a meſſage.

AMANUE'NSIS. ſ. [Lat.] A perſon who writes what another dictates.

A'MARANTH. *ſ.* [*amaranthus.*]
1. The name of a plant.
2. In poetry, an imaginary flower. *Milton.*

AMARA'NTHINE. *a.* [*amaranthinus*, Lat.] Conſiſting of amaranths. *Pope.*

AMA'RITUDE. *ſ.* [*amaritudo*, Lat.] Bitterneſs. *Harvey.*

AMA'SMENT. *ſ.* [from *amaſs.*] A heap; an accumulation. *Glanville.*

To AMA'SS. *v. a.* [*amaſſer*, Fr.]
1. To collect together into one heap or maſs. *Atterbury.*
2. To add one thing to another. *Pope.*

To AMA'TE. *v. n.* [from *a* and *mate.*] To terrify; to ſtrike with horrour.

A'MATORY. *a.* [*amatorius*, Lat.] Relating to love. *Bramhal.*

AMAURO'SIS. ſ. [ἀμαυρόω.] A dimneſs of ſight, not from any viſible defect in the eye, but from ſome diſtemperature of the inner parts, occaſioning the repreſentations of flies and duſt floating before the eyes. *Quincy.*

To AMA'ZE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *maze*, perplexity.]
1. To confuſe with terrour. *Ezekiel.*
2. To put into confuſion with wonder. *Smith.*
3. To put into perplexity. *Shakeſpeare.*

AMA'ZE. *ſ.* [from the verb *amaze.*] Aſtoniſhment; confuſion, either of fear or wonder. *Milton, Dryden.*

AMA'ZEDLY. *ad.* [from *amazed.*] Confuſedly; with amazement. *Macbeth.*

AMA'ZEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *amazed.*] The ſtate of being amazed; wonder; confuſion. *Shakeſpeare.*

AMA'ZEMENT. *ſ.* [from *amaze.*]
1. Confuſed apprehenſion; extreme fear; horrour. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Extreme dejection. *Milton.*
3. Height of admiration. *Waller.*
4. Wonder at an unexpected event. *Acts.*

AMA'ZING. *partic. a.* [from *amaze.*] Wonderful; aſtoniſhing. *Addiſon.*

AMA'ZINGLY. *ad.* [from *amazing.*] To a degree that may excite aſtoniſhment. *Watts.*

AMAZON. ſ. [*a* and μάζος.] The Amazons were a race of women famous for valour; ſo called from their cutting off their breaſts. A virago. *Shakeſpeare.*

AMBAGES. ſ. [Lat.] A circuit of words; a multiplicity of words. *Locke.*

AMBASSA'DE. Embaſſy; not in uſe. *Shake.*

AMBA'SSADOUR. *ſ.* [*ambaſſadeur*, Fr.] A perſon ſent in a publick manner from one ſovereign power to another. The perſon of an ambaſſadour is inviolable. *Dryden.*

AMBA'SSADRESS. *ſ.* [*ambaſſadrice*, Fr.]
1. The lady of an ambaſſadour.
2. A woman ſent on a meſſage. *Rowe.*

A'MBASSAGE, *ſ.* [from *ambaſſadour.*] An embaſſy. *Bacon.*

A'MBER. *ſ.* [from *ambar*, Arab.] A yellow tranſparent ſubſtance of a gummous or bituminous conſiſtence, but a reſinous taſte, and a ſmell like oil of turpentine; chiefly found in the Baltick ſea. *Addiſon.*

A'MBER. *a.* Conſiſting of amber. *Shakeſp.*

AMBER-DRI'NK. *ſ.* Drink of the colour of amber. *Bacon.*

A'MBERGRIS. *ſ.* [from *amber* and *gris*, or *grey.*] A fragrant drug that melts almoſt like wax, commonly of a greyiſh or aſh colour, uſed both as a perfume and a cordial. It is found on the ſea coaſts of ſeveral warm countries, and on the weſtern coaſts of Ireland. *Waller.*

AMBER-SEED, reſembles millet. *Chambers.*

AMBER-TREE. *ſ.* A ſhrub, whoſe beauty is in its ſmall evergreen leaves. *Millar.*

AMBIDE'XTER. ſ. [Lat.]
1. A man who has equally the uſe of both his hands. *Brown.*
2. A man who is equally ready to act on either ſide, in party diſputes.

AMBIDEXTE'RITY. *ſ.* [from *ambidexter.*]
1. The quality of being able equally to uſe both hands.
2. Double dealing.

AMBIDE'XTROUS. *a.* [from *ambidexter*, Lat.]
1. Having, with equal facility, the uſe of either hand. *Vulgar Errours.*
2. Double dealing; practiſing on both ſides. *L'Eſtrange.*

AMBIDE'XTROUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *ambidextrous.*] The quality of being ambidextrous.

A'MBIENT. *a.* [*ambiens*, Lat.] Surrounding; encompaſſing. *Newton.*

A'MBIGU. ſ. [French.] An entertainment, conſiſting of a medley of diſhes. *King.*

AMBIGU'ITY. *ſ.* [from *ambiguous.*] Doubtfulneſs of meaning; uncertainty of ſignification. *South.*

ABMBI'GUOUS. *a.* [*ambiguus*, Lat.]
1. Doubtful; having two meanings. *Clarendon.*
2. Uſing doubtful expreſſions. *Dryd.*

AMBI'GUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ambiguous.*] In an ambiguous manner; doubtfully.

AMBI'GUOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *ambiguous.*] Uncertainty of meaning; duplicity of ſignification.

AMBI'LOGY. *ſ.* [*ambo*, Lat. and λογος.] Talk of ambiguous ſignification.

AMBI'LOQUOUS. *a.* [from *ambo* and *loquor*, Lat.] Uſing ambiguous expreſſions.

A'MBIT. *ſ.* [*ambitus*, Lat.] The compaſs or circuit of any thing. *Grew.*

AM-

AMBI'TION. *f.* [*ambitio*, Lat.]
1. The desire of preferment or honour. *Sidney.*
2. The desire of any thing great or excellent. *Davies.*

AMBI'TIOUS. *a.* [*ambitiosus*, Lat.] Seized or touched with ambition; desirous of advancement; aspiring. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

AMBI'TIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ambitious.*] With eagerness of advancement or preference. *Dryden.*

AMBI'TIOUSNESS. The quality of being ambitious.

AMBI'TUDE. *f.* [*ambio*, Lat.] Compass; circuit.

To A'MBLE. *v. n.* [*ambler*, Fr. *ambulo*, Lat.]
1. To move upon an amble; to pace. *Dryd.*
2. To move easily. *Shakespeare.*
3. To move with submission. *Rowe.*
4. To walk daintily. *Shakespeare.*

A'MBLE. *f.* [from *to amble.*] A pace or movement in which the horse removes both his legs on one side.

A'MBLER. *f.* [from *to amble.*] A pacer.

A'MBLINGLY. *ad.* [from *ambling.*] With an ambling movement.

AMBRO'SIA. *f.* [ἀμβροσία.]
1. The imaginary food of the gods.
2. The name of a plant.

AMBRO'SIAL. *a.* [from *ambrosia.*] Partaking of the nature or qualities of ambrosia; delicious. *Pope.*

A'MBRY. *f.* [Corrupted from *almonry.*]
1. The place where alms are distributed.
2. The place where plate, and utensils for housekeeping, are kept.

AMBS-ACE. *f.* [from *ambo*, Lat. and *ace.*] A double ace. *Bramh.*

AMBULA'TION. *f.* [*ambulatio*, Lat.] The act of walking. *Brown.*

A'MBULATORY. *a.* [*ambulo*, Lat.]
1. That which has the power or faculty of walking. *Wilkins.*
2. That which happens during a passage or walk. *Wotton.*
3. Moveable.

A'MBURY. *f.* A bloody wart on a horse's body.

AMBUSCA'DE. *f.* [*embuscade*, Fr.] A private station in which men lie to surprise others. *Addison.*

AMBUSCA'DO. *f.* [*emboscada*, Span.] A private post, in order to surprise. *Shakespeare.*

A'MBUSH. *f.* [*embusche*, Fr.]
1. The post where soldiers or assassins are placed, in order to fall unexpectedly upon an enemy. *Dryden.*
2. The act of surprising another, by lying in wait. *Milton.*
3. The state of lying in wait. *Hayward.*
4. The persons placed in private stations. *Shakespeare.*

A'MBUSHED. *a.* [from *ambush.*] Placed in ambush. *Dryden.*

AMBU'SHMENT. *f.* [from *ambush.*] Ambush; surprize. *Spenser.*

AMBU'STION. *f.* [*ambustio*, Lat.] A burn; a scald.

A'MEL. *f.* [*email*, Fr.] The matter with which the variegated works are overlaid, which we call *enamelled.* *Boyle.*

AME'N. *a.* [Hebrew.] A term used in devotions, by which, at the end of a prayer, we mean, *so be it*, at the end of a creed, *so it is.* *Shakespeare.*

AME'NABLE. *a.* [*amesnable*, Fr.] Responsible; subject so as to be liable to account. *Davies.*

A'MENANCE. *f.* [from *amener*, Fr.] Conduct; behaviour. *Spenser.*

To AMEND. *v. a.* [*amender*, Fr.]
1. To correct; to change any thing that is wrong.
2. To reform the life. *Jeremiah.*
3. To restore passages in writers which the copiers are supposed to have depraved.

To AME'ND. *v. n.* To grow better. *Sidney.*

AME'NDE. *f.* [French.] A fine, by which recompense is supposed to be made for the fault.

AME'NDMENT. *f.* [*amendement*, Fr.]
1. A change from bad for the better. *Ray.*
2. Reformation of life. *Hooker.*
3. Recovery of health. *Shakespeare.*
4. In law, the correction of an errour committed in a process.

AME'NDER. *f.* [from *amend.*] The person that amends any thing.

AME'NDS. *f.* [*amende*, Fr.] Recompense; compensation. *Raleigh.*

AME'NITY. *f.* [*amenisé*, Fr. *amœnitas*, Lat.] Agreeableness of situation. *Brown.*

To AME'RCE. *v. a.* [*amercier*, Fr.] To punish with a fine or penalty. *Milton.*

AME'RCER. *f.* [from *amerce.*] He that sets a fine upon any misdemeanour.

AME'RCEMENT. *f.* [from *amerce.*] The pecuniary punishment of an offender. *Spenser.*

AMES-ACE. *f.* [*ambs ace.*] Two aces on two dice. *Dryden.*

AMETHO'DICAL. *a.* [from *a* and *method.*] Out of method; irregular.

A'METHYST. *f.* [ἀμέθυστος.] A precious stone of a violet colour, bordering on purple. The oriental *amethyst* is the most valuable. *Savary.*

A'METHYSTINE. *a.* [from *amethyst.*] Resembling an amethyst.

A'MIABLE. *a.* [*aimable*, Fr.]
1. Lovely; pleasing. *Hooker.*
2. Pretending love; shewing love. *Shakesp.*

A'MIABLENESS. *f.* [from *amiable.*] Loveliness; power of raising love. *Addison.*

A'MIABLY. *ad.* [from *amiable.*] Such a manner as to excite love.

AM-

A'MICABLE. *a.* [*amicabilis*, Lat.] Friendly; kind. *Pope.*

A'MICABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *amicable.*] Friendlineſs; goodwill.

A'MICABLY. *ad.* [from *amicable.*] In a friendly way. *Prior.*

A'MICE. [*amict*, Fr.] The firſt or undermoſt part of a prieſt's habit, over which he wears the alb. *Paradiſe Reg.*

AMI'D. } *prep.* [from *a* and *mid.*]
AMI'DST. }
1. In the midſt; middle. *Paradiſe Loſt.*
2. Mingled with; ſurrounded by. *Dryden.*
3. Amongſt. *Addiſon.*

AMI'SS. *ad.* [*a* and *miſs.*]
1. Faultily; criminally. *Addiſon.*
2. In an ill ſenſe. *Fairfax.*
3. Wrong; not according to the perfection of the thing. *Dryden.*
4. Impaired in health.

AMI'SSION. *ſ.* [*amiſſio*, Lat.] Loſs.

To AMI'T. *v. a.* [*amitto*, Lat.] To loſe. *Brown.*

A'MITY. *ſ.* [*amitie*, Fr.] Friendſhip. *Denb.*

AMMONI'AC. *a.*

GUM AMMONIAC is brought from the Eaſt Indies, and is ſuppoſed to ooze from an umbelliferous plant.

SAL AMMONIAC is a volatile ſalt of two kinds. The ancient was a native ſalt, generated in inns where pilgrims, coming from the temple of Jupiter Ammon, uſed to lodge; who, travelling upon camels, urining in the ſtables, out of this urine, aroſe a kind of ſalt, denominated *Ammoniac.* The modern *ſal ammoniac* is entirely factitious, and made in Egypt; with ſoot, a little ſea ſalt, and the urine of cattle. Our chymiſts imitate the Egyptian *ſal ammoniac*, by adding one part of common ſalt to five of urine; with which ſome mix that quantity of ſoot.

AMMONI'ACAL. *a.* [from *ammoniac.*] Having the properties of ammoniac ſalt.

AMMUNI'TION. *ſ.* [*amonitio.*] Military ſtores. *Clarendon.*

AMMUNITION BREAD. *ſ.* Bread for the ſupply of the armies.

A'MNESTY. *ſ.* [ἀμνηστία.] An act of oblivion. *Swift.*

A'MNION. } [Lat.] The innermoſt mem-
A'MNIOS. } brane with which the fœtus in the womb is immediately covered.

AMO'MUM. ſ. [Lat.] A ſort of fruit.

AMO'NG. } *prep.* [amang, Saxon.]
AMONGST. }
1. Mingled with. *Paradiſe Loſt.*
2. Conjoined with others, ſo as to make part of the number. *Addiſon.*

A'MORIST. *ſ.* [from *amour.*] An inamorato; a gallant. *Boyle.*

A'MOROUS. *a.*
1. Enamoured. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Naturally inclined to love; fond. *Prior.*
3. Belonging to love. *Waller.*

A'MOROUSLY. *ad.* [from *amorous.*] Fondly; lovingly. *Donne.*

A'MOROUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *amorous.*] Fondneſs; lovingneſs. *Boyle.*

AMO'RT. ad. [*à la mort*, Fr.] Depreſſed; ſpiritleſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

AMORTIZA'TION. } *ſ.* [*amortiſſement.*]
AMO'RTIZEMENT. } The right or act of transferring lands to mortmain. *Ayliffe.*

To AMO'RTISE. *v. a.* [*amortir*, Fr.] To alien lands or tenements to any corporation. *Blount.*

To AMOVE. *v. a.* [*amoveo*, Lat.]
1. To remove from a poſt or ſtation.
2. To remove; to move; to alter. *Fairy Queen.*

To AMO'UNT. *v. n.* [*monter*, Fr.] To riſe to in the accumulative quantity. *Burnet.*

AMO'UNT. *ſ.* The ſum total. *Thomſon.*

AMO'UR. *ſ.* [*amore*, Fr.] An affair of gallantry; an intrigue. *South.*

AMPHI'BIOUS. *a.* [ἀμφὶ and βίος.] That which can live in two elements. *Arbuthnot.*

AMPHI'BIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *amphibious.*] The quality of being able to live in different elements.

AMPHIBOLO'GICAL. *a.* [from *amphibology.*] Doubtful.

AMPHIBOLO'GICALLY. *ad.* [from *amphibological.*] Doubtfully.

AMPHIBO'LOGY. *ſ.* [ἀμφιβολογία.] Diſcourſe of uncertain meaning. *Glanville.*

AMPHI'BOLOUS. *a.* [ἀμφὶ and βάλλω.] Toſſed from one to another. *Howell.*

AMPHISBÆ'NA. ſ. [Lat. ἀμφισβαινω.] A ſerpent ſuppoſed to have two heads. *Milton.*

AMPHI'SCII. ſ. [Lat. ἀμφίσκιοι.] People dwelling in climates, wherein the ſhadows, at different times of the year, fall contrary ways.

AMPHITHE'ATRE. *ſ.* [of ἀμφιθέατρον.] A building in a circular or oval form, having its area encompaſſed with rows of ſeats one above another. *Dryden.*

A'MPLE. *a.* [*amplus*, Lat.]
1. Large; wide; extended. *Thomſon.*
2. Great in bulk. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Unlimited; without reſtriction. *Dryden.*
4. Liberal; large; without parſimony. *Hooker.*
5. Large; ſplendid. *Clarendon.*
6. Diffuſive; not contracted.

A'MPLENESS. *ſ.* [from *ample.*] Largeneſs; ſplendour. *South.*

To A'MPLIATE. *v. a.* To enlarge; to extend. *Brown.*

AMPLIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ampliate.*]
1. Enlargement; exaggeration. *Ayliffe.*
2. Diff-

2. Diffuſeneſs. *Holder.*

To AMPLI'FICATE. *v. a.* [*amplifico*, Lat.] To enlarge; to amplify.

AMPLIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*amplification*, Fr.]
1. Enlargement; extenſion.
2. Exaggerated repreſentation. *Pope.*

A'MPLIFIER. *ſ.* [from *To amplify.*] One that exaggerates. *Sidney.*

To A'MPLIFY. *v. a.* [*amplifier*, Fr.]
1. To enlarge. *Bacon.*
2. To exaggerate any thing. *Davies.*
3. To improve by new additions. *Watts.*

To A'MPLIFY. *v. n.*
1. To lay one's ſelf out in diffuſion. *Watts.*
2. To form pompous repreſentations. *Pope.*

A'MPLITUDE. *ſ.* [*amplitude*, Fr.]
1. Extent. *Glanville.*
2. Largeneſs; greatneſs. *Bacon.*
3. Capacity. *Paradiſe Regained.*
4. Splendour; grandeur. *Bacon.*
5. Copiouſneſs; abundance. *Watts.*
6. *Amplitude*, in aſtronomy, an arch of the horizon, intercepted between the true eaſt and weſt point thereof, and the centre of the ſun or ſtar at its riſing or ſetting.

A'MPLY. *ad.* [*ample*, Lat.]
1. Largely; liberally. *Atterbury.*
2. At large; without reſerve. *Par. Loſt.*
3. Copiouſly; with a diffuſive detail. *Dryden.*

To A'MPUTATE. *v. a.* [*amputo*, Lat.] To cut off a limb. *Wiſeman.*

AMPUTA'TION. *ſ.* [*amputatio*, Lat.] The operation of cutting off a limb, or other part of the body. *Brown.*

A'MULET. *ſ.* [*amulette*, Fr.] An appended remedy: a thing hung about the neck, for preventing or curing. *Brown.*

To AMU'SE. *v. a.* [*amuſer*, Fr.]
1. To entertain with tranquility. *Waſh.*
2. To draw on from time to time.

AMU'SEMENT. *ſ.* [*amuſement*, Fr.] That which amuſes; entertainment. *Rogers.*

AMU'SER. *ſ.* [*amuſeur*, Fr.] He that amuſes.

AMU'SIVE. *ad.* [from *amuſe.*] That which has the power of amuſing. *Thomſon.*

AMY'GDALATE. *ad.* [*amygdala*, Lat.] Made of almonds.

AMY'GDALINE. *a.* [*amygdala*, Lat.] Reſembling almonds.

AN. *article.* [ane, Saxon.]
1. One, but with leſs emphaſis. *Locke.*
2. Any, or ſome. *Locke.*

A'NA. ad. [ἀνά.] A word uſed in the preſcriptions of phyſick, importing the like quantity. *Cowley.*

A'NA. ſ. Books ſo called from the laſt ſyllables of their titles; as, *Scaligerana.*

ANACA'MPTICK. *a.* [ἀνακάμπω.] Reflecting, or reflected.

ANACA'MTICKS. *ſ.* The doctrine of reflected light, or catoptricks.

ANACATHA'RTICK. *ſ.* Any medicine that works upwards.

ANA'CHORETE. } [ἀναχωρήτης.] A monk,
ANA'CHORITE. } who, leaves the convent for a more ſolitary life.

ANA'CHRONISM. *ſ.* [from ἀνά and χρόνος.] An errour in computing time. *Dryden.*

ANACLA'TICKS. *ſ.* [ἀνά and κλάω.] The doctrine of refracted light; dioptricks.

ANADIPLO'SIS. ſ. [ἀναδίπλωσις.] Reduplication; a figure in rhetorick.

ANAGOGE'TICAL. *a.* [ἀναγάγη.] That which contributes or relates to ſpiritual elevation.

A'NAGRAM. *ſ.* [ἀνά and γράμμα.] A conceit ariſing from the letters of a name tranſpoſed; as this, of *W, i, l, l, i, a, m, N, o, y*, attorney general to Charles I. a very laborious man, *I moyl in law.* *Howel.*

ANAGRA'MMATISM. *ſ.* [from *anagram.*] The act or practice of making anagrams. *Cambden.*

ANAGRA'MMATIST. *ſ.* [from *anagram.*] A maker of anagrams.

To ANAGRA'MATIZE. *v. n.* [*anagrammatiſer*, Fr.] To make anagrams.

ANALE'PTICK. *a.* [ἀναλήπτικος.] Comforting; corroborating. *Quincy.*

ANALO'GICAL. *a.* [from *analogy.*] Uſed by way of analogy. *Watts.*

ANALO'GICALLY. *ad.* [from *analogical.*] In an analogical manner; in an analogous manner. *Cheyne.*

ANALO'GICALNESS. *ſ.* [from *analogical.*] The quality of being analogical.

To ANA'LOGIZE. *v. a.* [from *analogy*] To explain by way of analogy. *Cheyne.*

ANA'LOGOUS. *a.* [ἀνά and λόγος.] Having analogy; having ſomething parallel. *Arbuthnot.*

ANA'LOGY. *ſ.* [ἀναλογία.]
1. Reſemblance between things with regard to ſome circumſtances or effects. *South.*
2. By grammarians, it is uſed to ſignify the agreement of ſeveral words in one common mode; as, *love, loved, hate, hated.*

ANA'LYSIS. *ſ.* [ἀνάλυσις.]
1. A ſeparation of a compound body into the ſeveral parts. *Arbuthnot.*
2. A conſideration of any thing in parts. *Newton.*
3. A ſolution of any thing, whether corporeal or mental, to its firſt elements. *Glanville.*

ANALY'TICAL. *a.* [from *analyſis.*]
1. That which reſolves any thing into firſt principles. *Boyle.*
2. That which proceeds by analyſis. *Glanville.*

ANALY'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *analytical.*] In ſuch a manner as ſeparates compounds

into ſimples. The manner of reſolving compounds into the ſimple conſtituent or component parts. *Hudibras.*

To A'NALYZE. *v. a.* [ἀναλύω.] To reſolve a compound into its firſt principles. *Boyle.*

A'NALYZER. *ſ.* [from *To analyze.*] That which has the power of analyzing. *Boyle.*

ANAMORPHO'SIS. ſ. [ἀνὰ and μορφόω.] Deformation; perſpective projection, ſo that at one point of view, it ſhall appear deformed, in another, an exact repreſentation.

ANA'NAS. ſ. The pine apple. *Thomſon.*

ANA'PHORA. ſ. [ἀναφορὰ.] A figure, when ſeveral clauſes of a ſentence are begun with the ſame word.

A'NARCH. *ſ.* An author of confuſion. *Milton.*

ANA'RCHIAL. *a.* [from *anarchy.*] Confuſed; without rule. *Cheyne.*

A'NARCHY. *ſ.* [ἀναρχία.] Want of government; a ſtate without magiſtracy. *Swift.*

ANASA'RCA. ſ. [from ἀνὰ and σαρξ.] A ſort of dropſy, where the whole ſubſtance is ſtuffed with pituitous humours. *Quincy.*

ANASTOMO'SIS. ſ. [from ἀνὰ and στομα.] The inoſculation of veſſels.

ANA'STROPHE. [ἀναστροφὴ.] A figure whereby words which ſhould have been precedent, are poſtponed.

ANA'THEMA. ſ. [ἀνάθεμα.] A curſe pronounced by eccleſiaſtical authority. *South.*

ANATHEMA'TICAL. *a.* [from *anathema.*] That which has the properties of an anathema.

ANATHEMA'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *anathematical.*] In an anathematical manner.

To ANATHE'MATIZE. *v. a.* [from *anathema.*] To pronounce accurſed by eccleſiaſtical authority. *Hammond.*

ANATI'FEROUS. *a.* [from *anas* and *fero*, Lat.] Producing ducks. *Brown.*

ANA'TOCISM. *ſ.* [*anatociſmus*, Lat. ἀναλοκισμὸς.] The accumulation of intereſt upon intereſt.

ANATO'MICAL. *a.* [from *anatomy.*]

1. Relating or belonging to anatomy. *Watts.*

2. Proceeding upon principles taught in anatomy. *Swift.*

ANATO'MICALLY. *ad.* [from *anatomical.*] In an anatomical manner. *Brown.*

ANA'TOMIST. *ſ.* [ἀνατομὸς.] He that ſtudies the ſtructure of animal bodies, by means of diſſection. *Prior.*

To ANA'TOMIZE. *v. a.* [ἀνατέμνω.]

1. To diſſect an animal. *Hooker.*

2. To lay any thing open diſtinctly, and by minute parts. *Shakeſpeare.*

ANA'TOMY. *ſ.* [ἀνατομία.]

1. The art of diſſecting the body. *Pope.*

2. The doctrine of the ſtructure of the body. *Dryden.*

3. The act of dividing any thing. *Bacon.*

4. A ſkeleton. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. A thin meagre perſon. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'NCESTOR. *ſ.* [*anceſtre*, Fr.] One from whom a perſon deſcends. *Dryden.*

A'NCESTREL. *a.* [from *anceſtor.*] Claimed from anceſtors. *Hale.*

A'NCESTRY. *ſ.* [from *anceſtor.*]

1. Lineage; a ſeries of anceſtors. *Pope.*

2. The honour of deſcent; birth. *Addiſon.*

A'NCHENTRY. [from *ancient.*] Antiquity of a family. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'NCHOR. *ſ.* [*anchora*, Lat.]

1. A heavy iron, to hold the ſhip, by being fixed to the ground. *Dryden.*

2. Any thing which confers ſtability. *Hebrews.*

To A'NCHOR. *v. n.* [from *anchor.*]

1. To caſt anchor; to lie at anchor. *Pope.*

2. To ſtop at; to reſt on. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'NCHOR. *Anchoret*, an abſtemious recluſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'NCHOR-HOLD. *ſ.* [from *anchor* and *hold.*]

1. The hold or faſtneſs of the anchor. *Wotton.*

2. The ſet of anchors belonging to a ſhip. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'NCHORED. *parti. a.* [from *To anchor.*] Held by the anchor. *Waller.*

A'NCHORET. } *ſ.* [contracted from *ana-*
A'NCHORITE. } *choret*, ἀναχωρήτης.] A recluſe; a hermit. *Sprat.*

ANCHO'VY. *ſ.* [from *anchova.*] A little ſea-fiſh, much uſed by way of ſauce, or ſeaſoning. *Floyer.*

A'NCIENT. *a.* [*ancien*, Fr.]

1. Old; not modern.

2. Old; that has been of long duration. *Raleigh.*

3. Paſt; former. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'NCIENTS. *ſ.* Thoſe that lived in old times, oppoſed to the moderns.

A'NCIENT. *ſ.* The flag or ſtreamer of a ſhip.

A'NCIENT. *ſ.* The bearer of a flag, as was *Ancient Piſtol.* *Shakeſpeare.*

A'NCIENTLY. *ad.* [from *ancient.*] In old times. *Sidney.*

A'NCIENTNESS. *ſ* [from *ancient.*] Antiquity. *Dryden.*

A'NCIENTRY. *ſ.* [from *ancient.*] The honour of ancient lineage. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'NCONY. *ſ.* A bloom wrought into the figure of a flat iron bar. *Chambers.*

AND. *conjunction.* The particle by which ſentences or terms are joined.

A'NDIRON. Irons at the end of a fire-grate, in which the ſpit turns. *Bacon.*

ANDRO'GYNAL. *a.* [from ἀνὴρ and γύνη.] Hermaphroditical.

ANDROGYNALLY. *ad.* [from *androgynal.*] With two sexes.

ANDRO'GYNUS. f. [See ANDROGYNAL.] An hermaphrodite.

A'NECDOTE. *f.* [ἀνέκδοτον.] Something yet unpublished; secret history. *Prior.*

ANEMO'GRAPHY. *f.* [ἄνεμος and γράφω.] The description of the winds.

ANEMO'METER. *f.* [ἄνεμος and μέτρον.] An instrument contrived to measure the wind.

ANE'MONE. f. [ἀνεμώνη.] The wind flower. *Millar.*

ANEMOSCOPE. *f.* [ἄνεμος and σκόπος.] A machine invented to foretel the changes of the wind. *Chambers.*

ANE'NT. *prep.* Scotch.

1. Concerning; about.
2. Over against; opposite to. *Dict.*

ANES. *f.* The spires or beards of corn. *Dict.*

A'NEURISM. *f.* [ἀνευρυνω.] A disease of the arteries, in which they become excessively dilated. *Sharp.*

ANE'W. *ad.* [from *a* and *new.*]

1. Over again; another time. *Prior.*
2. Newly; in a new manner. *Rogers.*

ANFRA'CTUOUSNESS. *f.* [from *anfractuous.*] Fulness of windings and turnings.

A'NGEL. *f.* [Ἄγγελος.]

1. Originally a messenger. A spirit employed by God in human affairs. *Locke.*
2. *Angel* is sometimes used in a bad sense; as, *angels of darkness.* *Revelations.*
3. *Angel*, in scripture, sometimes means *man of God.*
4. In the stile of love, a beautiful person. *Shakespeare.*
5. A piece of money anciently coined and impressed with an angel; rated at ten shillings. *Bacon.*

A'NGEL. *a.* Resembling angels. *Pope.*

A'NGELSHOT. *f.* [from *angel* and *shot.*] Chain shot. *Dict.*

ANGE'LICA. f. [Lat. *ab angelica virtute.*] The name of a plant. *Millar.*

ANGE'LICAL. *a.* [*angelicus*, Lat.]

1. Resembling angels. *Raleigh.*
2. Partaking of the nature of angels. *Milton.*
3. Belonging to angels. *Wilkins.*

ANGE'LICALNESS. *f.* [from *angelical.*] Excellence more than human.

ANGE'LICK. *a.* [*angelicus*, Lat.] Angelical; above human. *Pope.*

A'NGELOT. *f.* A musical instrument, somewhat resembling a lute. *Dict.*

A'NGER. *f.* [anger, Saxon.]

1. *Anger* is uneasiness upon receipt of any injury. *Locke.*
2. Smart of a sore. *Temple.*

To A'NGER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To provoke; to enrage. *Clarendon.*

A'NGERLY. *ad.* In an angry manner. *Shak.*

ANGIO'GRAPHY. *f.* [from ἀγγεῖον and γράφω.] A description of vessels in the human body.

ANGIOMONOSPE'RMOUS. *a.* [from ἀγγεῖον, μόνος, and σπέρμα.] Such plants as have but one single seed in the seed-pod.

A'NGLE. *f.* [*angle*, Fr.] The space intercepted between two lines intersecting each other. *Stone.*

A'NGLE. *f.* [*angel*, German.] An instrument to take fish, consisting of a rod, a line, and a hook. *Pope.*

To A'NGLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To fish with a rod and hook. *Waller.*
2. To try to gain by some insinuating artifices. *Shakespeare.*

A'NGLE-ROD. *f.* [*angel roede*, Dutch.] The stick to which the line and hook are hung. *Addison.*

A'NGLER. *f.* [from *angle.*] He that fishes with an angle. *Dryden.*

A'NGLICISM. *f.* [from *anglus*, Lat.] An English idiom.

A'NGOBER. *f.* A kind of pear.

A'NGRILY. *ad.* [from *angry.*] In an angry manner. *Shakespeare.*

A'NGRY. *a.* [from *anger.*]

1. Touched with anger. *Genesis.*
2. Having the appearance of anger. *Prov.*
3. Painful; inflamed. *Wiseman.*

A'NGUISH. *f.* [*angoisse*, Fr.] Excessive pain either of mind or body. *Donne.*

A'NGUISHED. *a.* [from *anguish.*] Excessively pained. *Donne.*

A'NGULAR. *a.* [from *angle.*] Having angles or corners. *Newton.*

ANGULA'RITY. *f.* [from *angular.*] The quality of being angular.

A'NGULARLY. *ad.* [from *angular.*] With angles. *Boyle.*

A'NGULARNESS. *f.* [from *angular.*] The quality of being angular.

A'NGULATED. *a.* [from *angle.*] Formed with angles. *Woodward.*

ANGULO'SITY. *f.* [from *angulous.*] Angularity. *Dict.*

A'NGULOUS. *a.* [from *angle.*] Hooked; angular. *Glanville.*

ANGU'ST. *a.* [*angustus*, Lat.] Narrow; strait. *Dict.*

ANGUSTA'TION. *f.* [from *angustus.*] The act of making narrow; the state of being narrowed. *Wiseman.*

ANHELA'TION. *f.* [*anhelo*, Lat.] The act of panting.

ANHELO'SE. *a.* [*anhelus*, Lat.] Out of breath. *Dict.*

A'NIENTED. *a.* [*anneantir*, Fr.] Frustrated.

ANI'GHTS. *ad.* [from *a* for *at*, and *night*.] In the night time. *Shakespeare.*

A'NIL. *s.* The shrub from whose leaves and stalks indigo is prepared.

ANI'LENESS. } *s.* [*anilitas*, Lat.] The old
ANI'LITY. } age of women.

A'NIMABLE. *a.* [from *animate*.] That which may be put into life. *Dict.*

ANIMADVE'RSION. *s.* [*animadversio*, Lat.]
1. Reproof; severe censure. *Clarendon.*
2. Punishment. *Swift.*

ANIMADVE'RSIVE. *a.* [from *animadvert*.] That has the power of judging. *Glanville.*

To ANIMADVE'RT. *v. n.* [*animadverto*, Lat.]
1. To pass censures upon. *Dryden.*
2. To inflict punishments. *Grew.*

ANIMADVE'RTER. *s.* [from *animadvert*.] He that passes censures, or inflicts punishments. *South.*

A'NIMAL. *s.* [*animal*, Lat.]
1. A living creature corporeal. *Ray.*
2. By way of contempt, we say a stupid man is a *stupid animal*.

A'NIMAL *a.* [*animalis*, Lat.]
1. That which belongs or relates to animals. *Watts.*
2. *Animal* is used in opposition to *spiritual*.

ANIMA'LCULE. *s.* [*animalculum*, Latin.] A small animal. *Ray.*

ANIMALI'TY. *s.* [from *animal*.] The state of animal existence. *Watts.*

To A'NIMATE. *v. a.* [*animo*, Lat.]
1. To quicken; to make alive.
2. To give powers to. *Dryden.*
3. To encourage; to incite. *Knolles.*

A'NIMATE. *a.* [from *To animate*.] Alive; possessing animal life. *Bentley.*

A'NIMATED. *part. a.* [from *animate*.] Lively; vigorous. *Pope.*

ANIMA'TION. *s.* [from *animate*.]
1. The act of animating or enlivening. *Bacon.*
2. The state of being enlivened.

ANIMATIVE. *a.* [from *animate*.] That has the power of giving life.

ANIMA'TOR. *s.* [from *animate*.] That which gives life. *Brown.*

ANIMO'SE. *a.* [*animosus*, Latin.] Full of spirit; hot. *Dict.*

ANIMO'SITY. *s.* [*animositas*, Lat.] Vehemence of hatred; passionate malignity. *Swift.*

A'NISE. *s.* [*anisum*, Latin.] A species of apium or parsley, with large sweet scented seeds. *Millar.*

A'NKER. *s.* [*anceer*, Dutch.] A liquid measure the fourth part of the awm, and contains two stekans: each stekan consists of sixteen mengles; the mengle being equal to two of our wine quarts. *Chambers.*

A'NKLE. *s.* [ancleop, Saxon.] The joint which joins the foot to the leg. *Prior.*

A'NKLE-BONE. *s.* [from *ankle* and *bone*.] The bone of the ankle. *Peacham.*

A'NNALIST. *s.* [from *annals*.] A writer of annals. *Atterbury.*

A'NNALS. *s.* [*annates*, Latin.] Histories digested in the exact order of time. *Rogers.*

A'NNATS. *s.* [*annates*, Lat.] First fruits. *Cowell.*

To ANNE'AL. *v. a.* [ælan, Saxon.]
1. To heat glass, that the colours laid on it may pierce through. *Dryden.*
2. To heat any thing in such a manner as to give it the true temper.

To ANNE'X. *v. a.* [*annecto*, *annexum*, Lat.]
1. To unite to at the end.
2. To unite a smaller thing to a greater. *Raleigh.*

ANNE'X. *s.* [from *To annex*.] The thing annexed. *Brown.*

ANNEXA'TION. *s.* [from *annex*.]
1. Conjunction; addition. *Hammond.*
2. Union; coalition; conjunction. *Ayliffe.*

ANNE'XTION. *s.* [from *annex*.] The act of annexing. *Rogers.*

ANNE'XMENT. *s.* [from *annex*.]
1. The act of annexing.
2. The thing annexed. *Shakespeare.*

ANNI'HILABLE. *a.* [from *annihilate*.] That which may be put out of existence.

To ANNI'HILATE. *v. a.* [*ad* and *nihilum*, Lat.]
1. To reduce to nothing. *Bacon.*
2. To destroy. *Raleigh.*
3. To annul. *Hooker.*

ANNIHILA'TION. *s.* [from *annihilate*.] The act of reducing to nothing; the state of being reduced to nothing. *Dryden.*

ANNIVE'RSARY. *s.* [*anniversarius*, Lat.]
1. A day celebrated as it returns in the course of the year. *Stillingfleet.*
2. The act of celebration of the anniversary. *Dryden.*

ANNIVE'RSARY. *a.* [*anniversarius*, Lat.] Returning with the revolution of the year; annual. *Ray.*

A'NNO DOMINI. [Latin.] In the year of our Lord; as, *anno domini*, or *A. D.* 1751; that is, in the seventeen hundred and fifty first year from the birth of our Saviour.

A'NNOLIS. *s.* An American animal, like a lizard.

ANNOTA'TION. *s.* [*annotatio*, Lat.] Explication; note. *Boyle.*

ANNOTA'TOR. *s.* [Latin.] A writer of notes; a commentator. *Felton.*

To ANNO'UNCE. *v. a.* [*annoncer*, Fr.]
1. To publish; to proclaim. *Milton.*
2. To declare by a judicial sentence. *Prior.*

To ANNO'Y. *v. a.* [*annoyer*, Fr.] To incommode; to vex. *Sidney.*

ANNO'Y. *f.* [from the verb.] Injury; moleſtation. *Dryden.*

ANNO'YANCE. *f.* [from *annoy.*]
1. That which annoys. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The act of annoying. *South.*

ANNO'YER. *f.* [from *To annoy*] The perſon that annoys.

A'NNUAL. *a.* [*annuel*, Fr.]
1. That which comes yearly. *Pope.*
2. That which is reckoned by the year. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. That which laſts only a year. *Ray.*

A'NNUALLY. *ad.* [from *annual.*] Yearly; every year. *Brown.*

ANNU'ITANT. *f.* [from *annuity.*] He that poſſeſſes or receives an annuity.

ANNU'ITY. *f.* [*annuité*, Fr.]
1. A yearly rent to be paid for term of life or years. *Cowel.*
2. A yearly allowance. *Clarendon.*

To ANNU'L. *v. a.* [from *nul'us.*]
1. To make void; to nullify. *Rogers.*
2. To reduce to nothing. *Milton.*

A'NNULAR. *a.* [from *annulus*, Lat.] Having the form of a ring. *Cheyne.*

A'NNULARY. *a.* [from *annulus*, Lat.] Having the form of rings. *Ray.*

A'NNULET. *f.* [from *annulus*, Lat.]
1. A little ring.
2. [In architecture.] The ſmall ſquare members, in the Dorick capital, under the quarter round, are called *annulets.*

To ANNU'MERATE. *v. a.* [*annumero*, Lat.] To add to a former number.

ANNUMERA'TION. *f.* [*annumeratio*, Lat.] Addition to a former number.

To ANNU'NCIATE. *v. a.* [*annuncio*, Lat.] To bring tidings.

ANNUNCIA'TION-DAY. *f.* [from *annunciate.*] The day celebrated by the church, in memory of the angel's ſalutation of the bleſſed virgin; ſolemnized on the twenty-fifth of March. *Taylor.*

A'NODYNE. *a.* [from ἀ and ὀδύνη.] That which has the power of mitigating pain. *Dryden.*

To ANO'INT. *v. a.* [*oindre, enoindre*; part. *oint, enoint*, Fr.]
1. To rub over with unctuous matter. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To be rubbed upon. *Dryden.*
3. To conſecrate by unction. *Shakeſp.*

ANO'INTER. *f.* [from *anoint.*] The perſon that anoints.

ANO'MALISM. *f.* [from *anomaly.*] Anomaly; irregularity. *Dict.*

ANOMALI'STICAL. *a.* [from *anomaly.*] Irregular.

ANO'MALOUS. *a.* [*a priv.* and ἁμαλός.] Irregular; deviating from the general method or analogy of things. *Locke.*

ANO'MALOUSLY. *ad.* [from *anomalous.*] Irregularly.

ANO'MALY. *f.* [*anomalie*, Fr.] Irregularity; deviation from rule. *South.*

A'NOMY. *f.* [*a priv.* and νόμος.] Breach of law. *Bramhal.*

ANO'N. *ad.*
1. Quickly; ſoon. *Waller.*
2. Now and then. *Milton.*

ANO'NYMOUS. *a.* [*ἀ priv.* and ὄνυμα.] Wanting a name. *Ray.*

ANO'NYMOUSLY. *ad.* [from *anonymous.*] Without a name. *Swift.*

ANOREXY. *f.* [ἀνορεξία.] Inappetency. *Quincy.*

ANO'THER. *a.* [from *an* and *other.*]
1. Not the ſame. *Locke.*
2. One more. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Any other. *Samuel.*
4. Not one's ſelf. *South.*
5. Widely different. *South.*

ANO'THERGAINES. *a.* Of another kind. *Sidney.*

ANO'THERGUESS. *a.* Of a different kind. *Arbuthnot.*

A'NSATED. *a.* [*anſatus*, Lat.] Having handles.

To A'NSWER. *v. n.* [ανδpαμαν, Saxon.]
1. To ſpeak in return to a queſtion. *Dryd.*
2. To ſpeak in oppoſition. *Matthew, Boyle.*
3. To be accountable for. *Brown.*
4. To vindicate; to give a juſtificatory account of. *Swift.*
5. To give an account. *Temple.*
6. To correſpond to; to ſuit with. *Prov.*
7. To be equivalent to. *Eccleſiaſticus.*
8. To ſatisfy any claim or petition. *Raleigh.*
9. To act reciprocally upon. *Dryden.*
10. To ſtand as oppoſite or correlative to ſomething elſe. *Taylor.*
11. To bear proportion to. *Swift.*
12. To perform what is endeavoured or intended by the agent. *Atterbury.*
13. To comply with. *Shakeſpeare.*
14. To ſucceed; to produce the wiſhed event. *Bacon.*
15. To appear to any call, or authoritative ſummons. *Shakeſpeare.*
16. To be over-againſt any thing. *Shak.*

A'NSWER. *f.* [from *To anſwer.*]
1. That which is ſaid in return to a queſtion, or poſition. *Atterbury.*
2. A confutation of a charge. *Ayliffe.*

A'NSWER-JOBBER. *f.* He that makes a trade of writing anſwers. *Swift.*

A'NSWERABLE. *a.* [from *anſwer.*]
1. That to which a reply may be made.
2. Obliged to give an account. *Swift.*
3. Correſpondent. *Sidney.*
4. Proportionate. *Milton.*
5. Suitable; ſuited. *Milton.*
6. Equal. *Raleigh.*
7. Relative; correlative. *Hooker.*

A'NSWERABLY. *ad.* [from *anſwerable.*] In due proportion; with proper correſpondence;

ſpondence; ſuitably. *Brerewood.*

A'NSWERABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *anſwerable.*] The quality of being anſwerable. *Dict.*

A'NSWERER. *ſ.* [from *anſwer.*]

1. He that anſwers.

2. He that manages the controverſy againſt one that has written firſt. *Swift.*

ANT. *ſ.* [æmette, Saxon.] An emmet; a piſmire. *Pope.*

A'NTBEAR. *ſ.* [from *ant* and *bear.*] An animal that feeds on ants. *Ray.*

A'NTHILL. *ſ.* [from *ant* and *hill.*] The ſmall protuberance of earth in which ants make their neſts. *Addiſon.*

AN'T. A contraction for *and it*, or *and if it.*

ANTA'GONIST. *ſ.* [ἀντὶ and ἀγωνίζω.]

1. One who contends with another; an opponent. *Milton.*

2. Contrary. *Addiſon.*

3. In anatomy, the *antagoniſt* is that muſcle which counteracts ſome others. *Arbuthnot.*

To ANTA'GONIZE. *v. n.* [ἀντὶ and ἀγωνίζω.] To contend againſt another. *Dict.*

ANTA'LGICK. *a.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and ἄλγος, pain.] That which ſoftens pain.

ANTANACLA'SIS, ſ. [from ἀνταναάλασις.]

1. A figure in rhetorick, when the ſame word is repeated in a different manner, if not in a contrary ſignification.

2. It is alſo a returning to the matter at the end of a long parentheſis. *Smith.*

ANTAPHRODI'TICK. *a.* [from ἀντὶ, and ἀφροδίτη.] Efficacious againſt the venereal diſeaſe.

ANTAPOPLE'CTICK. *a.* [from ἀντὶ, and ἀποπλήξις.] Good againſt an apoplexy.

ANTA'RCTICK. *a.* [ἀντὶ and ἀρκτικός.] Relating to the ſouthern pole. *Waller.*

ANTARTHRI'TICK. *a.* [ἀντὶ and ἄρθρῖτις.] Good againſt the gout.

ANTASTHMA'TICK. *a.* [ἀντὶ and ἄσθμα.] Good againſt the aſthma.

ANTE. A Latin particle ſignifying *before*, which is frequently uſed in compoſitions; as, *antediluvian*, before the flood.

A'NTEACT. *ſ.* [from *ante* and *act.*] A former act.

ANTEAMBULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ante* and *ambulatio*, Lat.] A walking before. *Dict.*

To ANTECE'DE. *v. n.* [from *ante*, before, and *cedo*, to go.] To precede; to go before. *Hale.*

ANTECE'DENCE. *ſ.* [from *antecede.*] The act or ſtate of going before. *Hale.*

ANTECE'DENT. *a.* [*antecedens*, Latin.] Going before; preceding. *South.*

ANTECE'DENT. *ſ.* [*antecedens*, Lat.]

1. That which goes before. *South.*

2. In grammar, the noun to which the relative is ſubjoined.

3. In logick, the firſt propoſition of an enthymeme. *Watts.*

ANTECE'DENTLY. *ad.* [from *antecedent.*] Previouſly. *South.*

ANTECE'SSOR. ſ. [Latin.] One who goes before, or leads another. *Dict.*

ANTECHA'MBER. *ſ.* [from *ante* before, and *chamber.*] The chamber that leads to the chief apartment. *Addiſon.*

To A'NTEDATE. *v. a.* [from *ante* and *do*, *datum*, Lat.]

1. To date earlier than the real time. *Donne.*

2. To take ſomething before the proper time. *Pope.*

ANTEDILU'VIAN. *a.* [from *ante* before, and *diluvium* a deluge.]

1. Exiſting before the deluge. *Woodward.*

2. Relating to things exiſting before the deluge. *Brown.*

A'NTELOPE. *ſ.* A goat with curled or wreathed horns. *Spenſer.*

ANTEMERI'DIAN. *a.* [*ante* and *meridian.*] Being before noon.

ANTEME'TICK. *a.* [ἀντὶ and ἐμέω.] That has the power of preventing or ſtopping vomiting.

ANTEMU'NDANE. *a.* [*ante* and *mundus*] That which was before the world.

A'NTEPAST. *ſ.* [*ante* and *paſtum.*] A foretaſte. *Decay of Piety.*

A'NTEPENULT. *ſ.* [*antepenultima*, Lat.] The laſt ſyllable but two.

ANTEPILE'PTICK. *a.* [ἀντὶ and ἐπίληψις.] A medicine againſt convulſions. *Brown.*

To A'NTEPONE. *v. a.* [*antepono*, Lat.] To prefer. *Dict.*

ANTEPREDI'CAMENT. *ſ.* [*antepredicamentum*, Lat.] Something previous to the doctrine of the predicaments.

ANTERIO'RITY. *ſ.* [from *anterior.*] Priority; the ſtate of being before.

ANTE'RIOUR. *a.* [*anterior*, Lat.] Going before. *Brown.*

A'NTES. ſ. [Latin.] Pillars of large dimenſions that ſupport the front of a building.

ANTESTO'MACH. *ſ.* [from *ante* and *ſtomach.*] A cavity that leads into the ſtomach. *Ray.*

ANTHELMI'NTHICK. *a.* [ἀντὶ and ἕλμινθος.] That which kills worms. *Arbuthn.*

A'NTHEM. *ſ.* [ἀνθυμνος, Gr.] A holy ſong. *Addiſon.*

ANTHO'LOGY. *ſ.* [ἀνθολογία, Gr.]

1. A collection of flowers.

2. A collection of devotions.

3. A collection of poems.

A'NTHONY'S FIRE. *ſ.* A kind of eryſipelas.

A'NTHRAX. ſ. [ἄνθραξ, Gr.] A ſcab or blotch which burns the ſkin. *Quincy.*

ANTHROPO'LOGY. *f.* [ἄνθρωπος and λέγω.] The doctrine of anatomy.

ANTHROPO'PHAGI. f. [ἄνθρωπος and φάγω.] Man-eaters; cannibals. *Shakesp.*

ANTHROPOPHAGI'NIAN. *f.* A ludicrous word, formed by *Shakespeare* from *anthropophagi*. *Shakespeare.*

ANTHROPO'PHAGY. *f.* [ἄνθρωπος and φαγω.] The quality of eating human flesh. *Brown.*

ANTHROPO'SOPHY. *f.* [ἄνθρωπος and σοφία.] The knowledge of the nature of man.

ANTHYPNO'TICK. *a.* [ἀντὶ and ὕπνος.] That which has the power of preventing sleep.

ANTI. [ἀντὶ.] A particle much used in composition with words derived from the Greek; it signifies *contrary to*; as, *antimonarchical*, opposite to monarchy.

ANTIA'CID. *a.* [from ἀντὶ, and *acidus*, sour.] Alkali. *Arbuthnot.*

ANTICHAMBER. *f.* Corruptly written for *antechamber*.

ANTICHRI'STIAN. *a.* [from ἀντὶ and χριστιανὸς.] Opposite to christianity. *South.*

ANTICHRI'STIANISM. *f.* [from *antichristian.*] Opposition or contrariety to christianity. *Decay of Piety.*

ANTICHRISTIA'NITY. *f.* [from *antichristian.*] Contrariety to christianity.

To ANTI'CIPATE. *v. a.* [*anticipo*, Lat.]

1. To take something sooner than another, so as to prevent him. *Hammond.*
2. To take up before the time. *Dryden.*
3. To foretaste, or take an impression of something, which is not yet, as if it really was. *Denham.*
4. To preclude. *Shakespeare.*

ANTICIPA'TION. *f.* [from *anticipate.*]

1. The act of taking up something before its time. *Holder.*
2. Foretaste. *L'Estrange.*
3. Opinion implanted before the reasons of that opinion can be known. *Derham.*

A'NTICK. *a.* [*antiquus*, ancient.] Odd; ridiculously wild. *Dryden.*

A'NTICK. *f.*

1. He that plays anticks, or uses odd gesticulation; a buffoon. *Shakespeare.*
2. Odd appearance. *Spenser.*

To A'NTICK. *v. a.* [from *antick.*] To make anticks. *Shakespeare.*

A'NTICKLY. *ad.* [from *antick.*] With odd postures. *Shakespeare.*

ANTICLIMAX. f. [from ἀντὶ and κλίμαξ.] A sentence in which the last part is lower than the first. *Addison.*

ANTICONVU'LSIVE. *a.* [from ἀντὶ and *convulsive.*] Good against convulsions. *Floyer.*

A'NTICOR. f. [ἀντὶ and *cor.*] A preternatural swelling in a horse's breast, opposite to his heart. *Farrier's Dict.*

ANTICOURTIER. *f.* [from ἀντὶ and *courtier.*] One that opposes the court.

ANTIDOTAL. *a.* [from *antidote.*] That which has the quality of counteracting poison. *Brown.*

A'NTIDOTE. *f.* [ἀντίδοτος, Gr.] A medicine given to expel poison. *Dryden.*

ANTIFEBRILE. *a.* [ἀντὶ and *febris.*] Good against fevers. *Floyer.*

ANTILO'GARITHM *f.* [from ἀντὶ, against, and *logarithm.*] The complement of the logarithm of a sine, tangent, or secant; or the difference of that logarithm from the logarithm of ninety degrees. *Chambers.*

ANTIMONA'RCHICAL. *a.* [ἀντὶ and μοναρχία.] Against government by a single person. *Addison.*

ANTIMO'NIAL. *a.* [from *antimony.*] Made of antimony. *Blackmore.*

A'NTIMONY. *f.* *Antimony* is a mineral substance, of a metalline nature. Mines of all metals afford it. Its texture is full of little shining veins or threads, like needles; brittle as glass. It destroys and dissipates all metals fused with it, except gold. *Chambers.*

ANTINEPHRI'TICK. *a.* [ἀντὶ and νεφριτικὸς.] Good against diseases of the reins and kidneys.

A'NTINOMY. *f.* [ἀντὶ and νόμος.] A contradiction between two laws.

ANTIPARALY'TICK. *a.* [ἀντὶ and παραλυσις.] Efficacious against the palsy.

ANTIPATHE'TICAL. *a.* [from *antipathy.*] Having a natural contrariety to any thing. *Howel.*

ANTI'PATHY. *f.* [from ἀντὶ and πάθος; *antipathie*, Fr.] A natural contrariety to any thing, so as to shun it involuntarily: opposed to *sympathy*. *Locke.*

ANTIPERISTASIS. f. [ἀντὶ and περίστασις.] The opposition of a contrary quality, by which the quality it opposes becomes heightened or intended. *Cowley.*

ANTIPESTILE'NTIAL. *a.* [ἀντὶ and *pestilential.*] Efficacious against the plague. *Harvey.*

ANTIPHRASIS. f. [ἀντὶ and φράσις.] The use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning. *South.*

ANTI'PODAL. *a.* [from *antipodes.*] Relating to the antipodes. *Brown.*

ANTIPODES. f. [ἀντὶ and πούς.] Those people who, living on the other side of the globe, have their feet directly opposite to ours. *Waller.*

A'NTIPOPE. *f.* [from ἀντὶ and *pope.*] He that usurps the popedom. *Addison.*

ANTIPTO'SIS. *f.* [ἀντίπτωσις.] A figure in grammar, by which one case is put for another.

A'NTIQUARY. *f.* [*antiquarius*, Lat.] A man studious of antiquity. *Pope.*

A'NTIQUARY. *a.* Old; antique. *Shak.*

To A'NTIQUATE. *v. a.* [*antiquo*, Lat.] To make obsolete. *Addison.*

A'NTIQUATEDNESS. *f.* [from *antiquated.*] The state of being obsolete.

ANTIQUE. *a.* [*antique*, Fr.]

1. Ancient; not modern. *Shakespeare.*
2. Of genuine antiquity. *Prior.*
3. Of old fashion. *Smith.*
4. Odd; wild; antick. *Donne.*

ANTIQUE. *f.* [from *antique*, *a.*] An antiquity; a remain of ancient times. *Swift.*

ANTI'QUENESS. *f.* [from *antique.*] The quality of being antique. *Addison.*

ANTI'QUITY. *f.* [*antiquitas*, Lat.]

1. Old times. *Addison.*
2. The ancients. *Raleigh.*
3. Remains of old times. *Bacon.*
4. Old age. *Shakespeare.*

ANTISCII. *f.* [ἀντίσκια.] The people who have their shadows projected opposite ways. The people of the north are *Antiscii* to those of the south; one projecting shadows at noon toward the north, the other toward the south. *Chambers.*

ANTISCORBU'TICAL. *a.* [ἀντὶ and *scorbutum.*] Good against the scurvy. *Arbuthn.*

ANTISPASIS. *f.* [ἀντίσπασις.] The revulsion of any humour.

ANTISPASMO'DICK. *a.* [ἀντισπασμώδης.] That which has the power of relieving the cramp.

ANTISPA'STICK. *a.* [ἀντισπαστικός.] Medicines which cause a revulsion.

ANTISPLENE'TICK. *a.* [ἀντὶ and *splenetick.*] Efficacious in diseases of the spleen. *Floyer.*

ANTISTROPHE. *f.* [ἀντίστροφον.] In an ode sung in parts, the second stanza of every three.

ANTISTRUMA'TICK. *a.* [ἀντὶ and *struma.*] Good against the king's evil. *Wiseman.*

ANTITHESIS. *f.* in the plural *antitheses.* [ἀντίθεσις.] Opposition; contrast. *Pope.*

A'NTITYPE. *f.* [ἀντίτυπος.] That which is resembled or shadowed out by the type. A term of theology. *Burnet.*

ANTITYPICAL. *a.* [from *antitype.*] That which explains the type.

ANTIVENE'REAL. *a.* [ἀντὶ and *venereal.*] Good against the venereal disease. *Wiseman.*

A'NTLER. *f.* [*andouiller*, Fr.] Branch of a stag's horns. *Prior.*

ANTOECI. *f.* [from ἀντὶ and οἶκος.] Those inhabitants of the earth who live under the same meridian, at the same distance from the equator; the one toward the north, and the other to the south. *Cheyne.*

ANTONOMA'SIA. *f.* [from ἀντὶ and ὄνομα, a name.] A form of speech, in which, for a proper name, is put the name of some dignity. We say the orator for Cicero. *Smith.*

A'NTRE. [*antre*, Fr.] A cavern; a den. *Shakespeare.*

A'NVIL. *f.* [æncille, Saxon.]

1. The iron block on which the smith lays his metal to be forged. *Dryden.*
2. Any thing on which blows are laid. *Shakespeare.*

ANXIE'TY. *f.* [*anxietas*, Lat.]

1. Trouble of mind about some future event; solicitude. *Tillotson.*
2. Depression; lowness of spirits. *Arbuthn.*

ANXIOUS. *a.* [*anxius*, Lat.]

1. Disturbed about some uncertain event. *Pope.*
2. Careful; full of inquietude. *Dryden.*

ANXIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *anxious.*] Solicitously; unquietly. *South.*

ANXIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *anxious.*] The quality of being anxious.

ANY. *a.* [æniz, enig, Saxon.]

1. Every; whoever; whatever. *Pope.*
2. It is used in opposition to *none.* *Deut.*

A'ORIST. *f.* [ἀόριστος.] Indefinite.

AO'RTA. *f.* [ἀορτή.] The great artery which rises immediately out of the left ventricle of the heart. *Quincy.*

APA'CE. *ad.* [from *a* and *pace.*]

1. Quick; speedily. *Tillotson.*
2. Hastily. *Atterbury.*

APAGO'GICAL. *a.* [from ἀπαγωγή.] Such as does not prove the thing directly; but shews the absurdity, which arises from denying it. *Chambers.*

APA'RT. *ad.* [*apart*, Fr.]

1. Separately from the rest in place. *Clar.*
2. In a state of distinction. *Dryden.*
3. At a distance; retired from the other company. *Shakespeare.*

APA'RTMENT. *f.* [*appartement*, Fr.] A room; a set of rooms. *Addison.*

A'PATHY. *f.* [ἀ and πάθος.] Exemption from passion. *South.*

APE. *f.* [*ape*, Icelandish.]

1. A kind of monkey. *Granville.*
2. An imitator. *Shakespeare.*

To APE. *v. a.* [from *ape.*] To imitate, as an ape imitates human actions. *Addison.*

APE'AK. *ad.* [à *pique.*] In a posture to pierce the ground.

A'PEPSY. *f.* [ἀπεψία.] A loss of natural concoction. *Quincy.*

APE'RIENT. *a.* [*aperio*, Latin.] Gently purgative. *Arbuthnot.*

APE'RITIVE. *a.* [from *aperio*, Lat.] That which has the quality of opening. *Harvey.*

APE'RT. *a.* [*apertus*, Lat.] Open.

APE'RTION. *f.* [from *apertus*, Lat.]

1. An opening; a passage; a gap. *Wotton.*
2. The

2. The act of opening. *Wiseman.*

APE'RTLY. *ad.* [*apertè*, Lat.] Openly.

APE'RTNESS. *f.* [from *apert.*] Openneſs. *Holder.*

A'PERTURE. *f.* [from *apertus*, open.]
1. The act of opening. *Holder.*
2. An open place. *Glanville.*

APE'TALOUS. *a.* [of *a* and πέταλον, a leaf.] Without flower-leaves.

APEX. f. apices, plur. [Lat.] The tip or point. *Woodward.*

APHÆRESIS. f. [ἀφαίρεσις.] A figure in grammar that takes away a letter or ſyllable from the beginning of a word.

APHE'LION. f. apheliа, plur. [ἀπὸ ἥλιος.] That part of the orbit of a planet, in which it is at the point remoteſt from the ſun. *Cocyne.*

APHILA'NTHROPY. *f.* [ἀφιλανθρωπία.] Want of love to mankind.

A'PHORISM. *f.* [ἀφορισμὸς.] A maxim; an unconnected poſition. *Rogers.*

APHORI'STICAL. *a.* [from *aphoriſm.*] Written in ſeparate unconnected ſentences.

APHORI'STICALLY. *ad.* [from *aphoriſtical.*] In the form of an aphoriſm. *Harvey.*

APHRODISI'ACAL. } *a.* [ἀφροδίσιος.] Re-
APHRODISI'ACK. } lating to the venereal diſeaſe.

A'PIARY. *f.* [from *apis*, Lat. a bee.] The place where bees are kept. *Swift.*

APICES of a flower. Little knobs that grow on the tops of the ſtamina, in the middle of a flower. *Quincy.*

APIECE. *ad.* [*a* and *piece.*] To the part or ſhare of each. *Hooker, Swift.*

A'PISH. *a.* [from *ape.*]
1. Having the qualities of an ape; imitative. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Foppiſh; affected. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Silly; trifling. *Glanville.*
4. Wanton; playful. *Prior.*

A'PISHLY. *ad.* [from *apiſh.*] In an apiſh manner.

A'PISHNESS. *f.* [from *apiſh.*] Mimickry; foppery.

API'TPAT. *ad.* [a word formed from the motion.] With quick palpitation. *Congreve.*

APLU'STRE. f. [Latin.] The enſign in ſea-veſſels. *Addiſon.*

APO'CALYPSE. *f.* [from ἀποκαλύπτω.] Revelation; a word uſed only of the ſacred writings. *Milton.*

APOCALY'PTICAL. *a.* [from *apocalypſe.*] Containing revelation. *Burnet.*

APO'COPE. f. [ἀποκοπὴ.] A figure, when the laſt letter or ſyllable is taken away.

APOCRU'STICK. *a.* [ἀποκρούω.] Repelling and aſtringent. *Chambers.*

APO'CRYPHA. *f.* [from ἀποκρύπτω.] Books appended to the ſacred writings, of doubtful authors. *Hooker.*

APO'CRYPHAL. *a.* [from *apocryphus.*]
1. Not canonical; of uncertain authority. *Hooker.*
2. Contained in the apocrypha. *Addiſon.*

APO'CRYPHALLY. *ad.* [from *apocryphal.*] Uncertainly.

APO'CRYPHALNESS. *f.* [from *apocryphal.*] Uncertainty.

APODI'CTICAL. *a.* [from ἀποδείκνυμι.] Demonſtrative. *Brown.*

APODI'XIS. f. [ἀπόδειξις.] Demonſtration. *Diſ.*

APOGÆ'ON. } *f.* [ἀπογαῖος.] A point in
A'POGEE. } the heavens, in which the
APOGE'UM. } ſun, or a planet, is at the greateſt diſtance poſſible from the earth in its whole revolution. *Fairfax.*

APOLOGE'TICAL. } *a.* That which is ſaid
APOLOGE'TICK. } in defence of any thing. *Boyle.*

APOLOGE'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *apologetical.*] In the way of defence or excuſe.

To APO'LOGIZE. *v. n.* [from *apology.*] To plead in favour. *Pope.*

A'POLOGUE. *f.* [ἀπόλογος.] Fable; ſtory contrived to teach ſome moral truth. *Locke.*

APO'LOGY. *f.* [*apologia*, Lat. ἀπολογία.] Defence; excuſe. *Tillotſon.*

APOMECO'METRY. *f.* [ἀπὸ, from μῆκος, and μέτρον.] The art of meaſuring things at a diſtance.

APONEURO'SIS. f. [from ἀπὸ and νεῦρον.] An expanſion of a nerve into a membrane. *Sharp.*

APO'PHASIS. f. [Lat. ἀπόφασις.] A figure by which the orator ſeems to wave what he would plainly inſinuate. *Smith.*

APOPHLE'GMATICK. *a.* [ἀπὸ and φλέγμα.] Drawing away phlegm.

APOPHLE'GMATISM. *f.* [ἀπὸ and φλέγμα.] A medicine to draw phlegm. *Bacon.*

A'POPHTHEGM. *f.* [ἀποφθέγμα.] A remarkable ſaying. *Prior.*

APO'PHYGE. f. [ἀποφυγὴ, flight.] That part of a column, where it begins to ſpring out of its baſe; the ſpring of a column. *Chambers.*

APO'PHYSIS. f. [ἀπόφυσις.] The prominent parts of ſome bones; the ſame as proceſs. *Wiſeman.*

APOPLE'CTICAL. *a.* [from *apoplexy.*] Relating to an apoplexy. *Derham.*

APOPLE'CTICK. *a.* [from *apoplexy.*] Relating to an apoplexy. *Wiſeman.*

A'POPLEXY. *f.* [ἀποπλήσσω.] A ſudden deprivation of all ſenſation. *Locke.*

APO'RIA. f. [ἀπορία.] A figure by which the ſpeaker doubts where to begin. *Smith.*

APORRHO'EA. f. [ἀπορρέω.] Effluvium; emanation. *Glanville.*

APOSIOPE'SIS. f. [ἀποσιώπησις.] A form of ſpeech, by which the ſpeaker, through ſome affect on or vehemency, breaks off his ſpeech. *Smith.*

APO'STASY. *f.* [ἀποστασις.] Departure from what a man has professed: it is generally applied to religion. *Spr.at.*

APO'STATE. *f.* [*apostata*, Lat. ἀποστάτης.] One that has forsaken his religion. *Rogers.*

APOSTA'TICAL. *a.* [from *apostate.*] After the manner of an apostate.

To APO'STATIZE. *v. n.* [from *apostate.*] To forsake one's religion. *Bentley.*

To APO'STEMATE. *v. n.* [from *apostême.*] To swell and corrupt into matter. *Wiseman.*

APOSTEMA'TION. *f.* [from *apostemate.*] The gathering of a hollow purulent tumour. *Grew.*

A'POSTEME. } *f.* [ἀπόστημα.] A hollow
A'POSTUME. } swelling; an abscess. *Wiseman.*

APO'STLE. *f.* [*apostolus*, Lat. ἀπόστολος.] A person sent with mandates; particularly applied to them whom our Saviour deputed to preach the gospel. *Locke.*

APO'STLESHIP. *f.* [from *apostle.*] The office or dignity of an apostle. *Locke.*

APOSTO'LICAL. *a.* [from *apostolick.*] Delivered by the apostles. *Hooker.*

APOSTO'LICALLY. *ad.* [from *apostolical.*] In the manner of the apostles.

APOSTO'LICK. *a.* [from *apostle.*] Taught by the apostles. *Dryden.*

APO'STROPHE. f. [ἀποστροφὴ.]

1. In rhetorick, a diversion of speech to another person, than the speech appointed did intend or require. *Smith.*
2. In grammar, the contraction of a word by the use of a comma; as, *tho'*, for *though.* *Swift.*

To APO'STROPHIZE. *v. a.* [from *apostrophe.*] To address by an apostrophe. *Pope.*

A'POSTUME. *f.* A hollow tumour filled with purulent matter. *Harvey.*

A'POTHECARY. *f.* [*apotheca*, Lat. a repository.] A man whose employment it is to keep medicines for sale. *South.*

APO'THEGM. *f.* [properly *apophthegm.*] A remarkable saying. *Watts.*

APOTHE'OSIS. *f.* [from ἀπὸ and θεὸς.] Deification. *Garth.*

APO'TOME. *f.* [from ἀποτέμνω, to cut off.] The remainder or difference of two incommensurable quantities. *Chambers.*

A'POZEM. *f.* [ἀπὸ, from, and ζέω, to boil.] A decoction. *Wiseman.*

To APPA'L. *v. a.* [*appalir*, Fr.] To fright; to depress. *Clarendon.*

APPA'LEMENT. *f.* [from *appal.*] Depression; impression of fear. *Bacon.*

A'PPANAGE. *f.* [*appanagium*, low Latin.] Lands set apart for the maintenance of younger children. *Swift.*

APPARA'TUS. *f.* [Latin.] Tools; furniture; equipage; show. *Pope.*

APPA'REL. *f.* [*appareil*, Fr.]

1. Dress; vesture. *Shakespeare.*
2. External habiliments. *Tatler.*

To APPA'REL. *v. a.* [from *apparel*, the noun.]

1. To dress; to cloath. *Samuel.*
2. To cover or deck. *Bentley.*

APPA'RENT. *a.* [*apparent*, Fr.]

1. Plain; indubitable. *Hooker.*
2. Seeming; not real. *Hale.*
3. Visible. *Atterbury.*
4. Open; discoverable. *Shakespeare.*
5. Certain; not presumptive. *Shakesp.*

APPA'RENTLY. *ad.* [from *apparent.*] Evidently; openly. *Tillotson.*

APPARI'TION. *f.* [from *appareo*, Lat.]

1. Appearance; visibility. *Milton.*
2. A visible object. *Tatler.*
3. A spectre; a walking spirit. *Locke.*
4. Something only apparent, not real. *Denham.*
5. The visibility of some luminary. *Brown.*

APPA'RITOR. *f.* [from *appareo*, Latin.] The lowest officer of the ecclesiastical court. *Ayliffe.*

To APPA'Y. *v. a.* [*appayer*, old Fr.] To satisfy; *well appayed*, is *pleased*; *ill appayed*, is *uneasy.* *Milton.*

To APPE'ACH. *v. a.*

1. To accuse. *Bacon.*
2. To censure; to reproach. *Dryden.*

APPE'ACHMENT. *f.* [from *appeach.*] Charge exhibited against any man. *Wotton.*

To APPE'AL. *v. n.* [*appello*, Lat.]

1. To transfer a cause from one to another. *Stepney.*
2. To call another as witness. *Locke.*
3. To charge with a crime. *Shakespeare.*

APPE'AL. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A provocation from an inferior to a superior judge. *Dryden.*
2. In the common law, an accusation. *Cowel.*
3. A summons to answer a charge. *Dryden.*
4. A call upon any as witness. *Bacon.*

APPE'ALANT. *f.* [from *appeal.*] He that appeals. *Shakespeare.*

To APPE'AR. *v. n.* [*appareo*, Lat.]

1. To be in sight; to be visible. *Prior.*
2. To become visible as a spirit. *Acts.*
3. To stand in the presence of some superiour. *Psalm.*
4. To be the object of observation. *Psalm.*
5. To exhibit one's self before a court. *Shakespeare.*
6. To be made clear by evidence. *Spenser.*
7. To seem; in opposition to reality. *Sidney.*
8. To be plain beyond dispute. *Arbuthnot.*

APPE'ARANCE. *f.* [from *To appear.*]

1. The act of coming into sight.
2. The thing seen.
3. Phœnomenon; any thing visible. *Glanv.*
4. Semblance; not reality. *Dryden.*
5. Outside; show. *Rogers.*
6. Entry into a place or company. *Addison.*
7. Apparition;

7. Apparition; supernatural visibility. *Addison.*
8. Exhibition of the person to a court. *Shakespeare.*
9. Open circumstance of a case. *Swift.*
10. Presence; mien. *Addison.*
11. Probability; likelihood. *Bacon.*

APPE'ARER. *f.* [from *To appear.*] The person that appears. *Brown.*

APPE'ASABLE. *a.* [from *appease.*] Reconcileable.

APPE'ASABLENESS. *f.* [from *appease.*] Reconcileableness.

To APPE'ASE. *v. a.* [*appeiser*, Fr.]
1. To quiet; to put in a state of peace. *Davies.*
2. To pacify; to reconcile. *Milton.*

APPE'ASEMENT. *f.* [from *appease.*] A state of peace. *Hayward.*

APPE'ASER. *f.* [from *appease.*] He that pacifies; he that quiets disturbances.

APPE'LLANT. *f.* [*appello*, Lat. to call.]
1. A challenger. *Shakespeare.*
2. One that appeals from a lower to a higher power. *Ayliffe.*

APPE'LLATE. *f.* [*appellatus*, Lat.] The person appealed against. *Ayliffe.*

APPELLA'TION. *f.* [*appellatio*, Latin.] Name. *Brown.*

APPE'LLATIVE. *f.* [*appellativum*, Lat.] Names for a whole rank of beings, are called *appellatives.* *Watts.*

APPE'LLATIVELY. *ad.* [from *appellative.*] According to the manner of nouns appellative.

APPE'LLATORY. *a.* [from *appeal.*] That which contains an appeal.

APPE'LLEE. *f.* One who is accused. *Dict.*

To APPE'ND. *v. a.* [*appendo*, Lat.]
1. To hang any thing upon another.
2. To add to something as an accessory.

APPE'NDAGE. *f.* [French.] Something added to another thing, without being necessary to its essence. *Taylor.*

APPE'NDANT. *a.* [French.]
1. Hanging to something else.
2. Annexed; concomitant. *Rogers.*
3. In law, any thing belonging to another, as *accessorium principali.* *Cowell.*

APPE'NDANT. *f.* An accidental or adventitious part. *Grew.*

To APPE'NDICATE. *v. a.* [*appendo*, Lat.] To add to another thing. *Hale.*

APPENDICA'TION. *f.* [from *appendicate.*] Annexion. *Hale.*

APPE'NDIX. *f.* *appendices*, plur. [Lat.]
1. Something appended or added. *Stillingfl.*
2. An adjunct or concomitant. *Watts.*

To APPE'RTAIN. *v. n.* [*appartenir*, Fr.]
1. To belong to as of right. *Raleigh.*
2. To belong to by nature. *Bacon.*

APPE'RTAINMENT. *f.* [from *appertain.*] That which belongs to any rank or dignity. *Shakespeare.*

APPE'RTENANCE. *f.* [*appartenance*, Fr.] That which belongs to another thing. *Brown.*

APPE'RTINENT. *a.* [from *To appertain.*] Belonging; relating. *Shakespeare.*

A'PPETENCE. } *f.* [*appetentia*, Lat.] Car-
A'PPETENCY. } nal desire. *Milton.*

APPETIBI'LITY. *f.* [from *appetible.*] The quality of being desirable. *Bramhal.*

A'PPETIBLE. *a.* [*appetibilis*, Lat.] Desirable. *Bramhal.*

A'PPETITE. *f.* [*appetitus*, Lat.]
1. The natural desire of good. *Hooker.*
2. The desire of sensual pleasure. *Dryden.*
3. Violent longing. *Clarendon.*
4. Keenness of stomach; hunger. *Bacon.*

APPETI'TION. *f.* [*appetitio*, Lat.] Desire. *Hammond.*

A'PPETITIVE. *a.* That which desires. *Hale.*

To APPLA'UD. *v. a.* [*applaudo*, Lat.]
1. To praise by clapping the hand.
2. To praise in general. *Pope.*

APPLA'UDER. *f.* [from *applaud.*] He that praises or commends. *Glanville.*

APPLA'USE. *f.* [*applausus*, Lat.] Approbation loudly expressed. *Dryden.*

A'PPLE. *f.* [æppel, Saxon.]
1. The fruit of the apple tree. *Pope.*
2. The pupil of the eye. *Deut.*

A'PPLEWOMAN. *f.* [from *apple* and *woman.*] A woman that sells apples. *Arbuthn.*

APPLI'ABLE. *a.* [from *apply.*] That which may be applied. *South.*

APPLI'ANCE. *f.* [from *apply.*] The act of applying; the thing applied. *Shakesp.*

APPLICABI'LITY. *f.* [from *applicable.*] The quality of being fit to be applied. *Digby.*

A'PPLICABLE. *a.* [from *apply.*] That which may be applied. *Dryden.*

A'PPLICABLENESS. *f.* [from *applicable.*] Fitness to be applied. *Boyle.*

A'PPLICABLY. *ad.* [from *applicable.*] In such manner as that it may be properly applied.

A'PPLICATE. *f.* [from *apply.*] A right line drawn across a curve, so as to bisect the diameter. *Chambers.*

APPLICA'TION. *f.* [from *apply.*]
1. The act of applying any thing to another.
2. The thing applied.
3. The act of applying to any person as a petitioner. *Swift.*
4. The employment of any means for a certain end. *Locke.*
5. Intenseness of thought; close study. *Locke.*

6. Attention to ſome particular affair. *Addiſon.*

APPLICATIVE. *a.* [from *apply.*] That which applies. *Brambal.*

APPLICATORY. *ſ.* That which applies. *Taylor.*

To A'PPLY. *v. a.* [*applico*, Lat.]
1. To put one thing to another. *Dryden.*
2. To lay medicaments upon a wound. *Add.*
3. To make uſe of as relative or ſuitable. *Dryden.*
4. To put to a certain uſe. *Clarendon.*
5. To uſe as means to an end. *Rogers.*
6. To fix the mind upon; to ſtudy. *Locke.*
7. To have recourſe to, as a petitioner. *Swift.*
8. To endeavour to work upon. *Rogers.*
9. To ply; to keep at work. *Sidney.*

To APPO'INT. *v. a.* [*appointer*, Fr.]
1. To fix any thing. *Galatians.*
2. To ſettle any thing by compact. *Judges.*
3. To eſtabliſh any thing by decree. *Manaſſeh's Prayer.*
4. To furniſh in all points; to equip. *Hayward.*

APPO'INTER. *ſ.* [from *appoint.*] He that ſettles or fixes.

APPO'INTMENT. *ſ.* [*appointement*, Fr.]
1. Stipulation. *Job.*
2. Decree; eſtabliſhment. *Hooker.*
3. Direction; order. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Equipment; furniture. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. An allowance paid to any man.

To APPO'RTION. *v. a.* [from *portio*, Lat.] To ſet out in juſt proportions. *Collier.*

APPO'RTIONMENT. *ſ.* [from *apportion.*] A dividing into portions.

To APPO'SE. *v. a.* [*appono*, Lat.] To put queſtions to. *Bacon.*

A'PPOSITE. *a.* [*appoſitus*, Lat.] Proper; fit; well adapted. *Wotton, Atterbury.*

A'PPOSITELY. *ad.* [from *appoſite.*] Properly; fitly; ſuitably. *South.*

A'PPOSITENESS. *ſ.* [from *appoſite.*] Fitneſs; propriety; ſuitableneſs. *Hale.*

APPOSITION. *ſ.* [*appoſitio*, Lat.]
1. The addition of new matter. *Arbuthn.*
2. In grammar, the putting of two nouns in the ſame caſe.

To APPRA'ISE. *v. a.* [*apprecier*, Fr.] To ſet a price upon any thing.

APPRA'ISER. *ſ.* [from *appraiſe.*] A perſon appointed to ſet a price upon things to be ſold.

To APPREHE'ND. *v. a.* [*apprehendo*, Lat.]
1. To lay hold on. *Taylor.*
2. To ſeize, in order for trial or puniſhment. *Clarendon.*
3. To conceive by the mind. *Stilling fleet.*
4. To think on with terrour; to fear. *Temple.*

APPREHE'NDER. *ſ.* [from *apprehend.*] Conceiver; thinker. *Glanville.*

APPREHE'NSIBLE. *a.* [from *apprehend.*] That which may be apprehended, or conceived. *Brown.*

APPREHE'NSION. *ſ.* [*apprehenſo*, Lat.]
1. The mere contemplation of things. *Watts.*
2. Opinion; ſentiment; conceſſion. *South.*
3. The faculty by which we conceive new ideas. *Milton.*
4. Fear. *Addiſon.*
5. Suſpicion of ſomething. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Seizure. *Shakeſpeare.*

APPREHE'NSIVE. *a.* [from *apprehend.*]
1. Quick to underſtand. *South.*
2. Fearful. *Tillotſon.*

APPREHE'NSIVELY. *ad.* [from *apprehenſive.*] In an apprehenſive manner.

APPREHE'NSIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *apprehenſive.*] The quality of being apprehenſive. *Holder.*

APPRE'NTICE. *ſ.* [*apprenti*, Fr.] One that is bound by covenant, to ſerve another man of trade, upon condition that the tradeſman ſhall, in the mean time, endeavour to inſtruct him in his art. *Dryden.*

To APPRE'NTICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put out to a maſter as an apprentice. *Pope.*

APPRE'NTICEHOOD. *ſ.* [from *apprentice.*] The years of an apprentice's ſervitude. *Shakeſpeare.*

APPRE'NTICESHIP. *ſ.* [from *apprentice.*] The years which an apprentice is to paſs under a maſter. *Digby.*

To APPRI'ZE. *v. a.* [*appris*, Fr.] To inform. *Cheyne.*

To APPRO'ACH. *v. n.* [*approcher*, Fr.]
1. To draw near locally. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To draw near, as time. *Gay.*
3. To make a progreſs towards, mentally. *Locke.*

To APPRO'ACH. *v. a.* To bring near to. *Dryden.*

APPRO'ACH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of drawing near. *Denham.*
2. Acceſs. *Bacon.*
3. Hoſtile advance. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Means of advancing. *Dryden.*

APPROACHER. *ſ.* [from *approach.*] The perſon that approaches. *Shakeſpeare.*

APPRO'ACHMENT. *ſ.* [from *approach.*] The act of coming near. *Brown.*

APPROBA'TION. *ſ.* [*approbatio*, Lat.]
1. The act of approving, or expreſſing himſelf pleaſed. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The liking of any thing. *South.*
3. Atteſtation; ſupport. *Shakeſpeare.*

APPRO'OF. *ſ.* [from *approve.*] Commendation. *Shakeſpeare.*

To APPROPI'NQUE. *v. n.* [*appropinquo*, Lat.] To draw near to. *Hudibras.*

APPRO'PRIABLE. *a.* [from *appropriate.*] That which may be appropriated. *Brown.*

To APPROPRIATE. *v. a.* [*approprier*, Fr.]
1. To consign to some particular use or person. *Roscommon.*
2. To claim or exercise an exclusive right. *Milton.*
3. To make peculiar; to annex. *Locke.*
4. In law, to alienate a benefice. *Ayliffe.*

APPRO'PRIATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Peculiar; consigned to some particular. *Stillingfleet.*

APPROPRIA'TION. *f.* [from *appropriate*]
1. The application of something to a particular purpose. *Locke.*
2. The claim of any thing as peculiar. *Shakespear.*
3. The fixing a particular signification to a word. *Locke.*
4. In law, a severing of a benefice ecclesiastical to the proper and perpetual use of some religious house, or dean, and chapter, bishoprick, or college. *Cowel.*

APPROPRIA'TOR. *f.* [from *appropriate.*] He that is possessed of an appropriated benefice. *Ayliffe.*

APPRO'VABLE. That which merits approbation. *Brown.*

APPRO'VAL. *f.* [from *approve.*] Approbation. *Temple.*

APPRO'VANCE. *f.* [from *approve.*] Approbation. *Thomson.*

To APPROVE. *v. a.* [*approuver*, Fr.]
1. To like; to be pleased with. *Hooker, Davies.*
2. To express liking. *Locke.*
3. To prove; to show. *Tillotson.*
4. To experience. *Shakespeare.*
5. To make worthy of approbation. *Rogers.*

APPRO'VEMENT. *f.* [from *approve.*] Approbation; liking. *Hayward.*

APPRO'VER. *f.* [from *approve.*]
1. He that approves.
2. He that makes trial. *Shakespeare.*
3. In law, one that confessing, felony of himself, accuseth another. *Cowel.*

APPRO'XIMATE. *a.* [from *ad*, and *proximus*, Lat.] Near to. *Brown.*

APPROXIMA'TION. *f.* [from *approximate.*]
1. Approach to any thing. *Brown.*
2. Continual approach nearer still, and nearer to the quantity sought.

APPU'LSE. *f.* [*appulsus*, Lat. The act of striking against any thing. *Holder.*

A'PRICOT, or A'PRICOCK. A kind of wall fruit.

APRIL. *f.* [*Aprilis*, Lat. *Avril*, Fr.] The fourth month of the year, January counted first. *Peacham.*

A'PRON. *f.* A cloth hung before, to keep the other dress clean. *Addison.*

APRON. A piece of lead which covers the touch-hole of a great gun.

A'PRON-MAN. *f.* [from *apron* and *man.*] A workman; an artificer. *Shakespeare.*

APRONED. *a.* [from *apron.*] Wearing an apron. *Pope.*

A'PSIS. f. apsides, plural. [ἁψις.] The higher *apsis* is denominated aphelion, or apogee; the lower, perihelion, or perigee.

APT. *a.* [*aptus*, Lat.]
1. Fit. *Hooker.*
2. Having a tendency to. *Hooker.*
3. Inclined to; led to. *Bentley.*
4. Ready; quick; as, an apt wit. *Shakespeare.*
5. Qualified for. *2 Kings.*

To APT. *v. a.* [*apto*, Lat.]
1. To suit; to adapt. *Ben Johnson.*
2. To fit; to qualify. *Denham.*

To A'PTATE. *v. a.* [*aptatum*, Lat.] To make fit.

A'PTITUDE. *f.* [French.]
1. Fitness. *Decay of Piety.*
2. Tendency. *Decay of Piety.*
3. Disposition. *Locke.*

A'PTLY. *ad.* [from *apt.*]
1. Properly; fitly. *Blackmore.*
2. Justly; pertinently. *Addison.*
3. Readily; acutely; as, he learned his business very *aptly.*

A'PTNESS. *f.* [from *apt.*]
1. Fitness; suitableness. *Norris.*
2. Disposition to any thing. *Shakespeare.*
3. Quickness of apprehension. *Bacon.*
4. Tendency. *Addison.*

A'PTOTE. *f.* [of *a* and πτῶσις.] A noun which is not declined with cases.

AQUA. f. [Latin.] *Water.*

AQUA FORTIS. [Latin.] A corrosive liquor made by distilling purified nitre with calcined vitriol, or rectified oil of vitriol in a strong heat: the liquor, which rises in fumes red as blood, being collected, is the spirit of nitre or *aqua fortis.*

AQUA MARINA. This stone seems to me to be the beryllus of Pliny. *Woodward.*

AQUA VITÆ. [Latin.] Brandy.

AQUA'TICK. *a.* [*aquaticus*, Lat.]
1. That which inhabits the water. *Ray.*
2. That which grows in the water. *Mortimer.*

A'QUATILE. *a.* [*aquatilis*, Lat.] That which inhabits the water.

A'QUEDUCT. *f.* [*aquæductus*, Lat.] A conveyance made for carrying water. *Addi.*

A'QUEOUS. *a.* [from *aqua*, water, Lat.] Watery. *Ray.*

A'QUEOUSNESS. *f.* [*aqueositas*, Lat.] Watersishness.

A'QUILINE. *a.* [*aquilinus*, Lat.] Resembling an eagle; when applied to the nose, hooked. *Dryden.*

AQUO'SE.

AQUO'SE. *a.* [from *aqua*, Lat.] Watery.
AQUO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *aquoſe.*] Waterineſs.
A. R. anno regni; that is, the year of the reign.
A'RABLE. *a.* [from *aro*, Lat.] Fit for tillage. *Dryden.*
ARACHNOIDES. ſ. [from ἀράχνη, a ſpider, and εἶδος, form.] One of the tunicks of the eye, ſo called from its reſemblance to a cobweb. *Derham.*
ARAIGNEE. ſ. A term in fortification, a branch, return, or gallery of a mine.
ARA'NEOUS. *a.* [from *dranea*, Lat. a cobweb.] Reſembling a cobweb. *Derham.*
ARA'TION. *ſ.* [*aratio*, Lat.] The act or practice of plowing. *Cowley.*
A'RATORY. *a.* [from *aro*, Lat. to plow.] That which contributes to tillage.
A'RBALIST. *ſ.* [*arcus*, and *baliſta.*] A croſs-bow. *Camden.*
A'RBITER. *ſ.* [Lat.]
1. A judge appointed by the parties, to whoſe determination they voluntarily ſubmit. *Bacon.*
2. A judge. *Temple.*
A'RBITRABLE. *a.* [from *arbitror*, Lat.] Arbitrary; depending upon the will. *Spelman.*
ARBI'TRAMENT. *ſ.* [from *arbitror*, Lat.] Will; determination; choice. *Milton.*
A'RBITRARILY. *ad.* [from *arbitrary.*] With no other rule than the will; deſpotically; abſolutely. *Dryden.*
ARBITRA'RIOUS. *a.* [from *arbitrarius*, Lat.] Arbitrary; depending on the will. *Norris.*
ARBITRA'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *arbitrarious.*] According to mere will and pleaſure. *Glanville.*
A'RBITRARY. *a.* [*arbitrarius*, Lat.]
1. Deſpotick; abſolute. *Prior.*
2. Depending on no rule; capricious. *Brown.*
To A'RBITRATE. *v. a.* [*arbitror*, Lat.]
1. To decide; to determine. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To judge of. *Milton.*
To A'RBITRATE. *v. n.* To give judgement. *South.*
A'RBITRARINESS. *ſ.* [from *arbitrary.*] Deſpoticalneſs. *Temple.*
ARBITRA'TION. *ſ.* [from *arbitror*, Lat.] The determination of a cauſe by a judge mutually agreed on by the parties.
ARBITRA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *arbitrate.*]
1. An extraordinary judge between party and party, choſen by their mutual conſent. *Cowel.*
2. A governour; a preſident. *Par. Loſt.*
3. He that has the power of acting by his own choice. *Addiſon.*
4. Th determiner. *Shakeſpeare.*
ARBI'TREMENT. *ſ.* [from *arbitror*, Lat.]
1. Deciſion; determination. *Hayward.*
2. Compromiſe. *Bacon.*
A'RBORARY. *a.* Of or belonging to a tree. *Dryden.*
A'RBORET. *ſ.* [*arbor*, Lat. a tree.] A ſmall tree or ſhrub. *Milton.*
ARBO'ROUS. *a.* [*arboreus*, Lat.] Belonging to trees. *Brown.*
A'RBORIST. *ſ.* [*arboriſte*, Fr.] A naturaliſt who makes trees his ſtudy. *Howel.*
A'RBOROUS. *a.* [from *arbor*, Lat.] Belonging to a tree. *Milton.*
A'RBOUR. *ſ.* [from *arbor*, Lat. a tree.] A bower. *Dryden.*
A'RBUSCLE. *ſ.* [*arbuſcula*, Lat.] Any little ſhrub.
A'RBUTE. *ſ.* [*arbutus*, Lat.] Strawberry tree. *May.*
ARC. *ſ.* [*arcus*, Lat.]
1. A ſegment; a part of a circle. *Newton.*
2. An arch. *Pope.*
ARCA'DE. *ſ.* [French.] A continued arch. *Pope.*
ARCA'NUM. ſ. in the plural arcana. [Latin.] A ſecret.
ARCH. *ſ.* [*arcus*, Lat.]
1. Part of a circle, not more than the half. *Locke.*
2. A building in form of a ſegment of a circle, uſed for bridges. *Dryden.*
3. Vault of heaven. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. A chief. *Shakeſpeare.*
To ARCH. *v. a.* [*arcuo*, Lat.
1. To build arches. *Pope.*
2. To cover with arches. *Howel.*
ARCH. *a.* [from ἄρχω, chief.]
1. Chief; of the firſt claſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Waggiſh; mirthful. *Swift.*
ARCH, chief, of the firſt claſs.
ARCHA'NGEL. *ſ.* [*archangelus*, Lat.] One of the higheſt order of angels. *Norris.*
ARCHA'NGEL. A plant, *Dead nettle.*
ARCHANGE'LICK. *a.* [from *archangel.*] Belonging to arch-angels. *Milton.*
ARCHBE'ACON. *ſ.* [from *arch* and *beacon.*] The chief place of proſpect, or of ſignal. *Carew.*
ARCHBI'SHOP. *ſ.* [*arch* and *biſhop.*] A biſhop of the firſt claſs, who ſuperintends the conduct of other biſhops his ſuffragans. *Clarendon.*
ARCHBI'SHOPRICK. *ſ.* [from *archbiſhop.*] The ſtate or juriſdiction of an archbiſhop. *Clarendon.*
ARCHCHA'NTER. *ſ.* [from *arch* and *chanter.*] The chief chanter.
ARCHDE'ACON. *ſ.* [*archidiaconus*, Lat.] One that ſupplies the biſhop's place and office. *Ayliffe.*
ARCHDE'ACONRY. *ſ.* [*archidiaconatus*, Lat.] The office or juriſdiction of an archdeacon. *Carew.*
ARCHDE'ACONSHIP. *ſ.* [from *archdeacon.*] The office of an archdeacon.

ARCH-

ARCHDU'KE. *f.* [*archidux*, Lat.] A title given to princes, of Auſtria and Tuſcany. *Carew.*

ARCHDU'CHESS. *f.* [from *arch* and *ducheſs.*] The ſiſter or daughter of the archduke of Auſtria.

ARCHPHILO'SOPHER. *f.* [from *arch* and *philoſopher.*] Chief philoſopher. *Hook.*

ARCHPRE'LATE. *f.* [*arch* and *prelate.*] Chief prelate. *Hooker.*

A'RCHPRE'SBYTER. [*arch* and *preſbyter.*] Chief preſbyter. *Ayliffe.*

ARCHAIC'LOGY. [ἀρχαῖος and λόγος.] A diſcourſe on antiquity.

ARCHAIOLO'GICK. *a.* from [*archaiology.*] Relating to a diſcourſe on antiquity.

A'RCHAISM. [ἀρχαισμὸς.] An ancient phraſe. *Watts.*

A'RCHED. *parti. a.* [*To arch.*] Bent in the form of an arch. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'RCHER. [*archer*, Fr. from *arcus*, Lat. a bow.] He that ſhoots with a bow. *Prior.*

A'RCHERY. *ſ.* [from *archer.*]

1. The uſe of the bow. *Camden.*
2. The act of ſhooting with the bow. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. The art of an archer. *Graſhaw.*

A'RCHES-COURT. *ſ.* [from *arches* and *court.*] The chief and moſt ancient conſiſtory that belongs to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, for the debating ſpiritual cauſes, ſo called from Bow-church in London, where it is kept, whoſe top is raiſed of ſtone-pillars, built arch-wiſe. *Cowell.*

A'RCHETYPE. *ſ.* [*archetypum*, Lat.] The original of which any reſemblance is made. *Watts.*

ARCHE'TYPAL. *a.* [*archetypus*, Lat.] Original. *Norris.*

ARCHE'US. *ſ.* [from ἄρχος.] A power that preſides over the animal œconomy.

ARCHIDIA'CONAL. *a.* [from *archidiaconus.*] Belonging to an archdeacon.

ARCHIEPI'SCOPAL. *a.* [from *archiepiſcopus*, Lat.] Belonging to an archbiſhop.

A'RCHITECT. *ſ.* [*architectus*, Lat.]

1. A profeſſor of the art of building. *Wotton.*
2. A builder. *Milton.*
3. The contriver of any thing. *Shakeſp.*

ARCHITE'CTIVE. *a.* [from *architect.*] That performs the work of architecture. *Derham.*

ARCHITECTO'NICK. *a.* [from ἄρχος, chief, and τέκτων.] That which has the power or ſkill of an architect. *Boyle.*

ARCHITE'CTURE. *ſ.* [*architectura*, Lat.]

1. The art or ſcience of building. *Blackm.*
2. The effect or performance of the ſcience of building. *Burnet.*

A'RCHITRAVE. *ſ.* [from ἀρχὴ, chief, and *trabs*, Lat.] That part of a column, which lies immediately upon the capital, and is the loweſt member of the entablature. *Wotton.*

A'RCHIVES. *ſ. without a ſingular.* [*archiva*, Lat.] The places where records or ancient writings are kept. *Woodward.*

A'RCHWISE. *a.* [*arch* and *wiſe.*] In the form of an arch. *Ayliffe.*

ARCTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *arctus.*] Confinement.

A'RCTICK. *ſ.* [from ἀρκτος.] Northern. *Philips.*

A'RCUATE. *a.* [*arcuatus*, Lat.] Bent in the form of an arch. *Bacon.*

ARCUA'TION. *ſ.* [from *arcuate.*]

1. The act of bending any thing; incurvation.
2. The ſtate of being bent; curvity, or crookedneſs.
3. [In gardening.] The method of raiſing by layers ſuch trees as cannot be raiſed from ſeed, bending down to the ground the branches which ſpring from the offsets.

ARCUBA'LISTER. *ſ.* [from *arcus*, a bow, and *baliſta.*] A croſsbow man. *Camden.*

ARD. Signifies natural diſpoſition; as, *Goddard* is a divine. *Camden.*

A'RDENCY. *ſ.* [from *ardent.*] Ardour; eagerneſs. *Boyle.*

A'RDENT. *a.* [*ardens*,] Lat. burning.]

1. Hot; burning; fiery. *Newton.*
2. Fierce; vehement. *Dryden.*
3. Paſſionate; affectionate. *Prior.*

A'RDENTLY. *ad.* [from *ardent.*] Eagerly; affectionately. *Sprat.*

A'RDOUR. *ſ.* [*ardor*, Lat. heat.]

1. Heat.
2. Heat of affection, as love, deſire, courage. *South.*
3. The perſon ardent or bright. *Milton.*

ARDU'ITY. *ſ.* [from *arduous.*] Height; difficulty. *Dict.*

A'RDUOUS. *a.* [*arduus*, Lat.]

1. Lofty; hard to climb. *Pope.*
2. Difficult. *South.*

A'RDUOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *arduous.*] Height; difficulty.

ARE. The plural of the preſent tenſe of the verb *to be.*

A'REA. *ſ.* [Latin.]

1. The ſurface contained between any lines or boundaries. *Watts.*
2. Any open ſurface. *Wotton.*

To ARE'AD. To adviſe; to direct. *Par. Loſt.*

AREFA'CTION. *ſ.* [*arefacio*, Lat. to dry.] The ſtate of growing dry; the act of drying. *Bacon.*

To A'REFY. *v. a.* [*arefacio*, Lat. to dry.] To dry. *Bacon.*

ARENA'CEOUS. *a.* [*arena*, Lat. ſand] Sandy. *Woodward.*

ARENO'SE. *a.* [from *arena*, Lat.] Sandy.

ARE'NULOUS. *a.* [from *arenula*, Lat. ſand.] Full of ſmall ſand; gravelly.

AREO'TICK. *a.* [ἀραιοτικα.] Such medicines as open the pores.

A'RGENT. *a.* [from *argentum*, Lat. silver.]
1. Having the white colour used in the coats of gentlemen.
2. Silver; bright like silver.

A'RGIL. *f.* [*argilla*, Lat.] Potters clay.

ARGILLA'CEOUS. *a.* [from *argil.*] Clayey; consisting of argil, or potter's clay.

ARGI'LLOUS. *a.* [from *argil.*] Consisting of clay; clayish; *Brown.*

A'RGOSY. [from *Argo*, the name of Jason's ship.] A large vessel for merchandise; a carrack. *Shakespeare.*

To A'RGUE. *v. n.* [*arguo*, Lat.]
1. To reason; to offer reasons. *Locke.*
2. To persuade by argument. *Congreve.*
3. To dispute. *Locke.*

To A'RGUE. *v. a.*
1. To prove any thing by argument. *Donne.*
2. To debate any question.
3. To prove, as an argument. *Par. Lost. Newton.*
4. To charge with, as a crime. *Dryden.*

A'RGUER. *f.* [from *argue.*] A reasoner; a disputer. *Decay of Piety.*

A'RGUMENT. *f.* [*argumentum*, Lat.]
1. A reason alleged for or against any thing. *Locke.*
2. The subject of any discourse or writing. *Milton. Sprat.*
3. The contents of any work summed up by way of abstract. *Dryden.*
4. Controversy. *Locke.*

ARGUME'NTAL. *a.* [from *argument.*] Belonging to argument. *Pope.*

ARGUMENTA'TION. *f.* [from *argument.*] Reasoning; the act of reasoning.

ARGUME'NTATIVE. *a.* [from *argument.*] Consisting of argument; containing argument. *Atterbury.*

A'RGUTE. *a.* [*arguto*, Ital. *argutus*, Lat.]
1. Subtile; witty; sharp.
2. Shrill.

A'RID. *a.* [*aridus*, Lat. dry.] Dry; parched up. *Arbuthnot.*

ARI'DITY. *f.* [from *arid.*]
1. Dryness; siccity. *Arbuthnot.*
2. A kind of insensibility in devotion. *Norris.*

A'RIES. *f.* [Lat.] The ram; one of the twelve signs of the zodiack. *Thomson.*

To ARI'ETATE. *v. n.* [*arieto*, Lat.] To butt like a ram. To strike in imitation of the blows which rams give with their heads.

ARIETA'TION. *f.* [from *arietate.*]
1. The act of butting like a ram.
2. The act of battering with an engine called a ram. *Bacon.*
3. The act of striking, or conflicting in general. *Glanville.*

ARIE'TTA. *f.* [Ital. in musick.] A short air, song, or tune.

ARI'GHT. *ad.* [from *a* and *right.*
1. Rightly; without errour. *Dryden.*
2. Rightly; without crime. *Psalm.*
3. Rightly; without failing of the end designed. *Dryden.*

ARIOLA'TION. [*bariolus*, Lat.] Soothsaying. *Brown.*

To ARI'SE. *v. n.* pret. *arose*, parti. *arisen.*
1. To mount upward as the sun. *Dryden.*
2. To get up as from sleep, or from rest. *Proverbs.*
3. To come into view, as from obscurity. *Matthew.*
4. To revive from death. *Isaiah.*
5. To proceed, or have its original. *Dryd.*
6. To enter upon a new station. *Cowley.*
7. To commence hostility. 1 *Samuel.*

ARISTO'CRACY. *f.* [ἄριστος κράτεω.] That form of government which places the supreme power in the nobles. *Swift.*

ARISTOCRA'TICAL. *a.* [from *aristocracy.*] Relating to aristocracy. *Ayliffe.*

ARISTOCRA'TICALNESS. *f.* [from *aristocratical.*] An aristocratical state.

ARI'THMANCY. *f.* [ἀριθμὸς, and μαντεία.] A foretelling future events by numbers.

ARITHME'TICAL. *a.* [from *arithmetick.*] According to the rules or method of arithmetick. *Newton.*

ARITHME'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *arithmetical.* In an arithmetical manner. *Arbuthnot.*

ARITHMETI'CIAN. *f.* [from *arithmetick.*] A master of the art of numbers. *Addison.*

ARI'THMETICK. *f.* [ἀριθμὸς and μέτρεω.] The science of numbers; the art of computation. *Taylor.*

ARK. *f.* [*arca*, Lat. a chest.]
1. A vessel to swim upon the water, usually applied to that in which Noah was preserved from the universal deluge. *Milton.*
2. The repository of the covenant of God with the Jews.

ARM. *f.* [earm, eorm, Sax.]
1. The limb which reaches from the hand to the shoulder. *Dryden.*
2. The large bough of a tree. *Sidney.*
3. An inlet of water from the sea. *Norris.*
4. Power; might. As the secular *arm.* *Shakespeare.*

ARM'S END. A due distance. A phrase taken from boxing. *Sidney.*

To ARM. *v. a.* [*armo*, Lat.]
1. To furnish with armour of defence, or weapons of offence. *Pope.*
2. To plate with any thing that may add strength. *Shakespeare.*
3. To furnish; to fit up. *Walton.*

To ARM. *v. n.*
1. To take arms. *Shakespeare.*
2. To provide against. *Spenser.*

ARMA'DA. *f.* [Span. a fleet of war.] An armament for ſea. *Fairfax.*

ARMADI'LLO. *f.* [Spaniſh.] A four-footed animal of Braſil, as big as a cat, with a ſnout like a hog, a tail like a lizard, and feet like a hedge-hog. He is armed all over with hard ſcales like armour.

A'RMAMENT. *f.* [*armamentum*, Lat.] A naval force.

A'RMATURE. *f.* [*armatura*, Lat.] Armour. *Ray.*

ARMED *Chair.* *f.* [from *armed* and *chair.*] An elbow chair.

ARME'NIAN *Bole.* *f.* A fatty medicinal kind of earth.

ARMENIAN *Stone.* *f.* A mineral ſtone or earth of a blue colour, ſpotted with green, black and yellow.

ARME'NTAL. } Belonging to a drove or
A'RMENTINE. } herd of cattle.

A'RMGAUNT. *a.* [from *arm* and *gaunt.*] Slender as the arm. *Shakeſpeare.*

ARM-HOLE. *f.* [from *arm* and *bole.*] The cavity under the ſhoulder. *Bacon.*

ARMI'GEROUS. *a.* [from *armiger*, Lat.] Bearing arms.

A'RMILLARY. *a.* [from *armilla.*] Reſembling a bracelet.

A'RMILLATED. *a.* [*armillatus*, Lat.] Wearing bracelets. *Dict.*

A'RMINGS. *f.* [in a ſhip.] The ſame with waſteclothes.

ARMI'POTENCE. [*arma*, *potentia.*] Power in war.

ARMI'POTENT. *a.* [*armipotens.*] Mighty in war. *Dryden.*

A'RMISTICE. *f.* [*armiſtitium*, Lat.] A ſhort truce.

A'RMLET. *f.* [from *arm.*]

1. A little arm.
2. A piece of armour for the arm.
3. A bracelet for the arm. *Donne.*

ARMONI'ACK. *f.* [erroneouſly ſo written for *ammoniac.*]

A'RMORER, *f.* [*armorier*, Fr.]

1. He that makes armour, or weapons. *Pope.*
2. He that dreſſes another in armour. *Shakeſpeare.*

ARMO'RIAL. *a.* [*armorial*, Fr.] Belonging to the arms or eſcutcheon of a family.

A'RMORY. *f.* [from *armour.*]

1. The place in which arms are repoſited for uſe. *South.*
2. Armour; arms of defence. *Par. Loſt.*
3. Enſigns armorial. *Fairy Queen.*

A'RMOUR. *f.* [*armatura*, Lat.] Defenſive arms. *South.*

A'RMOUR BEARER. *f.* [from *armour* and *bear.*] He that carries the armour of another. *Dryden.*

A'RMPIT. *f.* [from *arm* and *pit.*] The hollow place under the ſhoulder. *Swift.*

ARMS. *f.* *without the ſingular number.* [*arma*, Lat.]

1. Weapons of offence, or armour of defence. *Pope.*
2. A ſtate of hoſtility. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. War in general. *Dryden.*
4. Action; the act of taking arms. *Milton.*
5. The enſigns armorial of a family.

A'RMY. *f.* [*armée*, Fr.]

1. A collection of armed men, obliged to obey one man. *Locke.*
2. A great number. *Shakeſpeare.*

AROMA'TICAL. *a.* [from *aromatick.*] Spicy; fragrant. *Bacon.*

AROMA'TICK. *a.* [from *aroma*, Lat. ſpice.]

1. Spicy. *Dryden.*
2. Fragrant; ſtrong ſcented. *Pope.*

AROMA'TICKS. *f.* Spices. *Raleigh.*

AROMATIZA'TION. *f.* [from *aromatize.*] The mingling of aromatick ſpices.

To ARO'MATIZE. *v. a.* [from *aroma*, Lat. ſpice.]

1. To ſcent with ſpices; to impregnate with ſpices. *Bacon.*
2. To ſcent; to perfume. *Brown.*

ARO'SE. The preterite of the verb *ariſe.*

ARO'UND. *ad.* [from *a* and *round.*]

1. In a circle. *Dryden.*
2. On every ſide.

AROUND. *prep.* About. *Dryden.*

To ARO'USE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *rouſe.*]

1. To wake from ſleep.
2. To raiſe up; to excite. *Thomſon.*

ARO'W. *ad.* [from *a* and *row.*] In a row. *Sidney. Dryden.*

ARO'YNT. Be gone; away. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'RQUEBUSE. *f.* A hand gun. *Bacon.*

A'RQUEBUSIER. *f.* [from *arquebuſe.*] A ſoldier armed with an arquebuſe. *Knolles.*

ARRA'CK. A ſpirit procured by diſtillation from a vegetable juice called toddy, which flows by inciſion out of the cocoa-nut tree.

A'RRACK. One of the quickeſt plants both in coming up and running to ſeed. *Mortimer.*

To ARRA'IGN. *v. a.* [*arranger*, Fr. to ſet in order.]

1. To ſet a thing in order, in its place. A priſoner is ſaid to be arraigned, when he is brought forth to his trial. *Cowel.*
2. To accuſe; to charge with faults in general, as in controverſy, or in ſatire. *South.*

ARRA'IGNMENT. *f.* [from *arraign.*] The act of arraigning; a charge. *Dryden.*

To ARRANGE. *v. a.* [*arranger*, Fr.] To put in the proper order for any purpoſe. *Fairy Queen.*

ARRA'NGEMENT. *f.* [from *arrange.*] The act of putting in proper order; the ſtate of being put in order. *Cheyne.*

A'RRANT. *a.* From *errant.* Bad in a high degree. *Dryden.*

A'RRANTLY. *a.* [from *arrant.*] Corruptly; shamefully. *L'Estrange.*

A'RRAS. *s.* [from *Arras*, a town in Artois.] Tapestry. *Denham.*

ARRA'UGHT. Seized by violence. *Fairy Queen.*

ARRA'Y. *s.* [*arroy*, Fr.]
1. Dress. *Dryden.*
2. Order of battle.
3. In law. The ranking or setting. *Cowel.*

To ARRA'Y. *v. a.* [*arreyer*, old Fr.]
1. To put in order.
2. To deck; to dress. *Dryden.*

ARRA'YERS. *s.* [from *array.*] Officers who anciently had the care of seeing the soldiers duly appointed in their armour.

ARRE'AR. *a.* [*arriere*, Fr. behind.] Behind.

ARRE'AR. *s.* That which remains behind unpaid, though due. *Locke.*

ARRE'ARAGE. The remainder of an account. *Howel.*

ARRENTA'TION. *s.* [from *arrendar*, Span. to farm.] The licensing an owner of lands in the forest, to inclose.

ARREPTI'TIOUS. *a.* [*arreptus*, Lat.]
1. Snatched away.
2. Crept in privily.

ARRE'ST. *s.* [from *arrester*, Fr. to stop.]
1. In law. A stop or stay. An *arrest* is a restraint of a man's person. *Cowel.*
2. Any caption. *Taylor.*

To ARRE'ST. *v. a.* [*arrester*, Fr.]
1. To seize by a mandate from a court. *Shakespeare.*
2. To seize any thing by law. *Shakespeare.*
3. To seize; to lay hands on. *South.*
4. To with-hold; to hinder. *Davies.*
5. To stop motion. *Boyle.*

ARRE'ST. A mangey humour between the ham and the pastern of the hinder legs of a horse. *Dict.*

To ARRI'DE. *v. a.* [*arrideo*, Lat.]
1. To laugh at.
2. To smile; to look pleasantly upon one.

ARRIERE. *s.* [French.] The last body of an army. *Hayward.*

ARRI'SION. *s.* [*arrisio*, Lat.] A smiling upon.

ARRI'VAL. *s.* [from *arrive.*] The act of coming to any place; the attainment of any purpose. *Waller.*

ARRI'VANCE. *s.* [from *arrive.*] Company coming. *Shakespeare.*

To ARRI'VE. *v. n.* [*arriver*, Fr.]
1. To come to any place by water.
2. To reach any place by travelling. *Sidney.*
3. To reach any point. *Locke.*
4. To gain any thing. *Addison.*
5. To happen. *Waller.*

To ARRO'DE. *v. a.* [*arrodo*, Lat.] To gnaw or nibble. *Dict.*

A'RROGANCE. } *s.* [*arrogantia*, Lat.]
A'RROGANCY. } The act or quality of taking much upon one's self. *Dryden.*

A'RROGANT. *a.* [*arrogans*, Lat.] Haughty; proud. *Temple.*

A'RROGANTLY. *a.* [from *arrogant.*] In an arrogant manner. *Dryden.*

A'RROGANTNESS. *s.* [from *arrogant.*] *Arrogance.*

To A'RROGATE. *v. a.* [*arrogo*, Lat.] To claim vainly; to exhibit unjust claims. *Raleigh.*

ARROGA'TION. *s.* [from *arrogate.*] A claiming in a proud manner.

ARRO'SION. *s.* [from *arosus*, Lat.] A Gnawing.

ARRO'W. *s.* [ꝑnepe, Sax.] The pointed weapon which is shot from a bow. *Hayward.*

A'RROWHEAD. *s.* [from *arrow* and *head.*] A water plant.

A'RROWY. *a.* [from *arrow.*] Consisting of arrows. *Por. Lost.*

ARSE. *s.* [ꝑappe, Sax.] The buttocks.
To hang an ARSE. To be tardy, sluggish.

ARSE FOOT. *s.* A kind of water fowl.

ARSE SMART. A plant.

A'RSENAL. *s.* [*arsenale*, Ital.] A repository of things requisite to war; a magazine. *Addison.*

ARSE'NICAL. *a.* [from *arsenick.*] Containing arsenick. *Woodward.*

A'RSENICK. *s.* [ἀρσενικὸν.] A ponderous mineral substance, volatile and uninflammable, which gives a whiteness to metals in fusion, and proves a violent corrosive poison. *Woodward.*

ART. *s.* [*arte*, Fr. *ars*, Lat.]
1. The power of doing something not taught by nature and instinct. *Pope.*
2. A science; as, the liberal *arts.* *Ben. Johnson.*
3. A trade. *Boyle.*
4. Artfulness; skill; dexterity. *Shakesp.*
5. Cunning.
6. Speculation. *Shakespeare.*

ARTE'RIAL. *a.* [from *artery.*] That which relates to the artery; that which is contained in the artery. *Blackmore.*

ARTERIO'TOMY. *s.* [from ἀρτηρία, and τέμνω, to cut.] The operation of letting blood from the artery.

A'RTERY. *s.* [*arteria*, Lat.] An *artery* is a conical canal, conveying the blood from the heart to all parts of the body. *Quincy.*

A'RTFUL. *a.* [from *art* and *full.*]
1. Performed with art. *Dryden.*
2. Artificial; not natural.
3. Cunning; skilful; dexterous. *Pope.*

A'RTFULLY. *ad.* [from *artful.*] With art; skilfully. *Rogers.*

A'RTFULNESS. *s.* [from *artful.*]
1. Skill. *Cheyne.*
2. Cunning.

ARTHRI'TICK. } *a.* [from *arthritis.*]
ARTHRI'TICAL. }
1. Gouty; relating to the gout. *Arbuth.*
2. Relating to joints. *Brown.*

ARTHRI'TIS. f. [ἀρθρίτις.] The gout.

A'RTICHOKE. *f.* [*artichault*, Fr.] This plant is very like the thiſtle, but hath large ſcaly heads ſhaped like the cone of the pine tree. *Millar.*

A'RTICK. *a.* [It ſhould be written *arctick.*] Northern. *Dryden.*

A'RTICLE. *ſ.* [*articulus*, Lat.]
1. A part of ſpeech, as *the*, *an*.
2. A ſingle clauſe of an account; a particular part of any complex thing. *Tillotſon.*
3. Term; ſtipulation. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Point of time; exact time. *Clarendon.*

To A'RTICLE. *v. n.* [from the noun *article.*] To ſtipulate; to make terms. *Donne.*

To ARTICLE. *v. a.* To draw up in particular articles. *Taylor.*

ARTI'CULAR. *a.* [*articularis*, Lat. belonging to the joints.]

ARTI'CULATE. *a.* [from *articulus*, Lat.]
1. Diſtinct. *Milton.*
2. Branched out into articles. *Bacon.*

To ARTI'CULATE. *v. a.* [from *article.*]
1. To form words; to ſpeak as a man. *Glanville.*
2. To draw up in articles. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To make terms. *Shakeſpeare.*

ARTI'CULATELY. *ad.* [from *articulate.*] In an articulate voice. *Decay of Piety.*

ARTI'CULATENESS. *ſ.* [from *articulate.*] The quality of being articulate.

ARTICULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *articulate.*]
1. The juncture, or joint of bones. *Ray.*
2. The act of forming words. *Holder.*
3. [In botany.] The joints in plants.

A'RTIFICE. *ſ.* [*artificium*, Lat.]
1. Trick; fraud; ſtratagem. *South.*
2. Art; trade.

ARTI'FICER. *ſ.* [*artifex*, Lat.]
1. An artiſt; a manufacturer. *Sidney.*
2. A forger; a contriver. *Par. Loſt.*
3. A dexterous or artful fellow. *B. Johnſ.*

ARTIFI'CIAL. *a.* [*artificiel.*] Fr.]
1. Made by art; not natural. *Wilkins.*
2. Fictitious; not genuine. *Shakeſp.*
3. Artful; contrived with ſkill. *Temple.*

ARTIFI'CIALLY. *ad.* [from *artificial.*]
1. Artfully; with ſkill; with good contrivance. *Ray.*
2. By art; not naturally. *Addiſon.*

ARTIFI'CIALNEESS. *ſ.* [from *artificial.*] Artfulneſs.

ARTI'LLERY. *ſ. It has no plural.* [*artillerie*, Fr.]
1. Weapons of war. *Bible.*
2. Cannon; great ordnance. *Denham.*

ARTISA'N. *ſ.* [French.
1. Artiſt; profeſſor of an art. *Wotton.*
2. Manufacturer; low tradeſman. *Addiſon.*

A'RTIST. *ſ.* [*artiſte*, Fr.]
1. The profeſſor of an art. *Newton.*
2. A ſkilful man; not a novice. *Locke.*

A'RTLESLY. *ad.* [from *artleſs.*] In an artleſs manner; naturally; ſincerely. *Pope.*

A'RTLESS. *a.* [from *art* and *leſs.*]
1. Unſkilful. *Dryden.*
2. Without fraud; as, an *artleſs* maid.
3. Contrived without ſkill; as, an *artleſs* tale.

To A'RTUATE. *v.* [*artuatus*, Lat.] To tear limb from limb.

ARUNDINA'CIOUS. *a.* [*arundinaceus*, Lat.] Of or like reeds.

ARUNDI'NEOUS. *a.* [*arundineus*, Lat.] Abounding with reeds.

As. *conjunct.* [*als*, Teut.]
1. In the ſame manner with ſomething elſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. In the manner that. *Dryden.*
3. That; in a conſequential ſenſe. *Wotton.*
4. In the ſtate of another. *A. Philips.*
5. Under a particular conſideration. *Gay.*
6. Like; of the ſame kind with. *Watts.*
7. In the ſame degree with. *Blackmore.*
8. As if; in the ſame manner. *Dryden.*
9. According to what. *1 Cor.*
10. As it were; in ſome ſort. *Bacon.*
11. While; at the ſame time that. *Addiſon.*
12. Becauſe. *Taylor.*
13. As being. *Bacon.*
14. Equally. *Dryden.*
15. How; in what manner. *Boyle.*
16. With; anſwering to *like* or ſame. *Shakeſpeare.*
17. In a reciprocal ſenſe, anſwering to *as.* *Bentley.*
18. Going before *as*, in a comparative ſenſe; the firſt *as* being ſometimes underſtood. Bright *as* the ſun. *Granville.*
19. Anſwering to *ſuch.* *Tillotſon.*
20. Having *ſo* to anſwer it; in the conditional ſenſe. *Locke.*
21. Anſwering to *ſo* conditionally. *Dryden.*
22. In a ſenſe a compariſon, followed by *ſo.* *Pope.*
23. As FOR; with reſpect to. *Dryden.*
24. As TO; with reſpect to. *Sanft.*
25. As WELL AS; equally with. *Locke.*
26. As THOUGH; as if. *Sharp.*

A'SSAFOETIDA. ſ. A gum or reſin brought from the Eaſt Indies, of a ſharp taſte, and a ſtrong offenſive ſmell.

ASARABA'CCA. ſ. [*aſarum*, Lat.] The name of a plant. *Millar.*

ASBE'STINE. *a.* [from *aſbeſtos.*] Something incombuſtible.

ASBE'STOS. ſ. [ἀσβεστος.] A ſort of native foſſile ſtone, which may be ſplit into threads and filaments, from one inch to

ten inches in length, very fine, brittle, yet somewhat tractable. It is endued with the wonderful property of remaining unconsumed in the fire, which only whitens it.

ASCA'RIDES. f. [ἀσκαρίδες, from ἀσκαρίζω, to leap.] Little worms in the rectum. *Quincy.*

To ASCE'ND. *v. n.* [*ascendo*, Lat.]
1. To mount upwards. *Milton.*
2. To proceed from one degree of knowledge to another. *Watts.*
3. To stand higher in genealogy. *Broome.*

To ASCEND. *v. a.* To climb up any thing. *Delany.*

ASCE'NDANT. *f.* [from *ascend.*]
1. The part of the ecliptick at any particular time above the horizon, which is supposed by astrologers to have great influence.
2. Height; elevation. *Temple.*
3. Superiority; influence. *Clarendon.*
4. One of the degrees of kindred reckoned upwards. *Ayliffe.*

ASCE'NDANT. *a.*
1. Superiour; predominant; overpowering. *South.*
2. In an astrological sense, above the horizon. *Brown.*

ASCE'NDENCY. *f.* [from *ascend.*] Influence; power. *Watts.*

ASCE'NSION. *f.* [*ascensio*, Lat.]
1. The act of ascending or rising.
2. The visible elevation of our Saviour to heaven.
3. The thing rising, or mounting. *Brown.*

ASCE'NSION DAY. The day on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, commonly called Holy Thursday; the Thursday but one before Whitsuntide.

ASCE'NSIVE. *a.* [from *ascend.*] In a state of ascent. *Brown.*

ASCE'NT. *f.* [*ascensus*, Lat.]
1. Rise; the act of rising. *Milton.*
2. The way by which one ascends. *Bacon.*
3. An eminence, or high place. *Addison.*

To ASCERTA'IN. *v. a.* [*acertener*, Fr.]
1. To make certain; to fix; to establish. *Locke.*
2. To make confident. *Hammond.*

ASCERTA'INER. *f.* [from *ascertain.*] The person that proves or establishes.

ASCERTA'INMENT. *f.* [from *ascertain.*] A settled rule. *Swift.*

ASCE'TICK. *a.* [ἀσκητικὸς.] Employed wholly in exercises of devotion and mortification. *South.*

ASCE'TICK. *f.* He that retires to devotion; a hermit. *Norris.*

A'SCII. f. It has no singular. [*a.* and σκιὰ.] Those people who, at certain times of the year, have no shadow at noon; such are the inhabitants of the torrid zone.

ASCI'TES. *f.* [from ἄσκος, a bladder.] A particular species of dropsy; a swelling of the lower belly and depending parts, from an extravasation of water.

ASCI'TICAL. } *a.* [from *ascites.*] Dropsi-
ASCI'TICK. } cal; hydropical.

ASCITI'TIOUS. *a.* [*ascititius*, Lat.] Supplemental; additional. *Pope.*

ASCRI'BABLE. *a.* [from *ascribe.*] That which may be ascribed. *Boyle.*

To ASCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*ascribo*, Lat.]
1. To attribute to as a cause. *Dryden.*
2. To attribute to as a possessor. *Tillotson.*

ASCRI'PTION. *f.* [*ascriptio*, Lat.] The act of ascribing. *Dict.*

ASCRIPTI'TIOUS. *a.* [*ascriptitius*, Lat.] That which is ascribed.

ASH. *f.* [*fraxinus*, Lat. æſc. Saxon.] A tree. *Dryden.*

ASH COLOURED. *a.* [from *ash* and *colour.*] Coloured between brown and grey. *Woodward.*

ASHA'MED. *a.* [from *shame.*] Touched with shame. *Taylor.*

A'SHEN. *a.* [from *ash.*] Made of ash wood. *Dryden.*

A'SHES. *f. wants the singular.* [æſca, Sax.]
1. The remains of any thing burnt. *Digby.*
2. The remains of the body. *Pope.*

ASHWEDNESNAY. *f.* The first day of Lent, so called from the ancient custom of sprinkling ashes on the head.

A'SHLAR. *f.* [with masons.] Free stones as they come out of the quarry.

A'SHLERING. *f.* [with builders.] Quartering in garrets. *Builder.*

ASHO'RE. *ad.* [from *a* and *shore.*]
1. On shore; on the land. *Raleigh.*
2. To the shore; to the land. *Milton.*

A'SHWEED. *f.* [from *ash* and *weed.*] An herb.

A'SHY. *a.* [from *ash.*] Ash coloured; pale; inclining to a whitish grey. *Shakesp.*

ASI'DE *ad.* [from *a* and *side.*]
1. To one side. *Dryden.*
2. To another part. *Bacon.*
3. From the company. *Mark.*

A'SINARY. *a.* [*asinarius*, Lat. Belonging to an ass.

A'SININE. *a.* [from *asinus*, Lat.] Belonging to an ass. *Milton.*

To ASK. *v. a.* [æſcian, Saxon.]
1. To petition; to beg. *Swift.*
2. To demand; to claim. *Dryden.*
3. To enquire; to question. *Jeremiah.*
4. To require. *Addison.*

ASKA'NCE. } *a.* Sideways; obliquely.
ASKA'UNCE. } *Milton.*

ASKA'UNT.

ASKA'UNT. *ad.* Obliquely; on one side. *Dryden.*

A'SKER. *f.* [from *ask.*]
1. Petitioner. *South.*
2. Enquirer. *Digby.*

A'SKER. *f.* A water newt.

ASKE'W. *ad.* [from *a* and *skew.*] Aside; with contempt; contemptuously. *Prior.*

To ASLA'KE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *slake*, or *slack.*] To remit; to slacken. *Spenser.*

ASLA'NT. *ad.* [from *a* and *slant.*] Obliquely; on one side. *Dryden.*

ASLE'EP. *ad.* [from *a* and *sleep.*]
1. Sleeping; at rest. *Dryden.*
2. To sleep. *Milton.*

ASLO'PE. *ad.* [from *a* and *slope.*] With declivity; obliquely. *Hudibras.*

ASP. or ASPICK. *f.* A kind of serpent, whose poison is so dangerous and quick in its operation, that it kills without a possibility of applying any remedy. Those that are bitten by it, die by sleep and lethargy. *Milton.*

ASP. *f.* A tree.

ASPA'LATHUS. f.
1. A plant called the rose of Jerusalem.
2. The wood of a prickly tree, heavy, oleaginous, somewhat sharp and bitter to the taste, and anciently in much repute as an astringent, but now little used.

ASPA'RAGUS. *f.* The name of a plant.

A'SPECT. *f.* [*aspectus*, Lat.]
1. Look; air; appearance. *Burnet.*
2. Countenance; look. *Pope.*
3. Glance; view; act of beholding. *Milton.*
4. Direction towards any point; position. *Swift.*
5. Disposition of any thing to something else; relation. *Locke.*
6. Disposition of a planet to other plants. *Bentley.*

To ASPE'CT. *v. a.* [*aspicio*, Latin.] To behold. *Temple.*

ASPE'CTABLE. *a.* [*aspectabilis*, Latin.] Visible. *Ray.*

ASPE'CTION. *f.* [from *aspect.*] Beholding; view. *Bacon.*

A'SPEN. *f.* [espre, Saxon.] The leaves of this tree always tremble. *Spenser.*

ASPEN. *a.* [from *asp* or *aspen.*]
1. Belonging to the asp tree. *Gay.*
2. Made of aspen wood.

A'SPER. a. [Lat.] Rough; rugged. *Bacon.*

To A'SPERATE. *v. a.* [*aspero*, Lat.] To make rough. *Boyle.*

ASPERA'TION. *f.* [from *asperate.*] A making rough.

ASPERIFOLIOUS. *a.* [*asper* and *folium*, Lat.] Plants, so called from the roughness of their leaves.

ASPE'RITY. *f.* [*asperitas*, Lat.]
1. Unevenness; roughness of surface. *Boyle.*
2. Roughness of sound.
3. Roughness, or ruggedness of temper. *Rogers.*

ASPERNA'TION. *f.* [*aspernatio*, Latin.] Neglect; disregard. *Dict.*

A'SPEROUS. *a.* [*asper*, Latin.] Rough; uneven. *Boyle.*

To ASPE'RSE. *v. a.* [*aspergo*, Lat.] To bespatter with censure or calumny. *Swift.*

ASPE'RSION. *f.* [*aspersio*, Lat.]
1. A sprinkling. *Shakespeare.*
2. Calumny; censure. *Dryden.*

ASPHA'LTICK. *a.* [from *asphaltos.*] Gummy; bituminous. *Milton.*

ASPHALTOS. f. [ἀσφαλτος, bitumen.] A solid, brittle, black, bituminous, inflammable substance, resembling pitch, and chiefly found swimming on the surface of the *Lacus Asphaltites*, or Dead sea, where anciently stood the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah.

ASPHALTUM. f. [Latin.] A bituminous stone found near the ancient Babylon.

A'SPHODEL. *f.* [*asphodelus*, Latin.] Daylilly. *Pope.*

A'SPICK. *f.* [See ASP.] The name of a serpent. *Addison.*

To A'SPIRATE. *v. a.* [*aspiro*, Lat.] To pronounce with full breath; as, *horse, hog.*

To A'SPIRATE. *v. n.* [*aspiro*, Lat.] To be pronounced with full breath. *Dryden.*

A'SPIRATE. *a.* [*aspiratus*, Latin.] Pronounced with full breath. *Holder.*

ASPIRA'TION. *f.* [*aspiratio*, Lat.]
1. A breathing after; an ardent wish. *Watts.*
2. The act of aspiring, or desiring something high. *Shakespeare.*
3. The pronounciation of a vowel with full breath. *Holder.*

To ASPI'RE. *v. n.* [*aspiro*, Lat.]
1. To desire with eagerness; to pant after something higher. *Sidney, Davies.*
2. To rise higher. *Waller.*

ASPORTA'TION. *f.* [*asportatio*, Latin.] A carrying away. *Dict.*

ASQU'INT. *ad.* [from *a* and *squint.*] Obliquely; not in the strait line of vision. *Swift.*

ASS. *f.* [*asinus*, Lat.]
1. An animal of burden. *Shakespeare.*
2. A stupid, heavy, dull fellow; a dolt. *Shakespeare.*

To ASSA'IL. *v. a.* [*assailler*, Fr.]
1. To attack in a hostile manner; to assault; to fall upon. *Spenser.*
2. To attack with argument, or censure. *Pope.*

ASSAI'LABLE. *a.* [from *assail.*] That which may be attacked. *Shakespeare.*

ASSA'IL-

ASSA'ILANT. *f.* [*assaillant*, Fr.] He that attacks. *Hayward.*

ASSA'ILANT. *a.* Attacking; invading. *Milton.*

ASSA'ILER. *f.* [from *assail.*] One who attacks another. *Sidney.*

ASSAPA'NICK. *f.* The flying squirrel.

ASSA'RT. *f.* [*essart*, Fr.] An offence committed in the foreſt, by plucking up woods by the roots. *Cowell.*

ASSA'SSIN. } *f.* [*assassin*, Fr.] A
ASSA'SSINATE. } murderer; one that kills by ſudden violence. *Pope.*

ASSA'SINATE. *f.* [from *assassin.*] The crime of an aſſaſſin; murder. *Pope.*

To ASSA'SSINATE. *v. a.* [from *assassin.*]

1. To murder by violence. *Dryden.*
2. To way-lay; to take by treachery. *Milton.*

ASSASSINA'TION. *f.* [from *assassinate.*] The act of aſſaſſinating. *Clarendon.*

ASSASSINA'TOR. *f.* [from *assassinate.*] Murderer; mankiller.

ASSA'TION. *f.* [*assatus*, roaſted, Lat.] Roaſting. *Brown.*

ASSA'ULT. *f.* [*assault*, French.]

1. Storm; oppoſed to *ſap* or *ſiege*. *Bacon.*
2. Violence. *Spenſer.*
3. Invaſion; hoſtility; attack. *Clarendon.*
4. In law. A violent kind of injury offered to a man's perſon. *Cowell.*

To ASSA'ULT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attack; to invade. *Dryden.*

ASSA'ULTER. *f.* [from *assault.*] One who violently aſſaults another. *Sidney.*

ASSA'Y. *f.* [*essaye*, Fr.]

1. Examination. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. In law. The examination of meaſures and weights uſed by the clerk of the market. *Cowell.*
3. The firſt entrance upon any thing. *Spenſer.*
4. Attack; trouble. *Speuſer.*

To ASSA'Y. *v. a.* [*essayer*, Fr.]

1. To make trial of. *Hayward.*
2. To apply to, as the touchſtone in *aſſaying* metals. *Milton.*
3. To try; to endeavour. *Samuel.*

ASSA'YER. *f.* [from *assay.*] An officer of the mint, for the due trial of ſilver. *Cowell, Woodward.*

ASSECTA'TION. *f.* [*assectatio*, Lat.] Attendance. *Dict.*

ASSECUTION. *f.* [from *assequor*, *assecutum*, to obtain.] Acquirement. *Ayliffe.*

ASSE'MBLAGE. *f.* [*assemblage*, Fr.] A collection; a number of individuals brought together. *Locke.*

To ASSE'MBLE. *v. a.* [*assembler*, Fr.] To bring together into one place. *Shakeſp.*

To ASSE'MBLE. *v. n.* To meet together. *Daniel.*

ASSE'MBLY. *f.* [*assemblée*, Fr.] A company met together. *Shakeſpeare.*

ASSE'NT. *f.* [*assensus*, Lat.]

1. The act of agreeing to any thing. *Locke.*
2. Conſent; agreement. *Hooker.*

To ASSE'NT. *v. n.* [*assentire*, Lat.] To concede; to yield to. *Acts.*

ASSENTA'TION. *f.* [*assentatio*, Latin.] Compliance with the opinion of another out of flattery. *Dict.*

ASSE'NTMENT. *f.* [from *assent.*] Conſent. *Brown.*

To ASSE'RT. *v. a.* [*assero*, Lat.]

1. To maintain; to defend either by words or actions. *Dryden.*
2. To affirm.
3. To claim; to vindicate a title to. *Dryden.*

ASSE'RTION. *f.* [from *assert.*] The act of aſſerting. *Brown.*

ASSE'RTIVE. *a.* [from *assert.*] Poſitive; dogmatical. *Glanville.*

ASSE'RTOR. *f.* [from *assert.*] Maintainer; vindicator; affirmer. *Prior.*

To ASSE'RVE. *v. a.* [*asservio*, Lat.] To ſerve, help, or ſecond. *Dict.*

To ASSE'SS. *v. a.* [from *assestare*, Ital.] To charge with any certain ſum. *Bacon.*

ASSE'SSION. *f.* [*assessio*, Lat.] A ſitting down by one. *Dict.*

ASSE'SSMENT. *f.* [from *to assess.*]

1. The ſum levied on certain property.
2. The act of aſſeſſing. *Howel.*

ASSE'SSOR. *f.* [*assessor*, Lat.]

1. The perſon that ſits by the judge. *Dryden.*
2. He that ſits by another as next in dignity. *Milton.*
3. He that lays taxes; from *assess.*

A'SSETS. *f. without the ſingular.* [*assez*, Fr.] Goods ſufficient to diſcharge that burden, which is caſt upon the executor or heir. *Cowel.*

To ASSE'VER. } *v. a.* To affirm with
To ASSE'VERATE. } great ſolemnity, as upon oath.

ASSEVERA'TION. *f.* [from *asseverate.*] Solemn affirmation, as upon oath. *Hooker.*

A'SSHEAD. *f.* [from *ass* and *head.*] A blockhead. *Shakeſpeare.*

ASSIDU'ITY. *f.* [*assiduité*, Fr.] Diligence. *Rogers.*

ASSI'DUOUS. *a.* [*assiduus*, Lat.] Conſtant in application. *Prior.*

ASSI'DUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *assiduous.*] Diligently; continually. *Bentley.*

ASSIE'NTO. *f.* [In Spaniſh, a contract or bargain.] A contract or convention between the king of Spain and other powers, for furniſhing the Spaniſh dominions in America with ſlaves.

To

To ASSI'GN. *v. a.* [*assigner*, Fr.]
1. To mark out; to appoint. *Addison.*
2. To fix with regard to quantity or value. *Locke.*
3. In law. To appoint a deputy, or make over a right to another. *Cowell.*

ASSI'GNABLE. *a.* [from *assign.*] That which may be marked out, or fixed. *South.*

ASSIGNA'TION. *f.* [*assignatio*, Lat.]
1. An appointment to meet; used generally of love appointments. *Swift.*
2. A making over a thing to another.

ASSIGNEE'. *f.* [*assigné*, Fr.] He that is appointed or deputed by another, to do any act, or perform any business, or enjoy any commodity. *Cowell.*

ASSI'GNER. *f.* [from *assign.*] He that appoints. *Decay of Piety.*

ASSI'GNMENT. *f.* [from *assign.*] Appointment of one thing with regard to another thing or person. *Locke.*

ASSI'MILABLE. *a.* [from *assimilate.*] That which may be converted to the same nature with something else. *Brown.*

To ASSI'MILATE. *v. a.* [*assimilo*, Lat.]
1. To convert to the same nature with another thing. *Newton.*
2. To bring to a likeness, or resemblance. *Swift.*

ASSI'MILATENESS. *f.* [from *assimilate.*] Likeness. *Dict.*

ASSIMILA'TION. *f.* [from *assimilate.*]
1. The act of converting any thing to the nature or substance of another. *Bacon.*
2. The state of being assimilated. *Brown.*
3. The act of growing like some other being. *Decay of Piety.*

To ASSI'ST. *v. a.* [*assister*, Fr. *assisto*, Lat.] To help. *Romans.*

ASSI'STANCE. *f.* [*assistance*, Fr.] Help; furtherance. *Stilling fleet.*

ASSI'STANT. *a.* [from *assist.*] Helping; lending aid. *Hale.*

ASSI'STANT. *f.* [from *assist.*] A person engaged in an affair not as principal, but as auxiliary or ministerial. *Bacon.*

ASSI'ZE. *f.* [*assise*, a sitting, Fr.]
1. An assembly of knights and other substantial men, with the bailiff or justice, in a certain place, and at a certain time.
2. A jury.
3. An ordinance or statute.
4. The court where the writs are taken. *Cowell.*
5. Any court of justice. *Dryden.*
6. *Assize of bread*, measure or quantity.
7. Measure; rate. *Spenser.*

To ASSI'ZE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fix the rate of any thing.

ASSI'ZER. *f.* [from *assize.*] An officer that has the care of weights and measures. *Chambers.*

ASSO'CIABLE. *a.* [*associabilis*, Lat.] That which may be joined to another.

To ASSO'CIATE. *v. a.* [*associer*, Fr.]
1. To unite with another as a confederate. *Shakespeare.*
2. To adopt as a friend upon equal terms. *Dryden.*
3. To accompany. *Shakespeare.*

ASSO'CIATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Confederate. *Milton.*

ASSO'CIATE. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. A partner. *Sidney.*
2. A confederate. *Hooker.*
3. A companion. *Wotton.*

ASSOCIA'TION. *f.* [from *associate.*]
1. Union; conjunction; society. *Hooker.*
2. Confederacy. *Hooker.*
3. Partnership. *Boyle.*
4. Connection. *Watts.*
5. Apposition; union of matter. *Newton.*

A'SSONANCE. *f.* [*assonance*, Fr.] Reference of one sound to another resembling it. *Dict.*

A'SSONANT. *a.* [*assonant*, Fr.] Resembling another sound. *Dict.*

To ASSO'RT. *v. a.* [*assortir*, Fr.] To range in classes.

To ASSO'RT. *v. a.* [from *sot*; *assoter*, Fr.] To infatuate. *Spenser.*

To ASSUA'GE. *v. a.* [ꝑpæꝑ, Saxon.]
1. To mitigate; to soften. *Addison.*
2. To appease; to pacify. *Clarendon.*
3. To ease.

To ASSUA'GE. *v. n.* To abate. *Genesis.*

ASSUA'GEMENT. *f.* [from *assuage.*] What mitigates or softens. *Spenser.*

ASSUA'GER. *f.* [from *assuage.*] One who pacifies or appeases.

ASSUA'SIVE. *a.* [from *assuage.*] Softening; mitigating. *Pope.*

To ASSU'BJUGATE. *v. a.* [*subjugo*, Lat.] To subject to. *Shakespeare.*

ASSUEFA'CTION. *f.* [*assuefacio*, Latin.] The state of being accustomed. *Brown.*

ASSU'ETUDE. *f.* [*assuetudo*, Latin.] Accustomance; custom. *Bacon.*

To ASSU'ME. *v. a.* [*assumo*, Lat.]
1. To take. *Pope.*
2. To take upon one's self. *Dryden.*
3. To arrogate; to claim or seize unjustly. *Collier.*
4. To suppose something without proof. *Boyle.*
5. To appropriate. *Clarendon.*

ASSU'MER. *f.* [from *assume.*] An arrogant man. *South.*

ASSU'MING. *particip. a.* [from *assume.*] Arrogant; haughty. *Dryden.*

ASSU'MPSIT. f. [*assumo*, Lat.] A voluntary promise made by word, whereby a man taketh upon him to perform or pay any thing to another. *Cowell.*

ASSU'MP-

ASSU'MPTION. *ſ.* [*aſſumptio*, Lat.]
1. The act of taking any thing to one's ſelf. *Hammond.*
2. The ſuppoſition of any thing without farther proof. *Norris.*
3. The thing ſuppoſed; a poſtulate. *Dryd.*
4. The taking up any perſon into heaven. *Stilling fleet.*

ASSU'MPTIVE. *a.* [*aſſumptivus*, Latin.] That may be aſſumed.

ASSU'RANCE. *ſ.* [*aſſurance*, Fr.]
1. Certain expectation. *Tillotſon.*
2. Secure confidence; truſt. *Spenſer.*
3. Freedom from doubt; certain knowledge. *South.*
4. Firmneſs; undoubting ſteadineſs. *Rogers.*
5. Confidence; want of modeſty. *Sidney.*
6. Ground of confidence; ſecurity given. *Davies.*
7. Spirit; intrepidity. *Dryden.*
8. Sanguinity; readineſs to hope. *Hamm.*
9. Teſtimony of credit. *Tillotſon.*
10. Conviction. *Tillotſon.*
11. *Inſurance.*

To ASSU'RE. *v. a.* [*aſſeurer*, Fr.]
1. To give confidence by a firm promiſe. *Maccabees.*
2. To ſecure another. *Rogers.*
3. To make confident; to exempt from doubt or fear. *Milton.*
4. To make ſecure. *Spenſer.*
5. To affiance; to betroth. *Shakeſpeare.*

ASSU'RED. *particip. a.* [from *aſſure.*]
1. Certain; indubitable. *Bacon.*
2. Certain; not doubting. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Immodeſt; viciouſly confident.

ASSU'REDLY. *ad.* [from *aſſured.*] Certainly; indubitably. *South.*

ASSU'REDNESS. *ſ.* [from *aſſured.*] The ſtate of being aſſured; certainty.

ASSU'RER. *ſ.* [from *aſſure.*]
1. He that gives aſſurance.
2. He that gives ſecurity to make good any loſs.

A'STERISK. *ſ.* A mark in printing; as, *. *Greaves.*

A'STERISM. *ſ.* [*aſteriſmus*, Lat.] A conſtellation. *Bentley.*

A'STHMA. *ſ.* [ἀσθμα.] A frequent, difficult, and ſhort reſpiration, joined with a hiſſing ſound and a cough. *Floyer.*

ASTHMA'TICAL. } *a.* [from *aſthma.*]
ASTHMA'TICK. } Troubled with an aſthma. *Floyer.*

ASTE'RN. *ad.* [from *a* and *ſtern.*] In the hinder part of the ſhip; behind the ſhip. *Dryden.*

To ASTE'RT. *v. a.* To terrify; to ſtartle; to fright. *Spenſer.*

ASTO'NIED. *part. a.* A word uſed for *aſtoniſhed.* *Iſaiah.*

To ASTO'NISH. *v. a.* [*eſtonner*, Fr.] To confound with fear or wonder; to amaze. *Addiſon.*

ASTO'NISHINGNESS. *ſ.* [from *aſtoniſh.*] Quality to excite aſtoniſhment.

ASTO'NISHMENT. *ſ.* [*eſtonnement*, Fr.] Amazement; confuſion of mind. *South.*

To ASTO'UND. *v. a.* [*eſtonner*, Fr.] To aſtoniſh; to confound with fear or wonder. *Milton.*

ASTRA'DDLE. *ad.* [from *a* and *ſtraddle.*] With one's legs acroſs any thing. *Diet.*

A'STRAGAL. *ſ.* [ἀστράγαλος.] A little round member, in the form of a ring, at the tops and bottoms of columns. *Spect.*

A'STRAL. *a.* [from *aſtrum*, Lat.] Starry; relating to the ſtars. *Dryden.*

ASTRA'Y. *ad.* [from *a* and *ſtray.*] Out of the right way. *Milton.*

To ASTRI'CT. *v. a.* [*aſtringo*, Lat.] To contract by applications. *Arbuthnot.*

ASTRI'CTION. *ſ.* [*aſtrictio*, Lat.] The act or power of contracting the parts of the body. *Bacon.*

ASTRI'CTIVE. *a.* [from *aſtrict.*] Stiptick; binding.

ASTRI'CTORY. *a.* [*aſtrictorius*, Latin.] Aſtringent.

ASTRI'DE. *ad.* [from *a* and *ſtride.*] With the legs open. *Boyle.*

ASTRI'FEROUS. *a.* [*aſtrifer*, Lat.] Bearing, or having ſtars. *Dict.*

To ASTRI'NGE. *v. a.* [*aſtringo*, Latin.] To preſs by contraction; to make the parts draw together. *Bacon.*

ASTRI'NGENCY. *ſ.* [from *aſtringe.*] The power of contracting the parts of the body. *Bacon.*

ASTRI'NGENT. *a.* [*aſtringens*, Latin.] Binding; contracting. *Bacon.*

ASTRO'GRAPHY. *ſ.* [from ἀστρον and γραφω.] The ſcience of deſcribing the ſtars.

A'STROLABE. *ſ.* [ἀστρολάβον, of ἀστὴρ and λαμβάνω, to take.] An inſtrument chiefly uſed for taking the altitude of the pole, the ſun [illegible]ſ, at ſea.

ASTRO'LOGER. *ſ.* [*aſtrologus*, Lat.] One that, ſuppoſing the influence of the ſtars to have a cauſal power, profeſſes to foretel or diſcover events. *Swift.*

ASTROLO'GIAN. *ſ.* [from *aſtrology.*] *Aſtrologer.* *Hudibras.*

ASTROLO'GICAL. } *a.* [from *aſtrology.*]
ASTROLO'GICK. } Relating to aſtrology; profeſſing aſtrology. *Wotton.*

ASTROLO'GICALLY. *ad.* [from *aſtrology.*] In an aſtrological manner.

To ASTRO'LOGIZE. *v. n.* [from *aſtrology.*] To practiſe aſtrology.

ASTRO'LOGY. *ſ.* [*aſtrologia*, Lat.] The practice of foretelling things by the knowledge of the ſtars. *Swift.*

ASTRO'-

ASTRO'NOMER. *ſ.* [from ἄστρον and νόμος.] He that ſtudies the celeſtial motions. *Locke.*

ASTRONO'MICAL. } *a.* [from *aſtrono-*
ASTRONO'MICK. } *my.*] Belonging to aſtronomy. *Brown.*

ASTRONO'MICALLY. *a.* [from *aſtronomical.*] In an aſtronomical manner.

ASTRO'NOMY. *ſ.* [ἀστρονομία.] A mixed mathematical ſcience teaching the knowledge of the celeſtial bodies, their magnitudes, motions, diſtances, periods, eclipſes, and order. *Cowley.*

ASTRO-THEOLOGY. *ſ.* [*aſtrum* and *theologia.*] Divinity founded on the obſervation of the celeſtial bodies. *Derham.*

ASU'NDER. *ad.* [ꝑunꝺꝛan, Sax.] Apart; ſeparately; not together. *Davies.*

ASY'LUM. *ſ.* [ἄσυλον.] A ſanctuary; a refuge. *Ayliffe.*

ASY'MMETRY. *ſ.* [from ασυμμετρία.] Contrariety to ſymmetry; diſproportion. *Grew.*

A'SYMPTOTE. *ſ.* [from ασυμπίπτω.] *Aſymptotes* are right lines, which approach nearer and nearer to ſome curve; but which would never meet. *Grew.*

ASY'NDETON. ſ. [ἀσύνδετον.] A figure in grammar, when a conjunction copulative is omitted.

AT. *prep.* [æt, Saxon.]

1. *At* before a place, notes the nearneſs of the place; as, a man is *at* the houſe before he is *in* it. *Stilling fleet.*

2. *At* before a word ſignifying time, notes the coexiſtence of the time with the event. *Swift.*

3. *At* before a cauſal word ſignifies nearly the ſame as *with.* *Dryden.*

4. *At* before a ſuperlative adjective implies *in the ſtate*, as *at moſt*, in the ſtate of moſt perfection, *&c.* *South.*

5. *At* ſignifies the particular condition of the perſon; as, *at* peace. *Swift.*

6. *At* ſometimes notes employment or attention. *Pope.*

7. *At* ſometimes the ſame with *furniſhed with*, after the French *a*; as, a man *at* arms. *Shakeſpeare.*

8. *At* ſometimes notes the place where any thing is. *Pope.*

9. *At* ſometimes ſignifies in conſequence of. *Hale.*

10. *At* marks ſometimes the effect proceeding from an act. *Dryden.*

11. *At* ſometimes is nearly the ſame as *in*, noting ſituation. *Swift.*

12. *At* ſometimes marks the occaſion, like *on.* *Dryden.*

13. *At* ſometimes ſeems to ſignify in the power of, or obedient to. *Dryden.*

14. *At* ſometimes notes the relation of a man to an action. *Collier.*

15. *At* ſometimes imports the manner of an action. *Dryden.*

16. *At* means ſometimes application to. *Pope.*

17. *At all.* In any manner. *Pope.*

A'TABAL. *ſ.* A kind of tabour uſed by the Moors. *Dryden.*

ATARA'XIA. } ſ. Exemption from vexa-
A'TARAXY. } tion; tranquillity. *Glanv.*

ATE. The preterite of *eat.* *South.*

A'THANOR. ſ. A digeſting furnace to keep heat for ſome time.

A'THEISM. *ſ.* [from *atheiſt.*] The diſbelief of a God. *Tillotſon.*

A'THEIST. *ſ.* [ἄθεος.] One that denies the exiſtence of God. *Bentley.*

A'THEIST. *a.* Atheiſtical; denying God. *Milton.*

ATHEI'STICAL. *a.* [from *atheiſt.*] Given to atheiſm; impious. *South.*

ATHEI'STICALLY. *ad.* [from *atheiſtical.*] In an atheiſtical manner. *South.*

ATHEI'STICALNESS. *ſ.* [from *atheiſtical.*] The quality of being atheiſtical. *Hammond.*

ATHEI'STICK. *a.* [from *atheiſt.*] Given to atheiſm. *Ray.*

A'THEOUS. *a.* [ἄθεος.] Atheiſtick; godleſs. *Milton.*

ATHERO'MA. ſ. [ἀθέρωμα.] A ſpecies of wen. *Sharp.*

ATHERO'MATOUS. *a.* [from *atheroma.*] Having the qualities of an atheroma, or curdy wen. *Wiſeman.*

ATHI'RST. *ad.* [from *a* and *thirſt.*] Thirſty; in want of drink. *Dryden.*

ATHLE'TICK. *a.* [from *athleta.*]

1. Belonging to wreſtling.

2. Strong of body; vigorous; luſty; robuſt. *Dryden.*

ATHWA'RT. *prep.* [from *a* and *thwart.*]

1. Acroſs; tranſverſe to any thing. *Bacon.*

2. Through. *Addiſon.*

ATHWA'RT. *ad.*

1. In a manner vexatious and perplexing. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Wrong. *Shakeſpeare.*

ATI'LT. *ad.* [from *a* and *tilt.*]

1. With the action of a man making a thruſt. *Hudibras.*

2. In the poſture of a barrel raiſed or tilted behind. *Spectator.*

A'TLAS. *ſ.*

1. A collection of maps.

2. A large ſquare folio.

3. Sometimes, the ſupporter of a building.

4. A rich kind of ſilk.

A'TMOSPHERE. *ſ.* [ἀτμὸς and σφαῖρα.] The air that encompaſſes the ſolid earth on all ſides. *Locke.*

ATMOSPHERICAL. *a.* [from *atmoſphere.*] Belonging to the atmoſphere. *Boyle.*

A'TOM. *f.* [*atomus*, Lat.]
1. Such a ſmall particle as cannot be phyſically divided. *Ray.*
2. Any thing extremely ſmall. *Shakeſp.*

ATO'MICAL. *a.* [from *atom.*]
1. Conſiſting of atoms. *Brown.*
2. Relating to atoms. *Bentley.*

A'TOMIST. *f.* [from *atom.*] One that holds the *atomical* philoſophy. *Locke.*

A'TOMY. *f.* An *atom.* *Shakeſpeare.*

To ATO'NE. *v. n.* [*to be at one.*]
1. To agree; to accord. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To ſtand as an equivalent for ſomething. *Locke.*

To ATO'NE. *v. a.* To expiate. *Pope.*

ATO'NEMENT. *ſ.* [from *atone.*]
1. Agreement; concord. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Expiation; expiatory equivalent. *Swift.*

ATOP. *ad.* [from *a* and *top*] On the top; at the top. *Milton.*

ATRABILA'RIAN. *a.* [from *atra bilis.*] Melancholy. *Arbuthnot.*

ATRABILA'RIOUS. *a.* Melancholick.

ATRABILA'RIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *atrabilarious.*] The ſtate of being melancholy.

ATRAME'NTAL. *a.* [from *atramentum*, ink, Lat.] Inky; black. *Brown.*

ATRAME'NTOUS. *a.* [from *atramentum*, ink, Lat.] Inky; black. *Brown.*

ATRO'CIOUS. *a.* [*atrox*, Lat.] Wicked in a high degree; enormous. *Ayliffe.*

ATRO'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *atrocious.*] In an atrocious manner.

ATRO'CIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *atrocious.*] The quality of being enormouſly criminal.

ATRO'CITY. *ſ.* [*atrocitas*, Lat.] Horrible wickedneſs.

A'TROPHY. *ſ.* [ἀτροφία.] Want of nouriſhment; a diſeaſe. *Milton.*

To ATTA'CH. *v. a.* [*attacher*, Fr.]
1. To arreſt; to take or apprehend. *Cowel.*
2. To ſeize. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To lay hold on. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To win; to gain over; to enamour. *Milton.*
5. To fix to one's intereſt. *Rogers.*

ATTA'CHMENT. *ſ.* [*attachement*, Fr.] Adherence; regard. *Addiſon.*

To ATTA'CK. *v. a.* [*attaquer*, Fr.]
1. To aſſault an enemy. *Philips.*
2. To impugn in any manner.

ATTA'CK. *ſ.* [from the verb.] An aſſault. *Pope.*

ATTA'CKER. *ſ.* [from *attack.*] The perſon that attacks.

To ATTAIN. *v. a.* [*atteindre*, Fr.]
1. To gain; to procure. *Tillotſon.*
2. To overtake. *Bacon.*
3. To come to. *Milton.*
4. To reach; to equal. *Bacon.*

To ATTAIN. *v. n.*
1. To come to a certain ſtate. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To arrive at.

ATTAIN. *ſ.* [from the verb.] The thing attained. *Glanville.*

ATTA'INABLE. *a.* [from *attain.*] That which may be attained; procurable. *Tillotſon.*

ATTA'INABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *attainable.*] The quality of being attainable. *Cheyne.*

ATTA'INDER. *ſ.* [from *to attaint.*]
1. The act of attainting in law. *Bacon.*
2. Taint. *Shakeſpeare.*

ATTA'INMENT. *ſ.* [from *attain.*]
1. That which is attained; acquiſition. *Grew.*
2. The act or power of attaining. *Hooker.*

To ATTA'INT. *v. a.* [*attenter*, Fr.]
1. To *attaint* is particularly uſed for ſuch as are found guilty of ſome crime or offence. A man is *attainted* two ways, by appearance, or by proceſs. *Spenſer.*
2. To taint; to corrupt. *Shakeſpeare.*

ATTA'INT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Any thing injurious, as illneſs, wearineſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Stain; ſpot; taint. *Shakeſpeare.*

ATTA'INTURE. *ſ.* [from *attaint.*] Reproach; imputation. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ATTA'MINATE. *v. a.* [*attamino*, Lat.] To corrupt.

To ATTE'MPER. *v. a.* [*attempero*, Lat.]
1. To mingle; to weaken by the mixture of ſomething elſe. *Bacon.*
2. To regulate; to ſoften. *Bacon.*
3. To mix in juſt proportions. *Spenſer.*
4. To fit to ſomething elſe. *Pope.*

To ATTE'MPERATE. *v. a.* [*attempero*, Lat.] To proportion to ſomething. *Hamm.*

To ATTE'MPT. *v. a.* [*attenter*, Fr.]
1. To attack; to venture upon. *Milton.*
2. To try; to endeavour. *Maccabees.*

ATTE'MPT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. An attack. *Bacon.*
2. An eſſay; an endeavour. *Dryden.*

ATTE'MPTABLE. *a.* [from *attempt.*] Liable to attempts or attacks. *Shakeſp.*

ATTE'MPTER. *ſ.* [from *attempt.*]
1. The perſon that attempts. *Milton.*
2. An endeavourer. *Glanville.*

To ATTE'ND. *v. a.* [*attendre*, Fr.]
1. To regard; to fix the mind upon. *Shak.*
2. To wait on. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To accompany as an enemy. *Clarendon.*
4. To be preſent with, upon a ſummons. *Clarendon.*
5. To be appendant to. *Arbuthnot.*
6. To wait on, as on a charge. *Spenſer.*
7. To be conſequent to. *Clarendon.*
8. To remain to; to await. *Locke.*
9. To wait for inſidiouſly. *Shakeſpeare.*
10. To be bent upon any object. *Dryden.*
11. To ſtay for. *Dryden.*

To ATTE'ND. *v. n.*
1. To yield attention. *Taylor.*

2. To

2. To ſtay; to delay. *Davies.*

ATTE'NDANCE. *ſ.* [*attendance*, Fr.]
1. The act of waiting on another. *Shak.*
2. Service. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. The perſons waiting; a train. *Milton.*
4. Attention; regard. *Timothy.*
5. Expectation. *Hooker.*

ATTE'NDANT. *a.* [*attendant*, Fr.] Accompanying as ſubordinate. *Milton.*

ATTE'NDANT. *ſ.*
1. One that attends. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. One that belongs to the train. *Dryden.*
3. One that waits as a ſuitor or agent. *Burnet.*
4. One that is preſent at any thing. *Swift.*
5. A concomitant; a conſequent. *Watts.*

ATTE'NDER. *ſ.* [from *attend.*] Companion; aſſociate. *Ben. Johnſon.*

ATTE'NT. *a.* [*attentus*, Latin.] Intent; attentive. *Chronicles, Taylor.*

ATTE'NTATES. *ſ.* [*attentata*, Lat.] Proceedings in a court after an inhibition is decreed. *Ayliffe.*

ATTE'NTION. *ſ.* [*attention*, Fr.] The act of attending or heeding. *Locke.*

ATTE'NTIVE. *a.* [from *attent.*] Heedful; regardful. *Hooker.*

ATTE'NTIVELY. *ad.* [from *attentive.*] Heedfully; carefully. *Bacon.*

ATTE'NTIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *attentive.*] Heedfulneſs; attention. *Shakeſpeare.*

ATTE'NUANT. *a.* [*attenuans*, Latin.] What has the power of making thin, or ſlender. *Newton.*

ATTE'NUATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Made thin, or ſlender. *Bacon.*

ATTENUA'TION. *ſ.* [from *attenuate.*] The act of making any thing thin or ſlender. *Bacon.*

A'TTER. *ſ.* [æzen, Saxon.] Corrupt. *Skinn.*

To ATTE'ST. *v. a.* [*atteſtor*, Lat.]
1. To bear witneſs of; to witneſs. *Addiſ.*
2. To call to witneſs. *Dryden.*

ATTE'ST. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Teſtimony; atteſtation. *Milton.*

ATTESTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *atteſt.*] Teſtimony; evidence. *Woodward.*

ATTI'GUOUS. *a.* [*attiguus*, Lat.] Hard by.

To ATTI'NGE. *v. a.* [*attingo*, Lat.] To touch lightly.

To ATTI'RE. *v. a.* [*attirer*, Fr.] To dreſs; to habit; to array. *Spenſer.*

ATTI'RE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Clothes; dreſs. *Davies.*
2. In hunting. The horns of a buck or ſtag.
3. In botany. The flower of a plant is divided into three parts, the empalement, the foliation, and the *attire.*

ATTI'RER. *ſ.* [from *attire.*] One that attires another; a dreſſer.

A'TTITUDE. *ſ.* [*attitude*, Fr.] The poſture or action in which a ſtatue or painted figure is placed. *Prior.*

ATTO'LLENT. *a.* [*attollens*, Lat.] That which raiſes or lifts up. *Derham.*

ATTO'RNEY. *ſ.* [*attornatus*, low Lat.]
1. Such a perſon as by conſent, commandment, or requeſt, takes heed, ſees, and takes upon him the charge of other men's buſineſs, in their abſence.
2. *Attorneys* in common law, are nearly the ſame with proctors in the civil law, and ſolicitors in courts of equity. *Shakeſp.*
3. It was anciently uſed for thoſe who did any buſineſs for another. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ATTO'RNEY. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To perform by proxy. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To employ as a proxy. *Shakeſpeare.*

ATTO'RNEYSHIP. *ſ.* [from *attorney.*] The office of an attorney. *Shakeſpeare.*

ATTO'URNMENT. *ſ.* [*attournement*, Fr.] An yielding of the tenant to a new lord. *Cowell.*

To ATTRA'CT. *v. a.* [*attrabo, attractum*, Latin.]
1. To draw to ſomething. *Brown.*
2. To allure; to invite. *Milton.*

ATTRA'CT. *ſ.* [from *to attract.*] Attraction; the power of drawing. *Hudibras.*

ATTRA'CTICAL. *a.* [from *attract.*] Having the power to draw. *Ray.*

ATTRA'CTION. *ſ.* [from *attract.*]
1. The power of drawing any thing. *Bacon, Newton.*
2. The power of alluring or enticing. *Shakeſpeare.*

ATTRA'CTIVE. *a.* [from *attract.*]
1. Having the power to draw any thing. *Blackmore.*
2. Inviting; alluring; enticing. *Milton.*

ATTRA'CTIVE. *ſ.* [from *attract.*] That which draws or incites. *South.*

ATTRA'CTIVELY. *ad.* [from *attractive.*] With the power of attracting.

ATTRA'CTIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *attractive.*] The quality of being attractive.

ATTRA'CTOR. *ſ.* [from *attract.*] The agent that attracts. *Brown.*

A'TTRAHENT. *ſ.* [*attrahens*, Lat.] That which draws. *Glanville.*

ATTRACTA'TION. *ſ.* [*attractatio*, Lat.] Frequent handling. *Dict.*

ATTRIBUTABLE. *a.* [*attribuo*, Latin.] That which may be aſcribed or attributed. *Hale.*

To ATTRI'BUTE. *v. a.* [*attribuo*, Lat.]
1. To aſcribe; to yield. *Tillotſon.*
2. To impute, as to a cauſe. *Newton.*

A'TTRIBUTE. *ſ.* [from *to attribute.*]
1. The thing attributed to another. *Raleigh.*
2. Quality; adherent. *Bacon.*

3. A thing belonging to another; an appendant. *Addiſon.*
4. Reputation; honour. *Shakeſpeare.*

ATTRIBU'TION. *ſ.* [from *to attribute.*] Commendation. *Shakeſpeare.*

ATTRI'TE. *a.* [*attritus*, Lat.] Ground; worn by rubbing. *Milton.*

ATTRI'TENESS. *ſ.* [from *attrite.*] The being much worn.

ATTRI'TION. *ſ.* [*attritio*, Lat.]
1. The act of wearing things by rubbing. *Woodward.*
2. Grief for ſin, ariſing only from the fear of puniſhment; the loweſt degree of repentance.

To ATTU'NE. *v. a.* [from *tune.*]
1. To make any thing muſical. *Milton.*
2. To tune one thing to another.

ATWEEN. *ad.* or *prep.* Betwixt; between. *Spenſer.*

ATWIXT. *prep.* In the middle of two things. *Spenſer.*

To AVA'IL. *v. a.* [from *valoir*, Fr.]
1. To profit; to turn to profit. *Dryden.*
2. To promote; to proſper; to aſſiſt. *Pope.*

AVA'IL *ſ.* [from *to avail.*] Profit; advantage; benefit. *Locke.*

AVA'ILABLE. *a.* [from *avail.*]
1. Profitable; advantageous. *Hooker.*
2. Powerful; having force. *Atterbury.*

AVA'ILABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *avail.*] Power of promoting the end for which it is uſed. *Hale.*

AVA'ILABLY. *ad.* [from *available.*] Powerfully; profitably.

AVA'ILMENT. *ſ.* [from *avail.*] Uſefulneſs; advantage.

To AVA'LE. *v. a.* [*avaler*, to let ſink.] To let fall; to depreſs. *Wotton.*

To AVA'LE. *v. n.* To ſink. *Spenſer.*

AVA'NT-GUARD. *ſ.* [*avantgarde*, Fr.] The van. *Hayward.*

A'VARICE. *ſ.* [*avarice*, Fr.] Covetouſneſs; inſatiable deſire. *Dryden.*

AVARI'CIOUS. *a.* [*avaricieux*, Fr.] Covetous. *Broome.*

AVARI'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *avaricious.*] Covetouſly.

AVARI'CIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *avaricious.*] The quality of being avaricious.

AVA'UNT. *interject.* [*avant*, Fr.] A word of abhorrence, by which any one is driven away. *Dunciad.*

A'UBURNE. *a.* [from *auburn*, Fr.] Brown; of a tan colour. *Philips.*

A'UCTION. *ſ.* [*auctio*, Lat.]
1. A manner of ſale in which one perſon bids after another.
2. The things ſold by auction. *Pope.*

To A'UCTION. *v. a.* [from *auction.*] To ſell by auction.

A'UCTIONARY. *a.* [from *auction.*] Belonging to an auction. *Dryden.*

A'UCTIONIER. *ſ.* [from *auction.*] The perſon that manages an auction.

A'UCTIVE. *a.* [from *auctus*, Lat.] Of an increaſing quality.

AUCUPA'TION. *ſ.* [*aucupatio*, Latin.] Fowling; bird-catching.

AUDA'CIOUS. *a.* [*audacicux*, Fr.] Bold; impudent. *Dryden.*

AUDA'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *audacious.*] Boldly; impudently. *Shakeſpeare.*

AUDA'CIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *audacious.*] Impudence.

AUDA'CITY. *ſ.* [from *audax*, Lat.] Spirit; boldneſs. *Tatler.*

A'UDIBLE. *a.* [*audibilis*, Lat.]
1. That which may be perceived by hearing. *Grew.*
2. Loud enough to be heard. *Bacon.*

A'UDIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *audible.*] Capableneſs of being heard.

A'UDIBLY. *ad.* [from *audible.*] In ſuch a manner as to be heard. *Milton.*

A'UDIENCE. *ſ.* [*audience*, Fr.]
1. The act of hearing. *Milton.*
2. The liberty of ſpeaking granted; a hearing. *Hooker.*
3. An auditory; perſons collected to hear. *Atterbury.*
4. The reception of any man who delivers a ſolemn meſſage. *Dryden.*

A'UDIENCE *Court.* A court belonging to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, of equal authority with the arches court.

A'UDIT. *ſ.* [from *audit*, he hears, Latin.] A final account. *Shakeſpeare.*

To A'UDIT. *v. a.* [from *audit.*] To take an account finally. *Arbuthnot.*

AUDI'TION. *ſ.* [*auditio*, Lat.] Hearing.

A'UDITOR. *ſ.* [*auditor*, Lat.]
1. A hearer. *Sidney.*
2. A perſon employed to take an account ultimately. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. A king's officer, who, yearly examining the accounts of all under-officers accountable, makes up a general book. *Cowel.*

AUDITORY. *a.* [*auditorius*, Lat.] That which has the power of hearing. *Newton.*

A'UDITORY. *ſ.* [*auditorium*, Lat.]
1. An audience; a collection of perſons aſſembled to hear. *Atterbury.*
2. A place where lectures are to be heard.

A'UDITRESS. *ſ.* [from *auditor.*] The woman that hears. *Milton.*

To AVE'L. *v. a.* [*avello*, Lat.] To pull away. *Brown.*

AVE MARY. *ſ.* A form of worſhip repeated by the Romaniſts in honour of the Virgin Mary. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'VENAGE. *ſ.* [of *avena*, oats, Lat.] A certain quantity of oats paid to a landlord.

To AVE'NGE. *v. a.* [*venger*, Fr.]
1. To revenge. *Iſaiah.*
2. To puniſh. *Dryden.*

AVE'NGE-

AVE'NGEANCE. *ſ.* [from *avenge.*] Puniſhment. *Philips.*

AVE'NGEMENT. *ſ.* [from *avenge.*] Vengeance; revenge. *Spenſper.*

AVE'NGER. *ſ.* [from *avenge.*]
1. Puniſher. *Par. Loſt.*
2. Revenger; taker of vengeance. *Dryden.*

A'VENS. *ſ.* Herb bennet.

AVE'NTURE. *ſ.* [*aventure*, Fr.] A miſchance, cauſing a man's death, without felony; *Cowel.*

A'VENUE. *ſ.* [*avenue*, Fr.]
1. A way by which any place may be entered. *Clarendon.*
2. An alley, or walk of trees before a houſe.

To AVE'R. *v. a.* [*averer*, Fr.] To declare poſitively. *Prior.*

A'VERAGE. *ſ.* [*averagium*, Lat.]
1. That duty or ſervice which the tenant is to pay to the king. *Chambers.*
2. A medium; a mean proportion.

AVE'RMENT. *ſ.* [from *aver.*] Eſtabliſhment of any thing by evidence. *Bacon.*

AVE'RNAT. *ſ.* A ſort of grape.

To AVERRU'NCATE. *v. a.* [*averruncо*, Lat.] To root up. *Hudibras.*

AVERSA'TION. *ſ.* [from *averſor*, Lat.] Hatred; abhorrence. *South.*

AVE'RSE. *a.* [*averſus*, Lat.]
1. Malign; not favourable. *Dryden.*
2. Not pleaſed with; unwilling to. *Prior.*

AVE'RSELY. *ad.* [from *averſe.*]
1. Unwillingly.
2. Backwardly. *Brown.*

AVE'RSENES. *ſ.* [from *averſe.*] Unwillingneſs; backwardneſs. *Atterbury.*

AVE'RSION. *ſ.* [*averſion*, Fr.]
1. Hatred; diſlike; deteſtation. *Milton.*
2. The cauſe of averſion. *Pope.*

To AVE'RT. *v. a.* [*averto*, Lat.]
1. To turn aſide; to turn off. *Shakeſpeare, Dryden.*
2. To put by. *Sprat.*

AUF. [of *alf*, Dutch.] A fool, or ſilly fellow. See OAF.

A'UGER. *ſ.* [*egger*, Dutch.] A carpenter's tool to bore holes with. *Moxon.*

AUGHT. *pronoun.* [auht, aht, Saxon.] Any thing. *Addiſon.*

To AUGME'NT. *v. a.* [*augmenter*, Fr.] To encreaſe; to make bigger, or more. *Fairfax.*

To AUGME'NT. *v. n.* To encreaſe; to grow bigger. *Dryden.*

A'UGMENT. *ſ.* [*augmentum*, Lat.]
1. Encreaſe. *Walton.*
2. State of encreaſe. *Wiſem.*

AUGMENTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *augment.*]
1. The act of encreaſing or making bigger. *Addiſon.*
2. The ſtate of being made bigger. *Bentley.*
3. The thing added, by which another is made bigger. *Hooker.*

A'UGUR. *ſ.* [*augur*, Lat.] One who pretends to predict by the flight of birds. *Prior.*

To A'UGUR. *v. n.* [from *augur.*] To gueſs; to conjecture by ſigns. *Dryden.*

To A'UGURATE. *v. n.* [*auguror*, Lat.] To judge by augury.

AUGURA'TION. *ſ.* [from *augur.*] The practice of augury. *Brown.*

A'UGURER. *ſ.* [from *augur.*] The ſame with *augur.* *Shakeſpeare.*

A'UGURIAL. *a.* [from *augury.*] Relating to augury. *Brown.*

A'UGURY. *ſ.* [*augurium*, Lat.]
1. The act of prognoſticating by omens. *Swift.*
2. The rules obſerved by augurs. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. An omen or prediction. *Dryden.*

AUGU'ST. *a.* [*auguſtus*, Lat.] Great; grand; royal; magnificent. *Dryden.*

A'UGUST. *ſ.* [*auguſtus*, Lat.] The name of the eight month from January inclufive. *Peacham.*

AUGU'STNESS. *ſ.* [from *auguſt.*] Elevation of look; dignity.

A'VIARY. *ſ.* [from *avis*, Lat.] A place incloſed to keep birds in. *Evelyn.*

AVI'DITY. *ſ.* [*avedité*, Fr.] Greedineſs; eagerneſs.

AVI'TOUS. *a.* [*avitus*, Lat.] Left by a man's anceſtors.

To AVI'ZE. *v. a.* [*aviſer*, Fr.]
1. To counſel. *Spenſer.*
2. To bethink himſelf. *Spenſer.*
3. To conſider. *Spenſer.*

AULD. *a.* [ol̃, Sax.] Old. *Shakeſpeare.*

AULE'TICK. [*auleticus*, Lat.] Belonging to pipes.

A'ULICK. *a.* [*aulicus*, Lat.] Belonging to the court.

AULN. *ſ.* [*aulne*, Fr.] A French meaſure of length; an ell.

To AUMA'IL. *v. a.* [from *maille*, Fr.] To variegate. *Fairy Queen.*

AUNT. *ſ.* [*tante*, Fr.] A father or mother's ſiſter. *Pope.*

AVOCADO. ſ. A plant.

To A'VOCATE. *v. a.* [*avoco*, Lat.] To call away. *Boyle.*

AVOCA'TION. *ſ.* [from *avocate.*]
1. The act of calling aſide. *Dryden.*
2. The buſineſs that calls. *Hale.*

To AVO'ID. *v. a.* [*vuider*, Fr.]
1. To ſhun; to eſcape. *Tillotſon.*
2. To endeavour to ſhun. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To evacuate; to quit. *Bacon.*
4. To oppoſe; to hinder effect. *Bacon.*

To AVOID. *v. n.*
1. To retire. 1 *Sam.*
2. To become void or vacant. *Ayliffe.*

AVOIDABLE. *a.* [from *avoid.*] That which may be avoided, or escaped. *Locke.*

AVOIDANCE. *f.* [from *avoid.*]
1. The act of avoiding. *Watts.*
2. The course by which any thing is carried off. *Bacon.*

AVOIDER. *f.* [from *avoid.*]
1. The person that shuns any thing.
2. The person that carries any thing away.
3. The vessel in which things are carried away.

AVOIDLESS. *a.* [from *avoid.*] Inevitable. *Dennis.*

AVOIRDUPOIS. [*avoir du poids*, Fr.] A kind of weight, of which a pound contains sixteen ounces, and is in proportion to a pound Troy, as seventeen to fourteen. *Arbuthnot.*

AVOLATION. *f.* [from *avolo*, Lat.] The flying away. *Brown.*

To AVOUCH. *v. a.* [*avouer*, Fr.]
1. To affirm; to maintain. *Hooker.*
2. To produce in favour of another. *Spenser.*
3. To vindicate; to justify. *Shakespeare.*

AVOUCH. *f.* [from the verb.] Declaration; evidence. *Shakespeare.*

AVOUCHABLE. *a.* [from *avouch.*] That may be avouched.

AVOUCHER. *f.* [from *avouch.*] He that avouches.

To AVOW. *v. a.* [*avouer*, Fr.] To justify; not to dissemble. *Swift.*

AVOWABLE. *a.* [from *avow.*] That which may be openly declared.

AVOWAL. *f.* [from *avow.*] Justificatory declaration.

AVOWEDLY. *ad.* [from *avow.*] In an avowed manner. *Clarendon.*

AVOWEE. *f.* [*avoué*, Fr. He to whom the right of advowson of any church belongs.

AVOWER. *f.* [from *avow.*] He that avows or justifies. *Dryden.*

AVOWRY. *f.* [from *avow.*] Where one takes a distress, the taker shall justify, for what cause he took it; which is called his *avowry.*

AVOWSAL. *f.* [from *avow.*] A confession.

AVOWTRY. *f.* [See ADVOWTRY.] Adultery.

AURATE. *f.* A sort of pear.

AURELIA. *f.* [Lat.] A term used for the first apparent change of the eruca, or maggot of any species of insects. *Ray.*

AURICLE. *f.* [*auricula*, Lat.]
1. The external ear.
2. Two appendages of the heart; being two muscular caps, covering the two ventricles thereof. *Ray.*

AURICULA. *f.* Bears ear; a flower.

AURICULAR. *f.* [from *auricula*, Lat.]
1. Within the sense or reach of hearing. *Shakespeare.*
2. Secret; told in the ear.

AURICULARLY. *ad.* In a secret manner. *Decay of Piety.*

AURIFEROUS. *a.* [*aurifer*, Lat.] That which produces gold. *Thomson.*

AURIGATION. *f.* [*auriga*, Lat.] The act of driving carriages.

AURORA. f. [Lat.]
1. A species of crowfoot.
2. The goddess that opens the gates of day; poetically, the morning.

AURUM fulminans. [Latin.] A preparation made by dissolving gold in aqua regia, and precipitating it with salt of tartar; whence it becomes capable, of giving a report like that of a pistol. *Garth.*

AUSCULTATION. *f.* [from *auscultа*, Lat.] A hearkening or listening to.

AUSPICE. *f.* [*auspicium*, Lat.]
1. The omens of any future undertaking drawn from birds.
2. Protection; favour shewn. *B. Johnson.*
3. Influence; good derived to others from the piety of their patron. *Dryden.*

AUSPICIAL. *a.* [from *auspice.*] Relating to prognosticks.

AUSPICIOUS. *a.* [from *auspice.*]
1. With omens of success.
2. Prosperous; fortunate. *Dryden.*
3. Favourable; kind; propitious. *Shakespeare.*
4. Lucky; happy; applied to things. *Roscommon.*

AUSPICIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *auspicious.*] Happily; prosperously.

AUSPICIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *auspicious.*] Prosperity; happiness.

AUSTERE. *a.* [*austerus*, Lat.]
1. Severe; harsh; rigid. *Rogers.*
2. Sower of taste; harsh. *Blackmore.*

AUSTERELY. *ad.* [from *austere.*] Severely; rigidly. *Paradise Lost.*

AUSTERENESS. *f.* [from *austere.*]
1. Severity; strictness; rigour. *Shakesp.*
2. Roughness in taste.

AUSTERITY. *f.* [from *austere.*]
1. Severity; mortified life; strictness. *Ben Johnson.*
2. Cruelty; harsh discipline. *Roscommon.*

AUSTRAL. *a.* [*australis.*] Southern.

To AUSTRALIZE. *v. n.* [from *auster.*] To tend towards the south. *Brown.*

AUSTRINE. *a.* [from *austrinus*, Lat.] Southern.

AUTHENTICAL. *a.* Authentick. *Hale.*

AUTHENTICALLY. *a.* [from *authentical.*] With circumstances requisite to procure authority. *South.*

AUTHENTI'CALNESS. *f.* [from *authentical.*] The quality of being authentick; genuineneſs. *Addiſon.*

ANTHENTI'CITY. *f.* [from *authentick.*] Authority; genuineneſs.

AUTHE'NTICK. *a.* [*authenticus*, Lat.] That which has every thing requiſite to give it authority. *Cowley.*

AUTHE'NTICKLY. *ad.* [from *authentick.*] After an authentick manner.

AUTHE'NTICKNESS. *f.* [from *authentick.*] Authenticity.

A'UTHOR. *f.* [*auctor*, Lat.]
1. The firſt beginner or mover of any thing. *Hooker.*
2. The efficient; he that effects or produces any thing. *Dryden.*
3. The firſt writer of any thing. *Dryden.*
4. A writer in general. *Shakeſpeare.*

AUTHO'RITATIVE. *a.* [from *authority.*]
1. Having due authority.
2. Having an air of authority. *Swift.*

AUTHO'RITATIVELY. *ad.* [from *authoritative.*]
1. In an authoritative manner; with a ſhew of authority.
2. With due authority. *Hale.*

AUTHO'RITATIVENESS. *f.* [from *authoritative.*] Authoritative appearance.

AUTHO'RITY. *f.* [*auctoritas*, Lat.]
1. Legal power. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Influence; credit. *Locke.*
3. Power; rule. 1 *Tim.*
4. Support; countenance. *Ben. Johnſon.*
5. Teſtimony. *Sidney.*
6. Credibility. *Hooker.*

AUTHORIZA'TION. *f.* [from *authorize.*] Eſtabliſhment by authority. *Hale.*

To AU'THORIZE. *v. a.* [*autoriſer*, Fr.]
1. To give authority to any perſon. *Dryd.*
2. To make any thing legal. *Dryden.*
3. To eſtabliſh any thing by authority. *Hooker.*
4. To juſtify; to prove a thing to be right. *Locke.*
5. To give credit to any perſon or thing. *South.*

AUTO'CRASY. [*αὐτοκρᾶλεία.*] Independent power.

AUTOGRA'PH. *f.* [*αὐτογραφὸν.*] A particular perſon's own writing; the original.

AUTOGRA'PHICAL. *a.* [from *autography.*] Of one's own writing.

AUTOMA'TICAL. *a.* [from *automaton.*] Having the power of moving itſelf.

AUTO'MATON. *f.* [*αὐτόματον.*] A machine that hath the power of motion within itſelf. *Wilkins.*

AUTO'MATOUS. *a.* [from *automaton.*] Having in itſelf the power of motion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

AUTO'NOMY. *f.* [*αὐτονομία.*] The living according to one's mind and preſcription.

A'UTOPSY. *f.* [*αὐτοψία.*] Ocular demonſtration. *Ray.*

AUTO'PTICAL. *a.* [from *autopſy.*] Perceived by one's own eyes. *Brown.*

AUTO'PTICALLY. *a.* [from *autoptical.*] By means of one's own eyes. *Brown.*

A'UTUMN. *f.* [*autumnus*, Lat.] The ſeaſon of the year between ſummer and winter. *Philips.*

AUTU'MNAL. *a.* [from *autumn.*] Belonging to autumn. *Donne.*

AVU'LSION. *f.* [*avulſio*, Lat. The act of pulling one thing from another. *Philips.*

AUXE'SIS. *f.* [Latin.] Exornation, amplification.

AUXI'LIAR. } *f.* [from *auxilium*, Lat.]
AUXI'LIARY. } Helper; aſſiſtant. *South.*

AUXI'LIAR. } *a.* [from *auxilium*, Lat.]
AUXI'LIARY. } Aſſiſtant; helping. *Milton, Dryden.*

AUXILIARY *Verb.* A verb that helps to conjugate other verbs. *Watts.*

AUXILIA'TION. *f.* [from *auxiliatus*, Lat.] Help; aid.

To AWAIT. *v. a.* [from *a* and *wait.*]
1. To expect; to wait for. *Fairfax.*
2. To attend; to be in ſtore for. *Rogers.*

AWAI'T. *f.* [from the verb.] Ambuſh. *Spenſer.*

To AWA'KE. *v. a.* [peccian, Sax.]
1. To rouſe out of ſleep. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To raiſe from any ſtate reſembling ſleep. *Dryden.*
3. To put into new action. *Pope.*

To AWAKE. *v. n.* To break from ſleep; to ceaſe to ſleep. *Shakeſpeare.*

AWA'KE. *a.* [from the verb.] Without ſleep; not ſleeping. *Dryden.*

To AWA'KEN. See AWAKE.

To AWA'RD. *v. a.* [peapðiȝ, Sax.]
1. To adjudge; to give any thing by a judicial ſentence. *Collier.*
2. To judge; to determine. *Pope.*

AWA'RD. *f.* [from the verb.] Judgment; ſentence; determination. *Addiſon.*

AWA'RE. *ad.* [ȝepapian, Sax.] Vigilant; attentive. *Atterbury.*

To AWA'RE. *v. n.* To beware; to be cautious. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

AWAY'. *ad.* apeȝ, Saxon.]
1. Abſent. *Ben. Johnſon.*
2. From any place or perſon. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Let us go. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Begone. *Smith.*
5. Out of one's own hand. *Tillotſon.*

AWE. *f.* [ege, Saxon.] Reverential fear; reverence. *South.*

To AWE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtrike with reverence, or fear. *Bacon.*

A'WEBAND. *f.* A check.

A'WFUL. *a.* [from *awe* and *full.*]
1. That

1. That which ſtrikes with awe, or fills with reverence. *Milton.*
2. Worſhipful; inveſted with dignity. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Struck with awe; timorous. *Watts.*

A'WFULLY. *ad.* [from *awful.*] In a reverential manner. *South.*

A'WFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *awful.*]
1. The quality of ſtriking with awe; ſolemnity. *Addiſon.*
2. The ſtate of being ſtruck with awe. *Taylor.*

To AWHA'PE. *v. a.* To ſtrike; to confound. *Hubberd's Tale.*

AWHI'LE. Some time. *Milton.*

AWK. *a.* [*awkward.*] Odd. *L'Eſtrange.*

A'WKWARD. *a.* [æpapꝺ, Saxon.]
1. Inelegant; unpolite; untaught. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Unready; unhandy; clumſy. *Dryden.*
3. Perverſe; untoward. *Hudibras.*

A'WKWARDLY. *ad.* [from *awkward.*] Clumſily; unreadily; inelegantly. *Sidney, Prior, Watts.*

A'WKWARDNESS. *ſ.* [from *awkward.*] Inelegance; want of gentility. *Watts.*

AWL. *ſ.* [æle, ale, Sax.] A pointed inſtrument to bore holes. *Mortimer.*

A'WLESS. *a.* [from *awe*, and the negative *leſs.*]
1. Without reverence. *Dryden.*
2. Without the power of cauſing reverence. *Shakeſpeare.*

AWME. A Dutch meaſure anſwering to what in England is called a tierce, or one ſeventh of an Engliſh ton. *Arbuthnot.*

A'WNING. *ſ.* A cover ſpread over a boat or veſſel, to keep off the weather. *Robinſon Cruſo.*

AWO'KE. The preterite from *awake.*

A'WORK. *ad.* [from *a* and *work.*] On work; into a ſtate of labour. *Hammond.*

A'WORKING. *a.* [from *awork.*] In the ſtate of working. *Hubberd's Tale.*

AWRY'. *ad.* [from *a* and *wry.*]
1. Not in a ſtrait direction; obliquely. *Milton.*
2. Aſquint; with oblique viſion. *Denham.*
3. Not level; unevenly. *Brerewood.*
4. Not equally between two points. *Pope.*
5. Not in a right ſtate; perverſely. *Sidney.*

AXE. *ſ.* [eax, Sax.] An inſtrument conſiſting of a metal head, with a ſharp edge. *Dryden.*

AXI'LLAR. } *a.* [from *axilla*, Lat.] Be-
A'XILLARY. } longing to the armpit. *Brown.*

A'XIOM. *ſ.* [*axioma*, Lat.] A propoſition evident at firſt ſight. *Hooker.*

A'XIS. *ſ.* [*axis*, Lat. The line real or imaginary that paſſes through any thing, on which it which it may revolve. *Bentley.*

A'XLE. } *ſ.* [*axis*, Lat.] The pin
AXLE-TREE. } which paſſes through the midſt of the wheel, on which the circumvolutions of the wheel are performed. *Shakeſpeare, Milton.*

AY. *ad.* [perhaps from *aio*, Lat.] Yes. *Shakeſpeare.*

AYE. *ad.* [æpa, Saxon.] Always; to eternity; for ever. *Philips.*

A'YGREEN. *ſ.* The ſame with *houſeleek.*

A'YRY. *ſ.* [See AIRY.]

A'ZIMUTH. *ſ.* [Arab.]
1. The *azimuth* of the ſun, or of a ſtar, is an arch between the meridian of the place and any given vertical line.
2. *Magnetical azimuth*, is an arch of the horizon contained between the ſun's *azimuth* circle and the magnetical meridian.
3. *Azimuth Compaſs*, is an inſtrument uſed at ſea for finding the ſun's magnetical *azimuth.*

AZU'RE. *a.* [*azur*, Fr.] Blue; faint blue. *Newton.*

B.

B, Is pronounced by preſſing the whole length of the lips together, and forcing them open with a ſtrong breath.

BAA. *ſ.* [See the verb.] The cry of a ſheep.

To BAA. *v. n.* [*balo*, Lat.] To cry like a ſheep. *Sidney.*

To BA'BBLE. *v. n.* [*babbelen*, Germ.]
1. To prattle like a child. *Prior.*
2. To talk idly. *Arbuthnot, Prior.*
3. To tell ſecrets. *L'Eſtrange.*
4. To talk much. *Prior.*

BA'BBLE. *ſ.* [*babil*, Fr.] Idle talk; ſenſeleſs prattle. *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'BBLEMENT. *ſ.* [from *babble.*] Senſeleſs prate. *Milton.*

BA'BBLER. *ſ.* [from *babble.*]
1. An idle talker. *Rogers.*
2. A teller of ſecrets. *Fairy Queen.*

BABE. *ſ.* [*baban*, Welch.] An infant. *Dryden.*

BA'BERY. *ſ.* [from *babe.*] Finery to pleaſe a babe or child. *Sidney.*

BABISH. *a.* [from *babe.*] Childiſh. *Aſcham.*

BA'BOON. [*babouin*, Fr.] A monkey of the largeſt kind. *Addiſon.*

BA'BY. *ſ.* [See BABE.]
1. A child; an infant. *Locke.*
2. A ſmall image in imitation of a child, which girls play with. *Stillingfleet.*

BA'CCATED. *a.* [*baccatus*, Lat.] Beſet with pearls. Having many berries.

BACCHANA'LIAN. *ſ.* [from *baccanalia*, Lat.] A drunkard.

BA'CCHANALS. *ſ.* [*bacchanalia*, Lat.] The drunken feaſts of Bacchus. *Pope.*

BA'CCHUS BOLE. *ſ.* A flower not tall, but very full and broad-leaved.

BACCI'FEROUS. *a.* Berry-bearing. *Ray.*

BA'CHELOR. *ſ.* [*baccalaureus.*]
1. A man unmarried. *Dryden.*
2. A man who takes his firſt degrees. *Aſcham.*
3. A knight of the loweſt order.

BA'CHELORS *Button.* Campion; an herb.

BA'CHELORSHIP. *ſ.* [from *bachelor.*] The condition of a bachelor. *Shakeſpeare.*

BACK. *ſ.* [bac, bæc, Sax.]
1. The hinder part of the body. *Bacon.*
2. The outer part of the hand when it is ſhut. *Donne.*
3. Part of the body; which requires cloaths. *Locke.*
4. The rear. *Clarendon.*
5. The place behind. *Dryden.*
6. The part of any thing out of ſight. *Bacon.*
7. The thick part of any tool. *Arbuthnot.*

BACK. *ad.* [from the noun.]
1. To the place whence one came. *Raleigh.*
2. Backward from the preſent ſtation. *Addiſon.*
3. Behind; not coming forward. *Blackmore.*
4. Toward things paſt. *Burnet.*
5. Again; in return. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Again; a ſecond time. *Dryden.*

To BACK. *v. a.*
1. To mount a horſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To break a horſe. *Roſcommon.*
3. To place upon the back. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To maintain; to ſtrengthen. *South.*
5. To juſtify; to ſupport. *Boyle.*
6. To ſecond. *Dryden.*

To BA'CKBITE. *v. a.* [from *back* and *bite.*] To cenſure or reproach the abſent. *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'CKBITER. *ſ.* [from *backbite.*] A privy calumniator; cenſurer of the abſent. *South.*

BACCA'RRY. Having on the back. *Cowel.*

BACKDO'OR. *ſ.* [from *back* and door.] The door behind the houſe. *Atterbury.*

BA'CKED. *a.* [from *back.*] Having a back. *Dryden.*

BA'CKFRIEND. *ſ.* [from *back* and *friend.*] An enemy in ſecret. *South.*

BACKGA'MMON. *ſ.* [from *bach gammon*, Welch, a little battle.] A play or game with dice and tables. *Swift.*

BA'CKHOUSE. *ſ.* [from *back* and *houſe.*] The buildings behind the chief part of the houſe. *Carew.*

BA'CKPIECE. *ſ.* [from *back* and *piece.*] The piece of armour which covers the back. *Camden.*

BA'CKROOM. A room behind. *Moxon.*

BA'CKSIDE. *ſ.* [from *back* and *ſide.*]
1. The hinder part of any thing. *Newton.*
2. The hind part of an animal. *Addiſon.*
3. The yard or ground behind a houſe. *Mortimer.*

To BACKSLI'DE. *v. n.* [from *back* and *ſlide.*] To fall off. *Jeremiah.*

BACKSLI'DER. *ſ.* [from *backſlide.*] An apoſtate. *Prov.*

BA'CKSTAFF. *ſ.* [from *back* and *ſtaff*; becauſe, in taking an obſervation, the obſerver's back is turned towards the ſun.] An inſtrument uſeful in taking the ſun's altitude at ſea.

BA'CKSTAIRS. *f.* The private ſtairs in the houſe. *Bacon.*

BA'CKSTAYS. *f.* [from *back* and *ſtay.*] Ropes which keep the maſts from pitching forward.

BA'CKSWORD. *f.* [from *back* and *ſword.*] A ſword with one ſharp edge.

BA'CKWARD. } *a.* [*back* and peapb, Sax.]
BA'CKWARDS. }
1. With the back forwards. *Gen.* ix.
2. Towards the back. *Bacon.*
3. On the back. *Dryden.*
4. From the preſent ſtation to the place behind. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Regreſſively. *Newton.*
6. Towards ſomething paſt. *South.*
7. Out of the progreſſive ſtate. *Davies.*
8. From a better to a worſe ſtate. *Dryden.*
9. Paſt; in time paſt. *Locke.*
10. Perverſely. *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'CKWARD. *a.*
1. Unwilling; averſe. *Atterbury.*
2. Heſitating. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Sluggiſh; dilatory. *Watts.*
4. Dull; not quick or apprehenſive. *South.*

BA'CKWARD. The things paſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'CKWARDLY. *ad.* [from *backward.*]
1. Unwillingly; averſely. *Sidney.*
2. Perverſely. *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'CKWARDNESS. *f.* [from *backward.*] Dulneſs; ſluggiſhneſs. *Atterbury.*

BA'CON. *f.* The fleſh of a hog ſalted and dried. *Dryden.*

BAD. [*quaad*, Dutch.]
1. Ill; not good. *Pope.*
2. Vitious; corrupt. *Prior.*
3. Unfortunate; unhappy. *Dryden.*
4. Hurtful; unwholeſome. *Addiſon.*
5. Sick.

BAD. }
BADE. } The preterite of *bid.*

BADGE. *f.*
1. A mark or cognizance worn. *Atterbury.*
2. A token by which one is known. *Fairfax.*
3. The mark of any thing. *Dryden.*

To BADGE. *v. a.* To mark. *Shakeſpeare.*

BADGER. *f.* A brock. *Brown.*

BA'DGER. *f.* One that buys corn and victuals in one place, and carries it into another. *Cowel.*

BA'DLY. *ad.* Not well.

BA'DNESS. *f.* Want of good qualities. *Addiſon.*

To BA'FFLE. *v. a.* [*beffler*, Fr.]
1. To elude. *South.*
2. To confound. *Dryden.*
3. To cruſh. *Addiſon.*

BA'FFLE. *f.* [from the verb.] A defeat. *South.*

BA'FFLER. *f.* [from *baffle.*] He that puts to confuſion. *Government of the Tongue.*

BAG. *f.* belge, Sax.]
1. A ſack, or pouch. *South.*
2. That part of animals in which ſome particular juices are contained, as the poiſon of vipers. *Dryden.*
3. An ornamental purſe of ſilk tied to men's hair. *Addiſon.*
4. A term uſed to ſignify quantities; as a *bag* of *pepper.*

To BAG. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To put into a bag. *Dryden.*
2. To load with a bag. *Dryden.*

To BAG. *v. n.* To ſwell like a full bag. *Dryden.*

BA'GATELLE. *f.* [*bagatelle*, Fr.] A trifle. *Prior.*

BA'GGAGE. *f.* [*baggage*, Fr.]
1. The furniture of an army. *Bacon.*
2. A worthleſs woman. *Sidney.*

BA'GNIO. *f.* [*bagno*, Ital.] A houſe for bathing, and ſweating. *Arbuthnot.*

BA'GPIPE. *f.* [*bag* and *pipe.*] A muſical inſtrument, conſiſting of a leathern bag, and pipes. *Addiſon.*

BAGPIPER. *f.* [from *bagpipe.*] One that plays on a bagpipe. *Shakeſpeare.*

BAIL. *f.* *Bail* is the freeing or ſetting at liberty one arreſted or impriſoned upon action either civil or criminal, under ſecurity taken for his appearance.

To BAIL. *v. a.* from the noun.]
1. To give bail for another.
2. To admit to bail. *Clarendon.*

BA'ILABLE. *a.* [from *bail.*] That may be ſet at liberty by bail.

BA'ILIFF. *f.* [*baillie*, Fr.]
1. A ſubordinate officer. *Addiſon.*
2. An officer whoſe buſineſs it is to execute arreſts. *Bacon.*
3. An under-ſteward of a manor.

BA'ILIWICK. *f.* [*baillie*, and pic, Sax.] The place of the juriſdiction of a bailiff. *Hale.*

To BAIT. *v. a.* batan, Sax.]
1. To put meat to tempt animals. *Ray.*
2. To give meat to one's ſelf, or horſes, on the road. *Fairy Queen.*

To BAIT. *v. a.* [from *battre*, Fr.] To ſet dogs upon. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BAIT. *v. n.*
1. To ſtop at any place for refreſhment; *Par. Loſt.*
2. To clap the wings. *Shakeſpeare.*

BAIT. *f.*
1. Meat ſet to allure animals to a ſnare. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A temptation; an enticement. *Addiſon.*
3. A refreſhment on a journey.

BAIZE. *f.* A kind of coarſe open cloth.

To BAKE. *v. a.* [bæcan, Sax.]
1. To heat any thing in a cloſe place. *Iſaiah.*
2. To harden in the fire. *Bacon.*
3. To harden with heat. *Dryden.*

To BAKE. *v. n.*
1. To do the work of baking. *Shakeſp.*
2. To be baked. *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'KEHOUSE. *f.* A place for baking bread.

BAKER. *f.* [from *to bake.*] He whoſe trade is to bake. *Southern.*

BA'LANCE. *f.* [*balance*, Fr.]
1. A pair of ſcales.
2. The act of comparing two things. *Atterbury.*
3. The overplus of weight. *Bacon.*
4. That which is wanting to make two parts of an account even.
5. Equipoiſe. *Pope.*
6. The beating part of a watch. *Locke.*
7. In aſtronomy. One of the ſigns, *Libra.*

To BA'LANCE. *v. a.* [*balancer*, Fr.]
1. To weigh in a balance. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. To counterpoiſe. *Newton.*
3. To regulate an account. *Locke.*
4. To pay that which is wanting. *Prior.*

To BA'LANCE. *v. n.* To heſitate; to fluctuate. *Locke.*

BA'LANCER. *f.* [from *balance.*] The perſon that weighs.

BA'LASS. *Ruby. f.* [*balas*, Fr.] A kind of ruby.

BALCO'NY. *f.* [*balcon*, Fr.] A frame of wood, or ſtone, before the window of a room. *Herbert.*

BALD. *a.* [*bal*, Welch.]
1. Without hair. *Addiſon.*
2. Without natural covering. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Unadorned; inelegant. *Dryden.*
5. Stripped; without dignity. *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'LDERDASH. *f.* Rude mixture.

To BA'LDERDASH. *v. a.* To adulterate liquor.

BA'LDLY. *ad.* [from *bald.*] Nakedly; meanly; inelegantly.

BA'LDMONY. *f.* Gentian; a plant.

BA'LDNESS. *f.* [from *bald.*]
1. The want of hair.
2. The loſs of hair. *Swift.*
3. Meanneſs of writing.

BA'LDRICK. *f.*
1. A girdle. *Pope.*
2. The zodiack. *Spenſer.*

BALE. *f.* [*balle*, Fr.] A bundle of goods. *Woodward.*

BALE. *f.* [bæl, Sax.] Miſery. *F. Queen.*

To BALE. *v. n.* To make up into a bale.

BA'LEFUL. *a.* [from *bale.*]
1. Sorrowful; ſad. *Par. Loſt.*
2. Full of miſchief. *Fairy Queen, Dryden.*

BALEFULLY. *ad.* [from *baleful.*] Sorrowfully; miſchievouſly.

BALK. *f.* [*balk*, Dut.] A great beam.

BALK. *f.* A bridge of land left unploughed.

To BALK. *v. a.* [See the noun.]
1. To diſappoint; to fruſtrate. *Prior.*
2. To miſs any thing. *Drayton.*
3. To omit. *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'LKERS. *f.* Men who give a ſign which way the ſhole of herrings is. *Carew.*

BALL. *f.* [*bol*, Dan.]
1. Any thing made in a round form. *Howel.*
2. A round thing to play with. *Sidney.*
3. A globe. *Granville.*
4. A globe borne as an enſign of ſovereignty. *Bacon.*
5. Any part of the body that approaches to roundneſs. *Peacham.*

BALL. *f.* [*bal*, Fr.] An entertainment of dancing. *Swift.*

BA'LLAD. *f.* [*balade*, Fr.] A ſong. *Watts.*

To BA'LLAD. *v. n.* To make or ſing ballads. *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'LLAD-SINGER. *f.* One whoſe employment it is to ſing ballads in the ſtreets. *Gay.*

BA'LLAST. *f.* [*balloſte*. Dutch.] Something put at the bottom of the ſhip to keep it ſteady. *Wilkins.*

To BA'LLAST. *v. a.*
1. To put weight at the bottom of a ſhip. *Wilkins.*
2. To keep any thing ſteady. *Donne.*

BALLE'TTE. *f.* [*ballette*, Fr.] A dance.

BA'LLIARDS. *f.* Billiards. *Spenſer.*

BALLO'N. } *f.* [*ballon*, Fr.
BALLO'ON. }
1. A large round ſhort-necked veſſel uſed in chymiſtry.
2. A ball placed on a pillar.
3. A ball of paſteboard, ſtuffed with combuſtible matter, which, mounts in the air, and then burſts.

BALLOT. *f.* [*ballotte*, Fr.]
1. A little ball or ticket uſed in giving votes.
2. The act of voting by ballot.

To BA'LLOT. *v. n.* [*balloter*, Fr.] To chooſe by ballot. *Wotton, Swift.*

BALLOTA'TION. *f.* [from *ballot.*] The act of voting by ballot. *Wotton.*

BALM. *f.* [*baume*, Fr.]
1. The ſap or juice of a ſhrub, remarkably odoriferous. *Dryden.*
2. Any valuable or fragrant ointment. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Any thing that ſooths or mitigates pain. *Shakeſpeare.*

BALM. }
BALM *Mint.* } *f.* The name of a plant. *Miller.*

BALM *of Gilead.*
1. The juice drawn from the balſam tree.
2. A plant remarkable for the ſtrong balſamick ſcent.

To BALM. *v. a.* [from *balm.*]
1. To anoint with balm. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To ſooth; to mitigate. *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'LMY. *a.* [from *balm.*]
1. Having the qualities of balm. *Milton.*
2. Producing balm.
3. Soothing; ſoft. *Dryden.*
4. Fragrant; odoriferous. *Dryden.*
5. Mitigating; aſſuaſive. *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'LNEARY. *ſ.* [*balnearium*, Latin.] A bathing-room. *Brown.*

BALNEA'TION. *ſ.* [from *balneum*, Lat.] The act of bathing. *Brown.*

BA'LNEATORY. *a.* [*balneatorius*, Latin.] Belonging to a bath.

BA'LSAM. *ſ.* [*balſamum*, Lat.] Ointment; unguent. *Denham.*

BA'LSAM *Apple.* An Indian plant.

BALSA'MICAL. } *a.* Unctuous; mitigat-
BALSA'MICK. } ing. *Hale.*

BA'LUSTRADE. *ſ.* Rows of little turned pillars, called baluſters.

BAMBOO. *ſ.* An indian plant of the reed kind.

To BAMBO'OZLE. *v. a.* To deceive; to impoſe upon. *Arbuthnot.*

BAMBO'OZLER. *ſ.* A cheat. *Arbuthnot.*

BAN. *ſ.* [*ban*, Teutonick.]
1. Publick notice given of any thing. *Cowel.*
2. A curſe; excommunication. *Raleigh.*
3. Interdiction. *Milton.*
4. *Ban of the empire*; a publick cenſure by which the privileges of any German prince are ſuſpended. *Howel.*

To BAN. *v. a.* [*bannen*, Dutch.] To curſe; to execrate. *Knolles.*

BANA'NA *Tree.* Plantain.

BAND. *ſ.* [*bende*, Dutch.]
1. A tye; a bandage. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A chain by which any animal is kept in reſtraint. *Dryden.*
3. Any union or connexion. *Shakeſp.*
4. Any thing bound round another. *Bacon.*
5. A company of perſons joined together. *Tatler.*
6. In architecture. Any flat low moulding, faſcia, face, or plinth.

To BAND. *v. a.* [from *band.*]
1. To unite together into one body or troop. *Milton.*
2. To bind over with a band. *Dryden.*

BA'NDAGE. *ſ.* [*bandage*, Fr.]
1. Something bound over another. *Addiſon.*
2. The fillet or roller wrapped over a wounded member.

BANDBOX. *ſ.* [*band* and *box.*] A ſlight box uſed for bands and other things of ſmall weight. *Addiſon.*

BA'NDELET. *ſ.* [*bandelet*, Fr.] Any flat moulding or fillet.

BA'NDIT. } *ſ.* in the plural *banditti.*
BANDI'TTO. } [*bandito*, Italian.] A man outlawed. *Shakeſpeare, Pope.*

BA'NDOG *ſ.* [*band* and *dog.*] A maſtiff. *Shakeſp.*

BA'NDOLEERS. *ſ.* [*bandouliers*, French.] Small wooden caſes covered with leather, each of them containing powder that is a ſufficient charge for a muſket.

BA'NDROL. *ſ.* [*banderol*, Fr.] A little flag or ſtreamer.

BA'NDY. *ſ.* [from *bander*, Fr.] A club turned round at bottom for ſtriking a ball.

To BA'NDY. *v. a.*
1. To beat to and fro, or from one to another. *Blackmore.*
2. To give and take reciprocally. *Shakeſp.*
3. To agitate; to toſs about. *Locke.*

To BA'NDY. *v. n.* To contend. *Hudibras.*

BA'NDYLEG. *ſ.* [from *bander*, Fr.] A crooked leg. *Swift.*

BA'NDYLEGGED. *a.* [from *bandyleg.*] Having crooked legs.

BANE. *ſ.* [*bana*, Saxon.]
1. Poiſon. *Addiſon.*
2. Miſchief; ruin. *Hooker.*

To BANE. *v. a.* To poiſon. *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'NEFUL. *a.*
1. Poiſonous. *Pope.*
2. Deſtructive. *Ben. Johnſon.*

BA'NEFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *baneful.*] Poiſonouſneſs; deſtructiveneſs.

BA'NEWORT. *ſ.* Deadly nightſhade.

To BANG. *v. a.* [*wengelen*, Dutch.]
1. To beat; to thump. *Howel.*
2. To handle roughly. *Shakeſpeare.*

BANG. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A blow; a thump. *Hudibras.*

To BA'NISH. *v. a.* [*banir*, Fr.]
1. To condemn to leave his own country. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To drive away. *Tillotſon.*

BA'NISHER. *ſ.* [from *baniſh.*] He that forces another from his own country. *Shak.*

BA'NISHMENT. *ſ.*
1. The act of baniſhing another.
2. The ſtate of being baniſhed; exile. *Dryd.*

BANK. *ſ.* [banc, Saxon.]
1. The earth riſing on each ſide of a water. *Craſhaw.*
2. Any heap of earth piled up. *Samuel.*
3. A bench of rowers. *Waller.*
4. A place where money is laid up to be called for occaſionally. *South.*
5. The company of perſons concerned in managing a bank.

To BANK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To lay up money in a bank.
2. To incloſe with banks. *Thomſon.*

BANK-BILL. *ſ.* [from *bank* and *bill.*] A note for money laid up in a bank, at the ſight

fight of which the money is paid. *Swift.*

BANKER. *ſ.* [from *bank.*] One that trafficks in money. *Dryden.*

BA'NKRUPCY. *ſ.* [from *bankrupt.*]
1. The ſtate of a man broken, or bankrupt.
2. The act of declaring one's ſelf bankrupt.

BA'NKRUPT. *a.* [*banqueroute*, Fr.] In debt beyond the power of payment.

To BA'NKRUPT. *v. a.* To break; to diſable one from ſatisfying his creditors. *Hammond.*

BA'NNER. *ſ.* [*banniere*, Fr.]
1. A flag; a ſtandard. *Milton.*
2. A ſtreamer borne at the end of a lance.

BA'NNERET. *ſ.* [from *banner.*] A knight made in the field. *Camden.*

BA'NNEROL. *ſ.* [from *banderole*, Fr.] A little flag or ſtreamer. *Camden.*

BA'NNIAN. *ſ.* A man's undreſs, or morning gown.

BA'NNOCK. *ſ.* A kind of oaten or peaſe meal cake.

BA'NQUET. *ſ.* [*banquet*, Fr.] A feaſt. *Job.*

To BA'NQUET. *v. a.* To treat any one with feaſts. *Hayward.*

To BA'NQUET. *v. n.* To feaſt; to fare daintily. *South.*

BA'NQUETER. *ſ.* [from *banquet.*]
1. A feaſter; one that lives deliciouſly.
2. He that makes feaſts.

BA'NQUET-HOUSE. } *ſ.* [*banquet*
BA'NQUETING-HOUSE. } and *houſe.*] A houſe where banquets are kept. *Dryden.*

BANQUE'TTE. ſ. A ſmall bank at the foot of the parapet.

BA'NSTICLE. *ſ.* A ſmall fiſh; a ſtickleback.

To BA'NTER. *v. a.* [*badiner*, Fr.] To play upon; to rally. *L'Eſtrange.*

BA'NTER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Ridicule; raillery. *L'Eſtrange.*

BA'NTERER. *ſ.* [from *banter.*] One that banters. *L'Eſtrange.*

BA'NTLING. *ſ.* [*bairnling.*] A little child. *Prior.*

BA'PTISM. *ſ.* [*baptiſmus*, Lat. βαπτισμὸς.]
1. *Baptiſm* is given by water, and that preſcript form of words which the church of Chriſt doth uſe. *Hooker.*
2. *Baptiſm* is often taken in Scripture for ſufferings. *Luke.*

BAPTI'SMAL. *a.* [from *baptiſm.*] Of or pertaining to baptiſm. *Hammond.*

BA'PTIST. *ſ.* [*baptiſte*, Fr. βαπτιστὴς.] He that adminiſters baptiſm. *Milton.*

BA'PTISTERY. *ſ.* [*baptiſterium*, Lat.] The place where the ſacrament of baptiſm is adminiſtred. *Addiſon.*

To BAPTI'ZE. *v. a.* [*baptiſer*, Fr. from βαπτίζω.] To chriſten; to adminiſter the ſacrament of baptiſm. *Milton, Rogers.*

BAPTI'ZER. *ſ.* [from *to baptize.*] One that chriſtens; one that adminiſters baptiſm.

BAR. *ſ.* [*barre*, Fr.]
1. A piece of wood laid croſs a paſſage to hinder entrance. *Exodus.*
2. A bolt. *Nehemiah.*
3. Any obſtacle. *Daniel.*
4. A rock or bank at the entrance of a harbour.
5. Any thing uſed for prevention. *Hooker.*
6. The place where cauſes of law are tried. *Dryden.*
7. An incloſed place in a tavern, where the houſekeeper ſits. *Addiſon.*
8. In law. A peremptory exception againſt a demand or plea. *Cowel.*
9. Any thing by which the ſtructure is held together. *Jonah.*
10. *Bars, in muſick*, are ſtrokes drawn perpendicularly acroſs the lines of a piece of muſick; uſed to regulate the beating or meaſure of muſical time.

BAR SHOT. *ſ.* Two half bullets joined together by an iron bar.

To BAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To faſten or ſhut any thing with a bolt, or bar. *Swift.*
2. To hinder; to obſtruct. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To prevent. *Sidney.*
4. To ſhut out from. *Dryden.*
5. To exclude from a claim. *Hooker.*
6. To prohibit. *Addiſon.*
7. To except. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. To hinder a ſuit. *Dryden.*

BARB. *ſ.* [*barba*, a beard, Lat.]
1. Any thing that grows in the place of the beard. *Walton.*
2. The points that ſtand backward in an arrow. *Pope.*
3. The armour for horſes. *Hayward.*

BARB. *ſ.* [contracted from *Barbary.*] A Barbary horſe.

To BARB. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſhave; to dreſs out the beard. *Shak.*
2. To furniſh horſes with armour. *Dryden.*
3. To jag arrows with hooks. *Philips.*

BA'RBACAN. *ſ.* [*barbacane*, Fr.]
1. A fortification placed before the walls of a town. *Spenſer.*
2. An opening in the wall through which the guns are levelled.

BA'RBADOES *Cherry.* [*malphigia*, Latin.] A pleaſant tart fruit in the Weſt Indies.

BARBA'DOES *Tar.* A bituminous ſubſtance, differing little from petroleum. *Woodward.*

BARBA'RIAN. *ſ.*
1. A man uncivilized; a ſavage. *Stillingfl.*
2. A foreigner. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. A man without pity. *Philips.*

BARBA-

BARBA'RIAN. *a.* Savage. *Pope.*
BARBA'RICK. *a.* [*barbaricus*, Lat.] Foreign; far-fetched. *Milton.*
BA'RBARISM. *ſ.* [*barbariſmus*, Lat.]
1. A form of ſpeech contrary to the purity of language. *Dryden.*
2. Ignorance of arts; want of learning. *Dryden.*
3. Brutality; ſavageneſs of manners; incivility. *Davies.*
4. Cruelty; hardneſs of heart. *Shakeſp.*
BARBA'RITY. *ſ.* [from *barbarous.*]
1. Savageneſs; incivility.
2. Cruelty; inhumanity. *Clarendon.*
3. Impurity of ſpeech. *Swift.*
BA'RBAROUS. *a.* [*barbare*, Fr.]
1. Stranger to civility; ſavage; uncivilized. *Davies.*
2. Unacquainted with arts. *Dryden.*
3. Cruel; inhuman. *Clarendon.*
BA'RBAROUSLY. *ad.* [from *barbarous.*]
1. Without knowledge or arts.
2. In a manner contrary to the rules of ſpeech. *Stepney.*
3. Cruelly; inhumanly. *Spectator.*
BA'RBAROUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *barbarous.*]
1. Incivility of manners. *Temple.*
2. Impurity of language. *Brerewood.*
3. Cruelty. *Hale.*
To BA'RBECUE. *v. a.* A term for dreſſing a hog whole. *Pope.*
BA'RBECUE. *ſ.* A hog dreſt whole.
BA'RBED. *particip. a.* [from *to barb.*]
1. Furniſhed with armour. *Shakeſp.*
2. Bearded; jagged with hooks. *Milton.*
BA'RBEL. *ſ.* [from *barb.*] A kind of fiſh found in rivers. *Walton.*
BA'RBER. *ſ.* [from *to barb.*] A man who ſhaves the beard. *Wotton.*
To BA'RBER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dreſs out; to powder. *Shakeſpeare.*
BA'RBER CHIRURGEON. *ſ.* A man who joins the practice of ſurgery to the barber's trade. *Wiſeman.*
BA'RBER-MONGER. *ſ.* A fop decked out by his barber. *Shakeſpeare.*
BARBERRY. *ſ.* [*berberis*, Lat.] Pipperidge buſh. *Mortimer.*
BARD. *ſ.* [*bardd*, Welch.] A poet. *Spenſer.*
BARE. *a.* [bare, Saxon.]
1. Naked; without covering. *Addiſon.*
2. Uncovered in reſpect. *Clarendon.*
3. Unadorned; plain; ſimple. *Spenſer.*
4. Detected; without concealment. *Milt.*
5. Poor; without plenty. *Hooker.*
6. Mere. *South.*
7. Threadbare; much worn.
8. Not united with any thing elſe. *Hooker.*
To BARE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To ſtrip. *Bacon.*
BARE. *preterite* of *to bear.*
BA'REBONE. *ſ.* [from *bare* and *bone.*] Lean.
BA'REFACED. *a.*
1. With the face naked; not maſked. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Shameleſs; unreſerved. *Clarendon.*
BAREFA'CEDLY. *ad.* [from *barefaced.*] Openly; ſhameleſly; without diſguiſe. *Locke.*
BAREFA'CEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *barefaced.*] Effrontery; aſſurance; audacioufneſs.
BA'REFOOT. *a.* [from *bare* and *foot.*] Without ſhoes. *Addiſon.*
BAREFOOTED. *a.* Without ſhoes. *Sidney.*
BA'REHEADED. *a.* [from *bare* and *head.*] Uncovered in reſpect. *Dryden.*
BA'RELY. *ad.* [from *bare.*]
1. Nakedly.
2. Merely; only. *Hooker.*
BA'RENESS. *ſ.* [from *bare.*]
1. Nakedneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Leanneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Poverty. *South.*
4. Meanneſs of clothes.
BA'RGAIN. *ſ.* [*bargaigne*, Fr.]
1. A contract or agreement concerning ſale. *Bacon.*
2. The thing bought or ſold. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. Stipulation. *Bacon.*
4. An unexpected reply, tending to obſcenity. *Dryden.*
5. An event; an upſhot. *Arbuthnot.*
To BA'RGAIN. *v. n.* To make a contract for ſale. *Addiſon.*
BARGAINEE'. *ſ.* [from *bargain.*] He or ſhe that accepts a bargain.
BA'RGAINER. *ſ.* [from *bargain.*] The perſon who proffers or makes a bargain.
BARGE. *ſ.* [*bargie*, Dutch.]
1. A boat for pleaſure. *Raleigh.*
2. A boat for burden.
BA'RGER. *ſ.* [from *barge.*] The manager of a barge. *Carew.*
BARK. *ſ.* [*barck*, Daniſh.]
1. The rind or covering of a tree. *Bacon.*
2. A ſmall ſhip. [*barca*, low Lat.] *Granv.*
To BARK. *v. n.* [beorcan, Saxon.]
1. To make the noiſe which a dog makes. *Cowley.*
2. To clamour at. *Shakeſpeare.*
To BARK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtrip trees of their bark. *Temple.*
BARK-BARED. *a.* Stripped of the bark. *Mortimer.*
BA'RKER. *ſ.* [from *bark.*]
1. One that barks or clamours. *B. Johnſ.*
2. One employed in ſtripping trees.
BA'RKY. *a.* [from *bark.*] Conſiſting of bark. *Shakeſpeare.*
BA'RLEY. *ſ.* A grain.
BA'LEYBRAKE. *ſ.* A kind of rural play. *Sidney.*
BA'RLEY BROTH. *ſ.* [*barley* and *broth.*] Strong beer. *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'RLEYCORN. *f.* [from *barley* and *corn.*] A grain of barley. *Tickell.*

BARM. *f.* [*burm*, Welch.] Yeaſt; the ferment put into drink to make it work. *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'RMY. *a.* [from *barm.*] Containing barm. *Dryden.*

BARN. *f.* [bepn, Sax.] A place or houſe for laying up any ſort of grain, hay, or ſtraw. *Addiſon.*

BA'RNACLE. *f.* [beapn, a child, and aac, an oak.] A bird like a gooſe, fabulouſly ſuppoſed to grow on trees. *Bentley.*

BARO'METER. *f.* [from βάρος and μέτρον.] A machine for meaſuring the weight of the atmoſphere, and the variations in it, in order chiefly to determine the changes of the weather.

BAROME'TRICAL. *a.* [from *barometer.*] Relating to the barometer. *Derham.*

BA'RON. *f.* [*Baro*, Lat.]

1. A degree of nobility next to a viſcount.
2. *Baron* is an officer, as *barons* of the exchequer.
3. There are alſo *barons* of the cinque ports, that have places in the lower houſe of parliament.
4. *Baron* is uſed for the huſband in relation to his wife. *Cowel.*
5. A *baron* of beef is when the two ſirloins are not cut aſunder. *Dict.*

BA'RONAGE. *f.* [from *baron.*] The dignity of a baron.

BA'RONESS. *f.* [*baroneſſa*, Ital.] A baron's lady.

BA'RONET. *f.* [of *baron* and *et*, diminutive termination.] The loweſt degree of honour that is hereditary; it is below a baron, and above a knight.

BA'RONY. *f.* [*baronnie*, Fr.] That honour or lordſhip that gives title to a baron. *Cowel.*

BA'ROSCOPE. *f.* [βάρος and σκοπέω.] An inſtrument to ſhew the weight of the atmoſphere. *Arbuthnot.*

BA'RRACAN. *f.* [*bouracan*, Fr.] A ſtrong thick kind of camelot.

BA'RRACK. *f.* [*barracca*, Span.] Building to lodge ſoldiers.

BA'RRATOR. *f.* [old Fr. *barateur*, a cheat.] A wrangler, and encourager of law ſuits. *Arbuthnot.*

BA'RRATRY. *f.* [from *barrator.*] Foul practice in law. *Hudibras.*

BA'RREL. *f.* [*baril*, Welch.]

1. A round wooden veſſel to be ſtopped cloſe. *Dryden.*
2. A *barrel* of wine is thirty one gallons and a half; of ale, thirty two gallons; of beer, thirty ſix gallons, and of beer vinegar, thirty four gallons.
3. Any thing hollow, as the *barrel* of a gun. *Digby.*
4. A cylinder. *Moxon.*

To BA'RREL. *v. a.* To put any thing in a barrel. *Spenſer.*

BA'RREL-BELLIED. *a.* Having a large belly. *Dryden.*

BA'RREN. *a.* [bapne, Saxon.]

1. Not prolifick. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Unfruitful; not fertile; ſterile. *Pope.*
3. Not copious; ſcanty. *Swift.*
4. Unmeaning; uninventive; dull. *Shak.*

BA'RRENLY. *ad.* [from *barren.*] Unfruitfully.

BA'RRENNESS. *f.* [from *barren.*]

1. Want of the power of procreation. *Milton.*
2. Unfruitfulneſs; ſterility. *Bacon.*
3. Want of invention. *Dryden.*
4. Want of matter. *Hooker.*
5. In theology, want of ſenſibility. *Taylor.*

BA'RREN WORT. *f.* A plant.

BA'RRFUL. *a.* [*bar* and *full.*] Full of obſtructions. *Shakeſpeare.*

BARRICA'DE. *f.* [*barricade*, Fr.]

1. A fortification made to keep off an attack.
2. Any ſtop; bar; obſtruction. *Derham.*

To BARRICA'DE. *v. a.* [*barricader*, Fr.] To ſtop up a paſſage. *Gay.*

BARRICA'DO. *f.* [*barricada*, Span.] A fortification; a bar. *Bacon.*

To BARRICA'DO. *v. a.* To fortify; to bar. *Clarendon.*

BA'RRIER. *f.* [*barriere*, Fr.]

1. A barricade; an entrenchment. *Pope.*
2. A fortification, or ſtrong place. *Swift.*
3. A ſtop; an obſtruction. *Watts.*
4. A bar to mark the limits of any place. *Bacon.*
5. A boundary. *Pope.*

BA'RRISTER. *f.* [from *bar.*] A perſon qualified to plead the cauſes of clients in the courts of juſtice. *Blount.*

BA'RROW. *f.* [bepe, Saxon.] Any carriage moved by the hand, as a *hand-barrow.* *Gay.*

BA'RROW. *f.* [bepȝ, Saxon.] A hog.

To BA'RTER. *v. n.* [*baratter*, Fr.] To traffick by exchanging one commodity for another. *Collier.*

To BA'RTER. *v. a.* To give any thing in exchange. *Prior.*

BA'RTER. *f.* [from the verb.] The act or practice of trafficking by exchange. *Felton.*

BA'RTERER. *f.* [from *barter.*] He that trafficks by exchange.

BA'RTERY. *f.* [from *barter.*] Exchange of commodities. *Camden.*

BA'RTRAM. *f.* A plant; pellitory.

BASE. *a.* [*bas*, French.]

1. Mean; vile; worthleſs. *Peacham.*
2. Diſingenuous; illiberal; ungenerous. *Atterbury.*

3. Of

3. Of low ſtation; of mean account. *Dryden.*
4. Baſe-born; born out of wedlock. *Camden.*
5. [Applied to metals;] without value. *Watts.*
6. [Applied to ſounds.] deep, grave. *Bacon.*

BASE-BORN. *a.* Born out of wedlock. *Gay.*
BASE-COURT. *ſ.* Lower court.
BASE-MINDED. *a.* Mean ſpirited. *Camden.*
BASE-VIOL. *ſ.* An inſtrument uſed in concerts for the baſe ſound. *Addiſon.*

BASE. *ſ.* [*baſ*, French.]
1. The bottom of any thing. *Prior.*
2. The pedeſtal of a ſtatue. *Broome.*
3. Houſings. *Sidney.*
4. The bottom of a cone.
5. Stockings. *Hudibras.*
6. The place from which racers or tilters run. *Dryden.*
7. The ſtring that gives a baſe ſound. *Dryden.*
8. An old ruſtick play. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BASE. *v. a.* [*baſer*, Fr.] To embaſe; to make leſs valuable. *Bacon.*

BA'SELY. *ad.* [from *baſe*.]
1. Meanly; diſhonourably. *Clarendon.*
2. In baſtardy. *Knolles.*

BA'SENESS. *ſ.* [from *baſe*.]
1. Meanneſs; vileneſs. *South.*
2. Vileneſs of metal. *Swift.*
3. Baſtardy. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Deepneſs of ſound. *Bacon.*

To BASH. *v. n.* [probably from *baſe*.] To be aſhamed. *Spenſer.*

BASHA'W. *ſ.* Among the Turks, the vicerov of a province. *Bacon.*

BA'SHFUL. *a.* [*verbaeſen*, Dutch.]
1. Modeſt; ſhamefaced. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Vitiouſly modeſt. *Sidney.*

BA'SHFULLY. *ad.* [from *baſhful*.] Timorouſly; modeſtly.

BA'SHFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *baſhful*.]
1. Modeſty. *Dryden.*
2. Vitious or ruſtick ſhame. *Dryden.*

BA'SIL. *ſ.* The name of a plant.

BA'SIL. *ſ.* The angle to which the edge of a joiner's tool is ground away.

BA'SIL. *ſ.* The ſkin of a ſheep tanned.

To BA'SIL. *v. a.* To grind the edge of a tool to an angle. *Moxon.*

BASI'LICA. *ſ.* [Βασιλικὴ.] The middle vein of the arm. *Quincy.*

BASI'LICAL } *a.* [from *baſilica*.] The
BASI'LICK. } baſilick vein. *Sharp.*

BASI'LICK. *ſ.* [*baſilique*, Fr. Βασιλικὴ.] A large hall, a magnificent church.

BASI'LICON. *ſ.* [Βασιλικὸν.] An ointment called alſo tetrapharmacon. *Wiſeman.*

BA'SILISK. *ſ.* [*baſiliſcus*, Lat.]
1. A kind of ſerpent; a cockatrice; ſaid to kill by looking. *Brown.*
2. A ſpecies of cannon. *Brown.*

BA'SIN. *ſ.* [*baſin*, Fr.]
1. A ſmall veſſel to hold water for waſhing, or other uſes. *Brown.*
2. A ſmall pond. *Spectator.*
3. A part of the ſea incloſed in rocks. *Pope.*
4. Any hollow place capacious of liquids. *Blackmore.*
5. A dock for repairing and building ſhips.
6. *Baſins of a balance*; the ſame with the ſcales.

BA'SIS. *ſ.* [*baſis*, Lat.]
1. The foundation of any thing. *Dryden.*
2. The loweſt of the three principal parts of a column. *Addiſon.*
3. That on which any thing is raiſed. *Denham.*
4. The pedeſtal. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. The groundwork. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BASK. *v. a.* [*backeren*, Dutch.] To warm by laying out in the heat. *Milton.*

To BASK. *v. n.* To lie in the warmth. *Dryden.*

BA'SKET. *ſ.* [*baſged*, Welch.] A veſſel made of twigs, ruſhes, or ſplinters. *Dryd.*

BA'SKET-HILT. *ſ.* A hilt of a weapon ſo made as to contain the whole hand. *Hudibras.*

BA'SKET-WOMAN. *ſ.* A woman that plies at markets with a baſket.

BASS. *a.* [In muſick.] grave; deep.

BASS-VIOL. See BASE-VIOL.

BASS. *ſ.* [by *Junius* derived from ſome Britiſh word ſignifying a *ruſh*; perhaps properly *baſs*, from the French *beſſe*.] A mat uſed in churches. *Mortimer.*

BASS-RELIEF. *ſ.* [*bas* and *relief*.] Sculpture, the figures of which do not ſtand out from the ground in their full proportion.

BA'SSET. *ſ.* [*baſſet*, Fr.] A game at cards. *Dennis.*

BASSO'N. } *ſ.* [*baſſon*, Fr.] A muſical
BASSO'ON. } inſtrument of the wind kind, blown with a reed.

BA'SSOCK. *ſ.* Baſs.

BA'STARD. *ſ.* [*baſtardd*, Welch.]
1. A perſon born of a woman out of wedlock.
2. Any thing ſpurious. *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'STARD. *a.*
1. Begotten out of wedlock. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Spurious; ſuppoſititious; adulterate. *Temple.*

To BA'STARD. *v. a.* To convict of being a baſtard. *Bacon.*

To BA'STARDIZE. *v. a.* [from *baſtard*.]
1. To convict of being a baſtard.
2. To beget a baſtard. *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'STARDLY. *ad.* [from *baſtard*.] In the manner of a baſtard. *Donne.*

To

To BASTE. *v. a.* [*baſtonner*, Fr.]
1. To beat with a ſtick. *Hudibras.*
2. To drip butter upon meat on the ſpit. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To ſew ſlightly. [*baſter*, Fr.]

BASTINA'DE. } *ſ.* [*baſtonnade*, Fr.
BASTINA'DO. }
1. The act of beating with a cudgel. *Sidney.*
2. A Turkiſh puniſhment of beating an offender on his feet.

To BASTINA'DE. } *v. a.* [from the noun;
To BASTINA'DO. } *baſtonner*, Fr.] To beat. *Arbuthnot.*

BA'STION. *ſ.* [*baſtion*, Fr.] A huge maſs of earth, uſually faced with ſods, ſtanding out from a rampart; a bulwark. *Harris.*

BAT. *ſ.* [bat, Saxon.] A heavy ſtick. *Hakewell.*

BAT. *ſ.* An animal having the body of a mouſe and the wings of a bird; not with feathers, but with a ſort of ſkin which is extended. It brings forth its young alive, and ſuckles them. *Davies.*

BAT-FOWLING. *ſ.* [from *bat* and *fowl.*] Birdcatching in the night time. They light torches, then beat the buſhes; upon which the birds flying to the flames, are caught. *Peacham.*

BA'TABLE. *a.* [from *bate.*] Diſputable. *Batable* ground ſeems to be the ground heretofore in queſtion, whether it belonged to England or Scotland.

BATCH. *ſ.* [from *bake.*]
1. The quantity of bread baked at a time. *Mortimer.*
2. Any quantity made at once. *B. Johnſon.*

BATE. *ſ.* [from *debate.*] Strife; contention.

To BATE. *v. a.* [contracted from *abate.*]
1. To leſſen any thing; to retrench. *Shak.*
2. To ſink the price. *Locke.*
3. To leſſen a demand. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To cut off. *Dryden.*

To BATE. *v. n.*
1. To grow leſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To remit. *Dryden.*

BATE, once the preterite of *bite.* *Spenſer.*

BA'TEFUL. *a.* [from *bate* and *full.*] Contentious. *Sidney.*

BA'TEMENT. *ſ.* Diminution. *Moxon.*

BATH. *ſ.* [baꝺ, Saxon.]
1. A *bath* is either hot or cold, either of art or nature. *Addiſon.*
2. Outward heat, applied to the body. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. A veſſel of hot water, in which another is placed that requires a ſofter heat than the naked fire. *Quincy.*
4. A ſort of Hebrew meaſure, containing ſeven gallons and four pints. *Calmet.*

To BATHE. *v. a.* [baꝺian, Saxon.]
1. To waſh in a bath. *South.*
2. To ſupple or ſoften by the outward application of warm liquors. *Dryden.*
3. To waſh with any thing. *Dryden.*

To BATHE. *v. n.* To be in the water. *Waller.*

BA'TING. *prep.* [from *bate.*] Except. *Rowe.*

BA'TLET. *ſ.* [from *bat.*] A ſquare piece of wood uſed in beating linen. *Shakeſp.*

BATO'ON. *ſ.* [*bâton*, Fr. formerly ſpelt *baſton.*]
1. A ſtaff or club. *Bacon.*
2. A truncheon or marſhal's ſtaff.

BA'TTAILLOUS. *a.* [from *battaille*, Fr.] Warlike; with military appearance. *Fairfax.*

BATTA'LIA. *ſ.* [*battaglia*, Ital.] The order of battle. *Clarendon.*

BATTA'LION. *ſ.* [*bataillon*, Fr.]
1. A diviſion of an army; a troop; a body of forces. *Pope.*
2. An army. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BA'TTEN. *v. a.*
1. To fatten, or make fat. *Milton.*
2. To fertilize. *Philips.*

To BA'TTEN. *v. n.* To grow fat. *Garth.*

BA'TTEN. *ſ.* A *batten* is a ſcantling of wooden ſtuff. *Moxon.*

To BA'TTER. *v. a.* [*battre*, to beat, Fr.]
1. To beat; to beat down. *Waller.*
2. To wear with beating. *Swift.*
3. To wear out with ſervice. *Southern.*

BA'TTER. *ſ.* [from *to batter.*] A mixture of ſeveral ingredients beaten together. *King.*

BA'TTERER. *ſ.* [from *batter.*] He that batters.

BA'TTERY. *ſ.* [*batterie*, Fr.]
1. The act of battering. *Locke.*
2. The inſtruments with which a town is battered. *South.*
3. The frame upon which cannons are mounted.
4. In law, a violent ſtriking of any man. *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'TTLE. *ſ.* [*bataille*, Fr.]
1. A fight; an encounter between oppoſite armies. *Eccleſiaſticus.*
2. A body of forces. *Bacon.*
3. The main body. *Hayward.*

To BA'TTLE. *v. n.* [*batailler*, Fr.] To contend in fight. *Prior.*

BA'TTLE-ARRAY. *ſ.* Array, or order of battle. *Addiſon.*

BA'TTLE-AXE. *ſ.* A weapon; a bill. *Carew.*

BA'TTLE-DOOR. *ſ.* [*door* and *battle.*] An inſtrument with a round handle and a flat blade. *Locke.*

BA'TTLEMENT. *ſ.* [from *battle.*] A wall with interſtices. *Norris.*

BA'TTY. *a.* [from *bat.*] Belonging to a bat. *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'VAROY. *f.* A kind of cloke. *Gay.*

BA'UBEE. *f.* In Scotland, a halfpenny. *Bramſt.*

BA'VIN. *f.* A ſtick like thoſe bound up in faggots. *Mortimer.*

BA'WBLE. *f.* [*baubellum*, barbarous Latin.] A gew-gaw; a trifling piece of finery. *Prior.*

BA'WBLING. *a.* [from *bawble.*] Trifling; contemptible. *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'WCOCK. *f.* A fine fellow. *Shakeſp.*

BAWD. *f.* [*baude*, old Fr.] A procurer or procureſs. *Dryden.*

To BAWD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To procure. *Swift.*

BA'WDILY. *ad.* [from *bawdy.*] Obſcenely.

BA'WDINESS. *f.* [from *bawdy.*] Obſceneneſs.

BA'WDRICK. *f.* [See BALDRICK.] A belt. *Chapman.*

BA'WDRY. *f.*

1. A wicked practice of procuring and bringing whores and rogues together. *Ayliffe.*

2. Obſcenity. *Ben. Johnſon.*

BA'WDY. *a.* [from *bawd.*] Obſcene; unchaſte. *Southern.*

BA'WDY-HOUSE. *f.* A houſe where traffick is made by wickedneſs and debauchery. *Dennis.*

To BAWL. *v. n.* [*balo*, Lat.]

1. To hoot; to cry out with great vehemence. *Smith on Philips.*

2. To cry as a froward child. *L'Eſtrange.*

To BAWL. *v. a.* To proclaim as a crier. *Swift.*

BA'WREL. *f.* A kind of hawk. *Diet.*

BA'WSIN. *f.* A badger. *Diet.*

BAY. *a.* [*badius*, Lat.] A *bay* horſe is inclining to a cheſnut. All *bay* horſes have black manes. *Dryden.*

BAY. *f.* [*baye*, Dutch.] An opening into the land. *Bacon.*

BAY. *f.* The ſtate of any thing ſurrounded by enemies. *Swift, Thomſon.*

BAY. *f.* In architecture, a term uſed to ſignify the magnitude of a building. *Bays* are from fourteen to twenty feet long. *Shakeſpeare.*

BAY. *f.* A tree.

BAY. *f.* An honorary crown or garland. *Pope.*

To BAY. *v. n.*

1. To bark as a dog at a thief. *Spenſer.*

2. To ſhut in. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BAY. *v. a.* To follow with barking. *Shakeſpeare.*

BAY *Salt.* Salt made of ſea water, which receives its conſiſtence from the heat of the ſun, and is ſo called from its brown colour. *Bacon.*

BAY *Window.* A window jutting outward. *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'YARD. *f.* [from *bay.*] A bay horſe.

BA'YONET. *f.* [*bayonette*, Fr.] A ſhort ſword fixed at the end of a muſket.

BDE'LLIUM. f. [βδελλιον.] An aromatick gum brought from the Levant. *Raleigh.*

To BE. *v. n.*

1. To have ſome certain ſtate, condition, quality; as, the man *is* wiſe. *Shakeſp.*

2. It is the auxiliary verb by which the verb paſſive is formed. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To exiſt; to have exiſtence. *Dryden.*

4. To have ſomething by appointment or rule. *Locke.*

BEACH. *f.* The ſhore; the ſtrand. *Milton.*

BE'ACHED. *a.* [from *beach.*] Expoſed to the waves. *Shakeſpeare.*

BE'ACHY. *a.* [from *beach.*] Having beaches. *Shakeſpeare.*

BE'ACON. *f.* [beacon, Saxon.]

1. Something raiſed on an eminence, to be fired on the approach of an enemy. *Gay.*

2. Marks erected to direct navigators.

BEAD. *f.* [beade, prayer, Saxon.]

1. Small globes or balls ſtrung upon a thread, and uſed by the Romaniſts to count their prayers. *Pope.*

2. Little balls worn about the neck for ornament. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Any globular bodies. *Boyle.*

BEAD *Tree.* [AZEDARACH.] The nut is, by religious perſons, bored through, and ſtrung as beads; whence it takes its name. *Miller.*

BE'ADLE. *f.* [bydel, Saxon; a meſſenger.]

1. A meſſenger or ſervitor belonging to a court. *Cowel.*

2. A petty officer in pariſhes. *Prior.*

BE'ADROLL. *f.* [from *bead* and *roll.*] A catalogue of thoſe who are to be mentioned at prayers. *Bacon.*

BE'ADSMAN. *f.* [from *bead* and *man.*] A man employed in praying for another. *Spenſer.*

BE'AGLE. *f.* [*bigle*, Fr.] A ſmall hound with which hares are hunted. *Dryden.*

BEAK. *f.* [*bec*, Fr.]

1. The bill or horny mouth of a bird. *Milton.*

2. A piece of braſs like a beak, fixed at the head of the ancient gallies. *Dryden.*

3. Any thing ending in a point like a beak. *Carew.*

BE'AKED. *a.* [from *beak.*] Having a beak. *Milton.*

BE'AKER. *f.* [from *beak.*] A cup with a ſpout in the form of a bird's beak. *Pope.*

BEAL. *f.* [*bolla*, Ital.] A whelk or pimple.

To BEAL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ripen; to gather matter.

BEAM. *f.* [beam, Saxon; a tree.]

1. The main piece of timber that ſupports the houſe. *Dryden.*

2. Any

2. Any large and long piece of timber. *Dryden.*
3. That part of a balance, at the ends of which the ſcales are ſuſpended. *Wilkins.*
4. The horn of a ſtag. *Denham.*
5. The pole of a chariot. *Dryden.*
6. A cylindrical piece of wood belonging to the loom, on which the web is gradually rolled as it is wove. *Chronicles.*
7. The ray of light emitted from ſome luminous body. *Pope.*

To BEAM. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To emit rays or beams. *Pope.*

BEAM *Tree.* Wildſervice.

BE'AMY. *a.* [from *beam.*]
1. Radiant; ſhining; emitting beams. *Smith.*
2. Having horns or antlers. *Dryden.*

BEAN. *ſ.* [*faba*, Lat.] The common garden *bean*. The horſe *bean*.

BEAN *Caper.* [*fabago.*] A plant.

To BEAR. *v. a.* pret. *I bore*, or *bare*. [beopan, Saxon.]
1. To carry as a burden. *Iſaiah.*
2. To convey or carry. *Dryden.*
3. To carry as a mark of authority. *Shak.*
4. To carry as a mark of diſtinction. *Hale.*
5. To carry as in ſhow. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. To carry as in truſt. *John.*
7. To ſupport; to keep from falling. *Hooker.*
8. To keep afloat. *Geneſis.*
9. To ſupport with proportionate ſtrength. *Arbuthnot.*
10. To carry in the mind, as love, hate. *Daniel.*
11. To endure, as pain, without ſinking. *Pſalm.*
12. To ſuffer; to undergo. *Job.*
13. To permit. *Dryden.*
14. To be capable of; to admit. *Hooker.*
15. To produce, as fruit. *Pope.*
16. To bring forth, as a child. *Geneſis.*
17. To poſſeſs, as power or honour. *Addiſ.*
18. To gain; to win. *Shakeſpeare.*
19. To maintain; to keep up. *Locke.*
20. To ſupport any thing good or bad. *Bacon.*
21. To exhibit. *Dryden.*
22. To be anſwerable for. *Dryden.*
23. To ſupply. *Dryden.*
24. To be the object of. *Shakeſpeare.*
25. To behave. *Shakeſpeare.*
26. To impel; to urge; to puſh. *Hayward.*
27. To preſs. *Ben. Johnſon.*
28. To incite; to animate. *Milton.*
29. *To bear in hand.* To amuſe with falſe pretences; to deceive. *Shakeſpeare.*
30. *To bear off.* To carry away by force. *Creech.*
31. *To bear out.* To ſupport; to maintain. *South.*

To BEAR. *v. n.*
1. To ſuffer pain. *Pope.*
2. To be patient. *Dryden.*
3. To be fruitful or prolifick. *Bacon.*
4. To take effect; to ſucceed. *Guardian.*
5. To tend; to be directed to any point. *Boyle.*
6. To act as an impellent. *Wilkins.*
7. To act upon. *Hayward.*
8. To be ſituated with reſpect to other places.
9. *To bear up.* To ſtand firm without falling. *Broome.*
10. *To bear with.* To endure an unpleaſing thing. *Milton.*

BEAR. *ſ.* [bera, Saxon.]
1. A rough ſavage animal. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The name of two conſtellations, called the *greater* and *leſſer bear*; in the tail of the *leſſer bear*, is the pole ſtar. *Creech.*

BEAR-BIND. *ſ.* A ſpecies of bindweed.

BEAR-FLY. *ſ.* An inſect. *Bacon.*

BEAR GARDEN. *ſ.* [from *bear* and *garden.*]
1. A place in which bears are kept for ſport. *Spectator.*
2. Any place of tumult or miſrule.

BEAR'S-BREECH. *ſ.* [*acanthus.*] The name of a plant.

BEAR'S-EAR, or *Auricula.* The name of a plant.

BEAR'S-FOOT. *ſ.* A ſpecies of hellebore.

BEAR'S-WORT. *ſ.* An herb.

BEARD. *ſ.* [beapb, Saxon.]
1. The hair that grows on the lips and chin. *Prior.*
2. *Beard* is uſed for the face. *Hudibras.*
3. *He has a long beard*, he is old. *Locke.*
4. Sharp prickles growing upon the ears of corn. *L'Eſtrange.*
5. A barb on an arrow.
6. The *beard* of a horſe, is that part which bears the curb of the bridle. *Farrier's Dict.*

To BEARD. *v. a.* [from *beard.*]
1. To take or pluck by the beard. *Shak.*
2. To oppoſe to the face. *Swift.*

BE'ARDED. *a.* [from *beard.*]
1. Having a beard. *Dryden.*
2. Having ſharp prickles, as corn. *Milton.*
3. Barbed or jagged. *Dryden.*

BE'ARDLESS. *a.* [from *beard.*]
1. Without a beard. *Camden.*
2. Youthful. *Dryden.*

BE'ARER. *ſ.* [from *to bear.*]
1. A carrier of any thing. *Swift.*
2. One employed in carrying burthens. *Chronicles.*
3. One who wears any thing. *Shakeſp.*
4. One who carries the body to the grave.
5. A tree that yields its produce. *Boyle.*
6. In architecture. A poſt or brick wall raiſed

raised up between the ends of a piece of timber.

BE'ARHERD. *f.* [from *bear* and *herd.*] A man that tends bears. *Shakespeare.*

BE'ARING. *f.* [from *bear.*]

1. The site or place of any thing with respect to something else. *Pope.*
2. Gesture; mien; behaviour. *Shakspeare.*

BE'ARWARD. *f.* [from *bear* and *ward.*] A keeper of bears. *Shakspeare.*

BEAST. *f.* [*beste*, Fr.]

1. An animal distinguished from birds, insects, fishes, and man. *Shakespeare.*
2. An irrational animal, opposed to man. *Dryden.*
3. A brutal savage man.

BE'ASTLINESS. *f.* [from *beastly.*] Brutality. *Spenser.*

BE'ASTLY. *a.* [from *beast.*]

1. Brutal; contrary to the nature and dignity of man. *Ben Johnson.*
2. Having the nature or form of beasts. *Prior.*

To BEAT. *v. a.* preter. *beat*, part. pass. *beat*, or *beaten.* [*battre*, French.]

1. To strike; to knock. *Dryden.*
2. To punish with stripes. *Locke.*
3. To strike an instrument of musick. *Shakespeare.*
4. To comminute by blows. *Broome.*
5. To strike ground, to rouze game. *Prior.*
6. To thresh corn. *Ruth.*
7. To mix things by long and frequent agitation. *Boyle.*
8. To batter with engines of war. *Judges.*
9. To dash, as water, or brush as wind. *Pope.*
10. To tread a path. *Blackmore.*
11. To make a path by treading it. *Locke.*
12. To conquer; to subdue; to vanquish. *Arbuthnot.*
13. To harrass; to over-labour. *Hakewell.*
14. To lay, or press. *Shakspeare.*
15. To depress. *Addison.*
16. To drive by violence. *Dryden.*
17. To move with fluttering agitation. *Dryden.*
18. *To beat down.* To lessen the price demanded. *Dryden.*
19. *To beat up.* To attack suddenly.
20. *To beat the hoof.* To walk; to go on foot.

To BEAT. *v. n.*

1. To move in a pulsatory manner. *Collier.*
2. To dash, as a flood or storm. *Bacon.*
3. To knock at a door. *Judges.*
4. To throb; to be in agitation. *Shakespeare.*
5. To fluctuate; to be in motion. *Shakespeare.*
6. To try different ways; to search. *Pope.*
7. To act upon with violence. *Jonah.*
8. To enforce by repetition. *Hooker.*

BEAT. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Stroke.
2. Manner of striking. *Grew.*

BE'ATEN. *particip.* [from *beat.*]

BE'ATER. *f.* [from *beat.*]

1. An instrument with which any thing is comminuted or mingled. *Moxon.*
2. A person much given to blows. *Ascham.*

BEATI'FICAL. *a.* [*beatificus*, low Lat.]

BEATI'FICK. Blissful. It is used only of heavenly fruition after death. *South.*

BEATI'FICALLY. *ad.* [from *beatifical.*] In such a manner as to compleat happiness. *Hakewell.*

BEATIFICA'TION. *f.* Beatification is an acknowledgement made by the pope, that the person beatified is in heaven, and therefore may be reverenced as blessed.

To BEA'TIFY. *v. a.* [*beatifico*, Lat.] To bless with the completion of celestial enjoyment. *Hammond.*

BE'ATING. *f.* [from *beat.*] Correction by blows. *Ben. Johnson.*

BEA'TITUDE. *f.* [*beatitudo*, Lat.]

1. Blessedness; felicity; happiness. *Taylor.*
2. A declaration of blessedness made by our Saviour to particular virtues.

BEAU. *f.* [*beau*, Fr.] A man of dress. *Dryden.*

BE'AVER. *f.* [*bievre*, Fr.]

1. An animal, otherwise named the *castor*, amphibious, and remarkable for his art in building his habitation. *Hakewell.*
2. A hat of the best kind. *Addison.*
3. The part of a helmet that covers the face. [*bavire*, Fr.] *Bacon.*

BE'AVERED. *a.* [from *beaver.*] Covered with a beaver. *Pope.*

BEAU'ISH. *a.* [from *beau.*] Befitting a beau; foppish.

BEAU'TEOUS. *a.* [from *beauty.*] Fair; elegant in form. *Prior.*

BEAU'TEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *beauteous.*] In a beauteous manner. *Taylor.*

BEAU'TEOUSNESS. *f.* [from *beauteous.*] The state of being beauteous. *Donne.*

BEAU'TIFUL. Fair. *Raleigh.*

BEAU'TIFULLY. *ad.* [from *beautiful.*] In a beautiful manner. *Prior.*

BEAU'TIFULNESS. *f.* [from *beautiful.*] The quality of being beautiful.

To BEAU'TIFY. *v. a.* [from *beauty.*] To adorn; to embellish. *Blackmore.*

To BEA'UTIFY. *v. n.* To grow beautiful. *Addison.*

BEAU'TY. *f.* [*beauté*, Fr.]

1. That assemblage of graces, which pleases the eye. *Ray.*
2. A particular grace. *Dryden.*

3. A

3. A beautiful perſon. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

To BEAU'TY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn; to beautify. *Shakeſpeare.*

BEAUTY-SPOT. *ſ.* [from *beauty* and *ſpot.*] A ſpot placed to heighten ſome beauty. *Grew.*

BECAFI'CO. *ſ.* [*becafigo*, Span.] A bird like a nightingale; a fig-pecker. *Pope.*

To BECA'LM. *v. a.* [from *calm*]
1. To ſtill the elements. *Dryden.*
2. To keep a ſhip from motion. *Locke.*
3. To quiet the mind. *Philips.*

BECA'ME. The preterite of *become.*

BECA'USE. *conjunct.* [from *by* and *cauſe.*] For this reaſon that; on this account that. *Hammond.*

To BECHA'NCE. *v. n.* [from *be* and *chance.*] To befal; to happen to. *Shakeſpeare.*

BE'CHICKS. *ſ.* [βήχικα.] Medicines proper for relieving coughs.

To BECK. *v. a.* [beacan, Sax.] To make a ſign with the head. *Shakeſpeare.*

BECK. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A ſign with the head; a nod. *Milton.*
2. A nod of command. *Pope.*

To BE'CKON. *v. n.* To make a ſign. *Addiſon.*

To BECLI'P. *v. a.* [of be clyppan, Sax.] To embrace.

To BECOME. *v. a.* pret. *I became*; comp. pret. *I have become.*
1. To enter into ſome ſtate or condition. *Gen.* ii. 7.
2. *To become of.* To be the fate of; to be the end of. *Raleigh.*

To BECOME. *v. a.* [from *be* or *by*, and cpemen, Sax.]
1. To appear in a manner ſuitable to ſomething. *Dryden.*
2. To be ſuitable to the perſon; to befit. *Shakeſpeare, Stillingfleet.*

BECO'MING. *parti. a.* [from *become.*] That which pleaſes by an elegant propriety; graceful. *Suckling.*

BECO'MING. *ſ.* [from *become.*] Behaviour. *Shakeſpeare.*

BECO'MINGLY. *ad.* After a becoming manner.

BECO'MINGNESS. *ſ.* [from *becoming.*] Elegant congruity; propriety. *Grew.*

BED. *ſ.* [bed, Sax.]
1. Something made to ſleep on. *Bacon.*
2. Lodging. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Marriage. *Clarendon.*
4. Bank of earth raiſed in a garden. *Bacon.*
5. The channel of a river, or any hollow. *Addiſon.*
6. The place where any thing is generated. *Addiſon.*
7. A layer; a ſtratum. *Burnet.*
8. *To bring to* BED. To deliver of a child.
9. *To make the* BED. To put the bed in order after it has been uſed.

To BED. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To go to bed with. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To be placed in bed. *Bacon.*
3. To be made partaker of the bed. *Bacon.*
4. To ſow, or plant in earth. *Mortimer.*
5. To lay in a place of reſt. *Donne.*
6. To lay in order; in ſtrata. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BED. *v. n.* To cohabit. *Wiſeman.*

To BEDA'BBLE. *v. a.* [from *dabble.*] To wet; to beſprinkle. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BEDA'GGLE. *v. a.* [from *daggle.*] To bemire.

To BEDA'SH. *v. a.* [from *daſh.*] To beſpatter. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BED'AWB. *v. a.* [from *dawb.*] To beſmear. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BEDA'ZZLE. To make the ſight dim by too much luſtre. *Shakeſpeare.*

BEDCHA'MBER. The chamber appropriated to reſt. *Clarendon.*

BEDCLO'ATHS. *ſ.* Coverlets ſpread over a bed. *Shakeſpeare.*

BE'DDER. } *ſ.* [from *bed.* The ne-
BE'DDETTER. } ther-ſtone of an oil-mill.

BE'DDING. *ſ.* [from *bed.*] The materials of a bed. *Dryden.*

To BEDE'CK. *v. a.* [from *deck.*] To deck; to adorn. *Norris.*

BE'DEHOUSE. *ſ.* [from bede, Sax. a prayer, and *houſe.*] An hoſpital or almſhouſe.

To BEDE'W. *v. a.* [from *dew.*] To moiſten gently, as with the fall of dew. *Shakeſp.*

BE'DFELLOW. *ſ.* [from *bed* and *fellow.*] One that lies in the ſame bed. *Shakeſp.*

To BE'DIGHT. *v. a.* [from *dight.*] To adorn; to dreſs. *Gay.*

To BEDI'M. *v. a.* [from *dim.*] To obſcure; to cloud; to darken. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BEDI'ZEN. *v. a.* [from *dizen.*] To dreſs out.

BE'DLAM. *ſ.* [corrupted from *Bethlehem*, the name of a religious houſe in London, converted afterwards into an hoſpital for the mad.]
1. A madhouſe.
2. A madman. *Shakeſpeare.*

BE'DLAM. *a.* Belonging to a madhouſe. *Shakſpeare.*

BE'DLAMITE. *ſ.* [from *bedlam.*] A mad man. *Lewis.*

BE'DMAKER. *ſ.* [from *bed* and *make.*] A perſon in the univerſities, whoſe office it is to make the beds. *Spectator.*

BE'DMATE. *ſ.* [from *bed* and *mate.*] A bedfellow. *Shakeſpeare.*

BE'DMOULDING. } *ſ.* [from *bed*
BEDDING MOULDING. } and *mould.*] A particular moulding. *Builder's Dict.*

BE'DPOST. *ſ.* [from *bed* and *poſt.*] The poſt at the corner of the bed, which ſupports the canopy. *Wiſeman.*

BE'DPRESSER. *ſ.* A heavy lazy fellow. *Shakeſpeare.*

To

To BEDRA'GGLE. *v. a.* To foil the cloaths. *Swift.*

To BEDRE'NCH. *v. a. be* and *drench.*] To drench; to ſoak. *Shakeſpeare.*

BE'DRID. *a.* [from bed and *ride.*] Confined to the bed by age or ſickneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

BE'DRITE. *ſ.* The privilege of the marriage bed. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BEDRO'P. *v. a.* [from *be* and *drop.*] To beſprinkle; to mark with drops. *Pope.*

BEDSTEAD. *ſ.* [from *bed* and *ſtead.*] The frame on which the bed is placed. *Swift.*

BE'DSTRAW. *ſ.* The ſtraw laid under a bed to make it ſoft. *Bacon.*

BEDSWE'RVER. *ſ.* One that is falſe to the bed. *Shakeſpeare.*

BE'DTIME. *ſ.* [from *bed* and *time.*] The hour of reſt. *Milton.*

To BEDU'NG. *v. a.* To cover with dung.

To BEDU'ST. *v. a.* [from *be* and *duſt.*] To ſprinkle with duſt.

BE'DWARD. *ad.* [from *bed* and *ward.*] Toward bed. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BEDWA'RF. *v. a.* To make little; to ſtunt. *Donne.*

BE'DWORK. *ſ.* [from *bed* and *work.*] Work performed without toil of the hands. *Shakeſpeare.*

BEE. *ſ.* [beo, Saxon.]

1. The animal that makes honey. *Locke.*

2. An induſtrious and careful perſon.

BEE-EATER. *ſ.* [from *bee* and *eat.*] A bird that feeds upon bees.

BEE-FLOWER. *ſ.* [from *bee* and *flower.*] A ſpecies of tool-ſtones. *Millar.*

BEE-GARDEN. *ſ.* A place to ſet hives of bees in. *Mortimer.*

BEE-HIVE. *ſ.* The caſe, or box, in which bees are kept.

BEE-MASTER. *ſ.* One that keeps bees. *Mortimer.*

BEECH. *ſ.* [bece, or boc, Saxon.] A tree. *Dryden.*

BE'ECHEN. *a.* [bucene, Sax.] Conſiſting of the wood of the beech. *Dryden.*

BEEF. *ſ.* [*bœuf*, French.]

1. The fleſh of black cattle prepared for food. *Swift.*

2. An ox, bull, or cow, it has the plural *beeves.* *Raleigh.*

BEEF. *a.* Conſiſting of the fleſh of black cattle. *Swift.*

BEEF-EATER. *ſ.* A yeoman of the guard.

BEEN. [beon, Saxon.] The *participle preterite* of To Be.

BEER. *ſ.* [*bir*, Welſh.] Liquor made of malt and hops. *Bacon.*

BEET. *ſ.* [*beta*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

BE'ETLE. *ſ.* [bytel, Saxon.]

1. An inſect diſtinguiſhed by having hard caſes or ſheaths, under which he folds his wings. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. A heavy mallet. *Stillingfleet.*

To BE'ETLE. *v. n.* To jut out. *Shakeſp.*

BEETLEBRO'WED. *a.* Having prominent brows.

BEETLEHE'ADED. Loggerheaded; having a ſtupid head. *Shakeſpeare.*

BE'ETLESTOCK. *ſ.* The handle of a beetle. *Shakeſpeare.*

BE'ETRAVE. } Beet.
BE'ET RADISH. }

BEEVES. *ſ.* [The *plural* of *beef.*] Black cattle; oxen. *Milton, Pope.*

To BEFA'LL. *v. n.* It *befell*, it *hath befallen.*]

1. To happen to. *Addiſon.*

2. To come to paſs. *Milton.*

3. *To befall of.* To become of. *Shakeſp.*

To BEFI'T. *v. a.* To ſuit; to be ſuitable to. *Milton.*

To BEFO'OL. *v. a.* [from *be* and *fool.*] To infatuate; to fool. *South.*

BEFO'RE. *prep.* [biꝑoꝛ, Sax.]

1. Farther onward in place. *Dryden.*

2. In the front of; not behind. *Par. Loſt.*

3. In the preſence of. *Dryden.*

4. In ſight of. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. Under the cognizance of. *Ayliffe.*

6. In the power of. *Dryden.*

7. By the impulſe of ſomething behind. *Shakeſpeare.*

8. Preceding in time. *Dryden.*

9. In preference to. *Hooker.*

10. Prior to.

11. Superior to.

BEFORE. *ad.*

1. Sooner than; earlier in time. *Par. Loſt.*

2. In time paſt. *Dryden.*

3. In ſome time lately paſt. *Hale.*

4. Previouſly to. *Swift.*

5. To this time; hitherto. *Dryden.*

6. Already. *Dryden.*

7. Farther onward in place. *Shakeſpeare.*

BEFO'REHAND. *ad.*

1. In a ſtate of anticipation, or preoccupation. *Addiſon.*

2. Previouſly; by way of preparation. *Hooker.*

3. In a ſtate of accumulation, or ſo as that more has been received than expended. *Bacon.*

4. At firſt; before any thing is done. *L'Eſtrange.*

BEFO'RETIME. *ad.* Formerly. 1 *Sam.*

To BEFO'RTUNE. *v. n.* To betide. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BEFO'UL. *v. a.* To make foul; to foil.

To BEFRI'END. *v. a.* To favour; to be kind to. *Pope.*

To BEFRI'NGE. *v. a.* To decorate, as with fringes. *Pope.*

To BEG. *v. n.* [*beggeren*, Germ.] To live upon alms. *Luke.*

To

To BEG. *v. a.*
1. To ask; to seek by petition. *Matth.*
2. To take any thing for granted. *Burnet.*

To BEGE'T. *v. a.* I *begot*, or *begat*; I have *begotten*. [begettan, Saxon.]
1. To generate; to procreate. *Isaiah.*
2. To produce, as effects. *Shakespeare.*
3. To produce, as accidents. *Denham.*

BEGE'TTER. *f.* [from *beget*.] He that procreates, or begets. *Locke.*

BE'GGAR. *f.* [from *beg*.]
1. One who lives upon alms. *Broome.*
2. A petitioner. *Dryden.*
3. One who assumes what he does not prove. *Tillotson.*

To BE'GGAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To reduce to beggary; to impoverish. *Grant.*
2. To deprive. *Shakespeare.*
3. To exhaust. *Shakespeare.*

BE'GGARLINESS. *f.* [from *beggarly*.] The state of being beggarly.

BE'GGARLY. *a.* [from *beggar*.] Mean; poor; indigent. *South.*

BE'GGARLY. *ad.* [from *beggar*.] Meanly; despicably. *Hooker.*

BE'GGARY. *f.* [from *beggar*.] Indigence. *Swift.*

To BEGIN. *v. n.* I *began*, or *begun*; I have *begun*. [beginnan, Sax.]
1. To enter upon something new. *Cowley.*
2. To commence any action or state. *Ezekiel, Prior.*
3. To enter upon existence.
4. To have its original. *Pope.*
5. To take rise. *Dryden.*
6. To come into act. *Dryden.*

To BEGIN. *v. a.*
1. To do the first act of any thing. *Pope.*
2. To trace from any thing as the first ground. *Locke.*
3. *To begin with.* To enter upon. *Government of the Tongue.*

BEGI'NNER. *f.* [from *begin*.]
1. He that gives the first cause, or original, to any thing. *Hooker.*
2. An unexperienced attempter. *Hooker.*

BEGI'NNING. *f.* [from *begin*.]
1. The first original or cause. *Swift.*
2. The entrance into act, or being. *Denham.*
3. The state in which any thing first is. *Dryden.*
4. The rudiments, or first grounds. *Locke.*
5. The first part of any thing. *Pope.*

To BEGI'RD. *v. a.* I *begirt*, or *begirded*; I have *begirt*.
1. To bind with a girdle. *Milton.*
2. To surround; to encircle. *Prior.*
3. To shut in with a siege; to beleaguer. *Clarendon.*

BE'GLERBEG. f. [Turkish.] The chief governour of a province among the Turks.

To BEGNA'W. *v. a.* [from *be* and *gnaw*.] To bite; to eat away. *Shakespeare.*

BEGO'NE. *interject.* Go away; hence; away. *Addison.*

BEGO'T. } The *parti. passive* of the
BEGO'TTEN. } verb *beget*.

To BEGRE'ASE. *v. a.* To soil or dawb with fat matter.

To BEGRI'ME. *v. a.* To soil with dirt deep impressed. *Shakespeare.*

To BEGUI'LE. *v. a.* [from *be* and *guile*.]
1. To impose upon; to delude. *Milton, South.*
2. To deceive; to evade. *Shakespeare.*
3. To deceive pleasingly; to amuse. *Davies.*

BEGU'N. The *particle passive* of *begin*.

BEHA'LF. *f.* [From *behoof*, profit.]
1. Favour; cause. *Clarendon.*
2. Vindication; support. *Addison.*

To BEHA'VE. *v. a.* To carry; to conduct. 2 *Thessalonians, Atterbury.*

To BEHAVE. *v. n.* To act; to conduct one's self.

BEHA'VIOUR. *f.* [from behave.]
1. Manner of behaving one's self, whether good or bad. *Sidney.*
2. External appearance. 1 *Sam.* xxi.
3. Gesture; manner of action. *Hooker.*
4. Elegance of manners; gracefulness. *Sidney.*
5. Conduct; general practice; course of life. *Locke.*
6. *To be upon one's behaviour.* A familiar phrase, noting such a state as requires great caution. *L'Estrange.*

To BEHE'AD. *v. a.* [from *be* and *head*.] To kill by cutting off the head. *Clarendon.*

BEHE'LD. *particip. passive*, from *behold*.

BE'HEMOTH. *f.* The *hippopotamus*, or river-horse. *Job.*

BE'HEN. } Valerian root.
BEN. }

BEHE'ST. *f.* [hæſt, Saxon.] Command; precept. *Fairfax.*

To BEHI'GHT. *v. a.* pret. *behot*, part. *behight*. [from hatan.]
1. To promise. *Spenser.*
2. To entrust; to commit. *Spenser.*

BEHI'ND. *prep.* [hindan, Saxon.]
1. At the back of another. *Knolles.*
2. On the back part. *Mark.*
3. Towards the back. *Judges.*
4. Following another. 2 *Sam.*
5. Remaining after the departure of something else. *Shakespeare.*
6. Remaining after the death of those to whom it belonged. *Pope.*
7. At a distance from something going before. *Dryden.*
8. Inferiour to another. *Hooker.*
9. On the other side of something. *Dryden.*

BEHI'ND. *ad.* Out of sight. *Locke.*

BE-

BEHI'NDHAND. *ad.* [from *behind* and *hand.*]

1. In a ſtate in which rents or profits are anticipated. *Locke.*

2. Not upon equal terms, with regard to forwardneſs. *Spectator.*

To BEHO'LD. *v. a.* pret. *I beheld, I have beheld,* or *beholden.* [behealdan, Saxon.] To view; to ſee. *Dryden.*

BEHO'LD. *interject.* See; lo. *Geneſis, Milton.*

BEHO'LDEN. *parti. a.* [*gehouden,* Dutch.] Bound in gratitude. *Shakeſpeare.*

BEHO'LDER. *ſ.* [from *behold.*] Spectator. *Atterbury.*

BEHO'LDING. *a.* Beholden.

BEHO'LDING. *ſ.* Obligation. *Carew.*

BEHO'LDINGNESS. *ſ.* [from *beholding,* miſtaken for *beholden.*] The ſtate of being obliged. *Donne.*

BEHO'OF. *ſ.* [from *behoove.*] Profit; advantage. *Locke.*

To BEHO'OVE. *v. n.* [behepan, Saxon.] To be fit; to be meet. *Hooker.*

BEHO'OVEFUL. *a.* [from *behoof.*] Uſeful; profitable. *Clarendon.*

BEHO'OVEFULLY. *ad.* [from *behooveful.*] Profitably; uſefully. *Spenſer.*

To BEHO'WL. *v. a.* To howl at. *Shakeſp.*

BE'ING. *ſ.* [from *be.*]

1. Exiſtence; oppoſed to nonentity. *Davies.*

2. A particular ſtate or condition. *Pope.*

3. The perſon exiſting. *Dryden.*

BE'ING. *conjunct.* [from *be.*] Since.

BE IT SO. A phraſe, *ſuppoſe it to be ſo.* *Shakeſpeare.*

To BELA'BOUR. *v. a.* [from *be* and *labour.*] To beat; to thump. *Swift.*

BE'LAMIE. *ſ.* [*bel amie,* Fr.] A friend; an intimate. *Spenſer.*

BE'LAMOUR. *ſ.* [*bel amour,* Fr.] A Gallant; conſort. *Spenſer.*

BELA'TED. *a.* [from *be* and *late.*] Benighted. *Milton.*

To BELA'Y. *v. a.*

1. To block up; to ſtop the paſſage. *Dryden.*

2. To place in ambuſh. *Spenſer.*

To BELCH. *v. n.* [bealcan, Saxon.]

1. To eject the wind from the ſtomach. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To iſſue out by eructation. *Dryden.*

To BELCH. *v. a.* To throw out from the ſtomach. *Pope.*

BELCH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of eructation.

2. A cant term for malt liquor. *Dennis.*

BELDA'M. *ſ.*

1. An old woman. *Milton.*

2. A hag. *Dryden.*

To BELE'AGUER. *v. a.* [*beleggeren,* Dut.] To beſiege; to block up a place. *Dryden.*

BELE'AGURER. *ſ.* [from *beleaguer.*] One that beſieges a place.

BELEMNI'TES. *ſ.* [from βελος, a dart.] Arrowhead, or finger-ſtone.

BELFLO'WER. *ſ.* A plant.

BELFO'UNDER. *ſ.* [from *bell* and *found.*] He whoſe trade it is to found or caſt bells. *Bacon.*

BE'LFRY. *ſ.* [*Beffroy,* in French, is a tower.] The place where the bells are rung. *Gay.*

BELGA'RD. *ſ.* [*belle egard,* Fr.] A ſoft glance. *Spenſer.*

To BELI'E. *v. a.* [from *be* and *lie.*]

1. To counterfeit; to feign; to mimick. *Dryden.*

2. To give the lie to; to charge with falſehood. *Dryden.*

3. To calumniate. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To give a falſe repreſentation of any thing. *Dryden.*

BELI'EF. *ſ.* [from *believe.*]

1. Credit given to ſomething which we know not of ourſelves. *Wotton.*

2. The theological virtue of faith, or firm confidence of the truths of religion. *Hooker.*

3. Religion; the body of tenets held. *Hooker.*

4. Perſuaſion; opinion. *Temple.*

5. The thing believed. *Bacon.*

6. Creed; a form containing the articles of faith.

BELI'EVEABLE. *a.* [from *believe.*] Credible.

To BELI'EVE. *v. a.* [gelyfan, Saxon.]

1. To credit upon the authority of another. *Watts.*

2. To put confidence in the veracity of any one. *Exodus.*

To BELIEVE. *v. n.*

1. To have a firm perſuaſion of any thing. *Geneſis.*

2. To exerciſe the theological virtue of faith. *Shakeſpeare.*

BELI'EVER. *ſ.* [from *believe.*]

1. He that believes, or gives credit. *Hooker.*

2. A profeſſor of chriſtianity. *Hooker.*

BELI'EVINGLY. *ad.* [from *to believe.*] After a believing manner.

BELI'KE. *ad.* [from *like,* as *by likelihood.*]

1. Probably; likely; perhaps. *Raleigh.*

2. Sometimes in a ſenſe of irony. *Hooker.*

BELI'VE. *ad.* [bilive, Sax.] Speedily; quickly. *Spenſer.*

BELL. *ſ.* [bel, Saxon.]

1. A veſſel, or hollow body of caſt metal, formed to make a noiſe by the act of ſome inſtrument ſtriking againſt it. *Holder.*

2. It is uſed for any thing in the form of a *bell,* as the cups of flowers. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. A ſmall hollow globe of metal perforated,

ed, and containing in it a ſolid ball; which, when it is ſhaken by bounding againſt the ſides, gives a ſound. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. *To bear the bell.* To be the firſt.

To BELL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow in the form of a bell. *Mortimer.*

BELL-FASHIONED. *a.* [from *bell* and *faſhion.*] Having the form of a bell. *Mortimer.*

BELLE. *ſ.* [*beau, belle,* Fr.] A young lady. *Pope.*

BELLES LETTRES. ſ. [Fr.] Polite literature. *Tatler.*

BE'LLIBONE. [*belle & bonne,* Fr.] A woman excelling both in beauty and goodneſs. *Spenſer.*

BELLI'GEROUS. *a.* [*belliger,* Lat.] Waging war.

To BE'LLOW. *v. n.* [bellan, Saxon.]

1. To make a noiſe as a bull. *Dryden.*
2. To make any violent outcry. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To vociferate; to clamour. *Tatler.*
4. To roar as the ſea, or the wind. *Dryden.*

BE'LLOWS. *ſ.* [bi'ʒ, Sax.] The inſtrument uſed to blow the fire. *Sidney.*

BE'LLUINE. *a.* [*belluinus,* Lat.] Beaſtly; brutal. *Atterbury.*

BE'LLY. *ſ.* [*balg,* Dutch.]

1. That part of the human body which reaches from the breaſt to the thighs, containing the bowels. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The womb. *Congreve.*
3. That part of a man which requires food. *Hayward.*
4. That part of any thing that ſwells out into a larger capacity. *Bacon.*
5. Any place in which ſomething is incloſed. *Jonah.*

To BE'LLY. *v. n.* To hang out; to bulge out. *Creech.*

BE'LLYACHE. *ſ.* [from *belly* and *ache.*] The cholick.

BE'LLYBOUND. *a.* Coſtive.

BE'LLY-FRETTING. *ſ.* [With farriers.] The chafing of a horſe's belly with the foregirt.

BE'LLYFUL. *ſ.* [from *belly* and *full.*] As much food as fills the belly.

BE'LLYGOD. *ſ.* [from *belly* and *god.*] A glutton. *Hakewell.*

BE'LLY-ROLL. *ſ.* [from *belly* and *roll.*] A roll ſo called, as it ſeems, from entering into the hollows. *Mortimer.*

BE'LLY-TIMBER. *ſ.* Food. *Prior.*

BE'LMAN. *ſ.* [from *bell* and *man.*] He whoſe buſineſs it is to proclaim any thing in towns, and to gain attention by ringing his bell. *Swift.*

BE'LMETAL. *ſ.* [from *bell* and *metal.*] The metal of which bells are made; being a mixture of five parts copper with one of pewter. *Newton.*

To BELO'CK. *v. a.* To faſten. *Shakſpeare.*

To BELO'NG. *v. n.* [*belangen,* Dutch.]

1. To be the property of. *Ruth.*
2. To be the province or buſineſs of. *Shakſpeare, Boyle.*
3. To adhere, or be appendent to. *Luke.*
4. To have relation to. 1 *Sam.*
5. To be the quality or attribute of. *Cheyne.*
6. To be referred to. 1 *Cor.*

BELO'VED. Loved; dear. *Milton.*

BELO'W. *prep.* [from *be* and *low.*]

1. Under in place; not ſo high. *Shakſp.*
2. Inferiour in dignity. *Addiſon.*
3. Inferiour in excellence. *Felton.*
4. Unworthy of; unbefitting. *Dryden.*

BELO'W. *ad.*

1. In the lower place. *Dryden.*
2. On earth; in oppoſition to *heaven.* *Swift.*
3. In hell; in the regions of the dead. *Tickell.*

To BELO'WT. *v. a.* [from *be* and *lowt.*] To treat with opprobrious language. *Camden.*

BELSWA'GGER. *ſ.* A whoremaſter. *Dryden.*

BELT. *ſ.* [belt, Sax.] A girdle; a cincture. *South.*

BELWE'THER. *ſ.* [from *bell* and *wether.*] A ſheep which leads the flock with a bell on his neck. *Hooker.*

To BEMA'D. *v. a.* To make mad. *Shakeſp.*

To BEMIRE. *v. a.* [from *be* and *mire.*] To drag, or incumber in the mire. *Swift.*

To BEMO'AN. *v. a.* [from *to moan.*] To lament; to bewail. *Addiſon.*

BEMO'ANER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A lamenter.

To BEMO'IL. *v. a.* [*be* and *moil,* from *mouiller,* Fr.] To bedrabble; to bemire. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BEMO'NSTER. *v. a.* To make monſtrous. *Shakeſpeare.*

BEMU'SED. *a.* Overcome with muſing. *Pope.*

BENCH. *ſ.* [benc, Sax.]

1. A ſeat. *Dryden.*
2. A ſeat of juſtice. *Shakſpeare.*
3. The perſons ſitting on a *bench.* *Dryden.*

To BENCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furniſh with benches. *Dryden.*
2. To ſeat upon a bench. *Shakeſpeare.*

BE'NCHER. *ſ.* [from *bench.*] Thoſe gentlemen of the inns of court are called *benchers,* who have been readers. *Blount.*

To BEND *v. a.* pret. *bended,* or *bent.* [benban, Saxon.]

1. To make crooked; to crook. *Dryden.*
2. To direct to a certain point. *Fairfax.*
3. To apply. *Hooker.*
4. To put any thing in order for uſe. *L'Eſtrange.*
5. To incline. *Pope.*

6. To ſubdue; to make ſubmiſſive.
7. *To bend the brow.* To knit the brow. *Camden.*

To BEND. *v. n.*
1. To be incurvated.
2. To lean or jut over. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To reſolve; to determine. *Addiſon.*
4. To be ſubmiſſive; to bow. *Iſaiah.*

BEND. *ſ.* [from *to bend.*]
1. Flexure; incurvation. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The crooked timbers which make the ribs or ſides of a ſhip.

BE'NDABLE *a* [from *bend.*] That may be incurvated.

BE'NDER. *ſ.* [from *to bend.*]
1. The perſon who bends.
2. The inſtrument with which any thing is bent. *Wilkins.*

BE'NDWITH. *ſ.* An herb.

BENE'APED. *a.* [from *neap.*] A ſhip is ſaid to be *beneaped*, when the water does not flow high enough to bring her off the ground.

BENE'ATH. *prep.* [beneoþ, Saxon.]
1. Under; lower in place. *Prior.*
2. Under. *Dryden.*
3. Lower in rank, excellence, or dignity.
4. Unworthy of. *Atterbury.*

BENE'ATH. *ad.*
1. In a lower place; under. *Amos.*
2. Below, as oppoſed to *heaven.* *Exodus.*

BE'NEDICT. *a.* [*benedictus*, Lat.] Having mild and ſalubrious qualities. *Bacon.*

BENEDI'CTION. *ſ.* [*benedictio*, Lat.]
1. Bleſſing; a decretory pronunciation of happineſs. *Milton.*
2. The advantage conferred by bleſſing. *Bacon.*
3. Acknowledgments for bleſſings received. *Ray.*
4. The form of inſtituting an abbot. *Ayliffe.*

BENEFA'CTION. *ſ.* [from *benefacio*, Lat.]
1. The act of conferring a benefit.
2. The benefit conferred. *Atterbury.*

BENEFA'CTOR. *ſ.* [from *benefacio*, Lat.] He that confers a benefit. *Milton.*

BENEFA'CTRESS. *ſ.* [from *benefactor.*] A woman who confers a benefit.

BE'NEFICE. *ſ.* [from *beneficium*, Lat.] Advantage conferred on another. This word is generally taken for all eccleſiaſtical livings. *Dryden.*

BE'NEFICED. *a.* [from *benefice.*] Poſſeſſed of a benefice. *Ayliffe.*

BENE'FICENCE. *ſ.* [from *beneficent.*] Active goodneſs. *Dryden.*

BENE'FICENT. *ſ.* [from *beneficus.*] Kind; doing good. *Hale.*

BENEFI'CIAL. *a.* [from *beneficium*, Lat.]
1. Advantageous; conferring benefits; profitable. *Tillotſon.*
2. Helpful; medicinal. *Arbuthnot.*

BENEFI'CIALLY. *ad.* [from *beneficial.*] Advantageouſly; helpfully.

BENEFI'CIALNESS. *ſ.* [from *beneficial.*] Uſefulneſs; profit. *Hale.*

BENEFI'CIARY. *a.* [from *benefice.*] Holding ſomething in ſubordination to another. *Bacon.*

BENEFI'CIARY. *ſ.* He that is in poſſeſſion of a benefice. *Ayliffe.*

BE'NEFIT. *ſ.* [*beneficium*, Lat.]
1. A kindneſs; a favour conferred. *Milton.*
2. Advantage; profit; uſe. *Wiſdom.*
3. [In law] *Benefit of clergy* is, that a man being found guilty of ſuch felony as this *benefit* is granted for, is burnt in the hand, and ſet free, if the ordinary's commiſſioner ſtanding by, do ſay, *Legit ut clericus.* *Cowel.*

To BE'NEFIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To do good to. *Arbuthnot.*

To BE'NEFIT. *v. n.* To gain advantage. *Milton.*

BENE'MPT. *a.* Appointed; marked out. *Spenſer.*

To BENE'T. *v. a.* [from *net.*] To enſnare. *Shakeſpeare.*

BENE'VOLENCE. *ſ.* [*benevolentia*, Lat.]
1. Diſpoſition to do good; kindneſs. *Pope.*
2. The good done; the charity given.
3. A kind of tax. *Bacon.*

BENE'VOLENT. *a.* [*benevolens*, Latin.] Kind; having good will. *Pope.*

BENE'VOLENTNESS. *ſ.* The ſame with *benevolence.*

BENGA'L. *ſ.* A ſort of thin ſlight ſtuff.

BE'NJAMIN. *ſ.* [*Benzoin.*] The name of a tree.

To BENI'GHT. *v. a.* [from *night.*]
1. To ſurpriſe with the coming on of night. *Sidney.*
2. To involve in darkneſs; to embarraſs by want of light. *Boyle.*

BENI'GN. *a.* [*benignus*, Lat.]
1. Kind; generous; liberal. *Milton.*
2. Wholeſome; not malignant. *Arbuthnot.*

BE'NIGN *Diſeaſe*, is when all the uſual ſymptoms appear favourably. *Quincy.*

BENI'GNESS. *ſ.* [from *benign.*] The ſame with *benignity.*

BENI'GNITY. *ſ.* [from *benign.*]
1. Graciouſneſs; actual kindneſs. *Hooker.*
2. Salubrity; wholeſome quality. *Wiſeman.*

BENI'GNLY. *ad.* [from *benign.*] Favourably; kindly. *Waller.*

BE'NISON *ſ.* [*benir*, to bleſs.] Bleſſing; benediction. *Milton.*

BE'NNET. *ſ.* An herb.

BENT. *ſ.* [from the verb *to bend.*]
1. The ſtate of being bent. *Walton.*
2. Degree of flexure.
3. Declivity. *Dryden.*
4. Utmoſt power. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Application

5. Application of the mind. *Locke.*
6. Inclination; diſpoſition towards ſomething. *Milton.*
7. Determination; fixed purpoſe. *Hooker.*
8. Turn of the temper, or diſpoſition. *Dryden.*
9. Tendency; flexion. *Locke.*
10. A ſtalk of graſs, called *bent-graſs*. *Bacon.*

BE'NTING *Time.* [from *bent.*] The time when pigeons feed on bents before peas are ripe. *Dryden.*

To BENU'M. *v. a.* [benumen, Saxon.]
1. To make torpid. *Fairfax.*
2. To ſtupify. *Dryden.*

BENZO'IN. *ſ.* A medicinal kind of reſin imported from the Eaſt Indies, and vulgarly called *benjamin*. *Boyle.*

To BEPA'INT. *v. a.* [from *paint.*] To cover with paint. *Shakeſp.*

To BEPI'NCH. *v. a.* [from *pinch.*] To mark with pinches. *Coupman.*

To BEPI'SS. *v. a.* [from *piſs.*] To wet with urine. *Derham.*

To BEQUE'ATH. *v. a.* [cpiþ, Saxon, a will.] To leave by will to another. *Sidney.*

BEQU'EST. *ſ.* Something left by will. *Hale.*

To BERA'TTLE. *v. a.* [from *rattle.*] To rattle off. *Shakeſpeare.*

BE'RBERRY. *ſ.* [*berberis.*] A berry of a ſharp taſte, uſed for pickles. *Bacon.*

To BERE'AVE. *v. n.* preter. *I bereaved*, or *bereft.* [berepian, Saxon.]
1. To ſtrip of; to deprive of. *Bentley.*
2. To take away from. *Shakeſpeare.*

BERE'FT. *part. paſſ.* of *bereave.*

BE'RGAMOT. *ſ.* [*bergamotte*, Fr.]
1. A ſort of pear, commonly called *burgamot.*
2. A ſort of eſſence, or perfume, drawn from a fruit produced by ingrafting a lemon tree on a bergamot pear ſtock.
3. A ſort of ſnuff.

To BERHY'ME. *v. a.* [from *rhyme.*] To celebrate in rhyme, or verſes. *Pope.*

BERLI'N. *ſ.* A coach of a particular form. *Swift.*

To BERO'B. *v. a.* [from *rob.*] To rob; to plunder. *Spenſer.*

BE'RRY. *ſ.* [beꝛiꝛ, Saxon.] Any ſmall fruit, with many ſeeds. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BE'RRY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bear berries.

BE'RTRAM. *ſ.* Baſtard pellitory.

BE'RYL. *ſ.* [*beryllus*, Lat.] A kind of precious ſtone. *Milton.*

To BESCRE'EN. *v. a.* [from *ſcreen.*] To ſhelter; to conceal. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BESE'ECH. *v. a.* pret. I *beſought*, I have *beſought.* [from ꝥecan, Saxon.]
1. To entreat; to ſupplicate; to implore. *Philemon.*
2. To beg; to aſk. *Strat.*

To BESE'EM. *v. n.* [*beziemen*, Dutch.] To become; to be fit. *Hooker.*

BESE'EN. *part.* Adapted; adjuſted. *Spenſer.*

To BESE'T. *v. a.* pret. I *beſet*; I have *beſet.* [beꝛittan, Saxon.]
1. To beſiege; to hem in. *Addiſon.*
2. To embarraſs; to perplex. *Rowe.*
3. To waylay; to ſurround. *Locke.*
4. To fall upon; to harraſs. *Spenſer.*

To BESHRE'W. *v. a.* [*beſchryen*, Germ. to enchant.]
1. To wiſh a curſe to. *Dryden.*
2. To happen ill to. *Shakeſpeare.*

BESI'DE. } BESI'DES. } *prep.* [from *be* and *ſide.*]
1. At the ſide of another; near. *Fairfax.*
2. Over and above. *Hale.*
3. Not according to, though not contrary. *South.*
4. Out of; in a ſtate of deviation from. *Hudibras.*

BESI'DE. } BESI'DES. } *ad.*
1. Over and above. *Tillotſon.*
2. Not in this number; beyond this claſs. *Pope.*

BESI'DERY. *ſ.* A ſpecies of pear.

To BESI'EGE. *v. a.* [from *ſiege.*] To beleaguer; to lay ſiege to; to beſet with armed forces. *Shakeſpeare.*

BESI'EGER. *ſ.* [from *beſiege.*] One employed in a ſiege. *Swift.*

To BESLU'BBER. *v. a.* [from *ſlubber.*] To dawb; to ſmear. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BESME'AR. *v. a.* [from *ſmear.*]
1. To bedawb. *Denham.*
2. To ſoil; to foul. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BESMI'RCH. *v. a.* To ſoil; to diſcolour. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BESMO'KE. *v. a.*
1. To foul with ſmoke.
2. To harden or dry in ſmoke.

To BESMU'T. *v. a.* [from *ſmut.*] To blacken with ſmoke or ſoot.

BE'SOM. *ſ.* [beꝛm, Saxon.] An inſtrument to ſweep with. *Bacon.*

To BESO'RT. *v. a.* [from *ſort.*] To ſuit; to fit. *Shakeſpeare.*

BESO'RT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Company; attendance; train. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BESO'T. *v. a.* [from *ſot.*]
1. To infatuate; to ſtupify. *Milton.*
2. To make to doat. *Dryden.*

BESO'UGHT. [*part. paſſive* of *beſeech*; which ſee.] *Milton.*

To BESPA'NGLE. *v. a.* [from *ſpangle.*] To adorn with ſpangles; to beſprinkle with ſomething ſhining. *Pope.*

To BESPA'TTER. *v. a.* [from *ſpatter.*] To ſpot or ſprinkle with dirt or water. *Swift.*

To BESPA'WL. *v. a.* [from *ſpawl.*] To dawb with ſpittle.

To BESPE'AK. *v. a.* I *beſpoke*, or *beſpake*; I have *beſpoke*, or *beſpoken*.

1. To order, or entreat any thing beforehand. *Swift.*

2. To make way by a previous apology. *Dryden.*

3. To forebode. *Swift.*

4. To ſpeak to; to addreſs. *Dryden.*

5. To betoken; to ſhew. *Addiſon.*

BESPE'AKER. *ſ.* [from *beſpeak.*] He that beſpeaks any thing. *Wotton.*

To BESPE'CKLE. *v. a.* [from *ſpeckle.*] To mark with ſpeckles or ſpots.

To BESPE'W. *v. a.* [from *ſpew.*] To dawb with ſpew or vomit.

To BESPI'CE. *v. a.* [from *ſpice.*] To ſeaſon with ſpices. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BESPI'T. *v. a.* [from *ſpit.*] To dawb with ſpittle.

To BESPO'T. *v. a.* [from *ſpot.*] To mark with ſpots. *Mortimer.*

To BESPRE'AD. *v. a.* [from *ſpread.*] To ſpread over. *Derham.*

To BESPRI'NKLE. *v. a.* [from *ſprinkle.*] To ſprinkle over. *Brown.*

To BESPU'TTER. *v. a.* [from *ſputter.*] To ſputter over ſomething; to dawb any thing by ſputtering.

BEST. *a.* the *ſuperlative* of *good.* [betyt, beſt.]

1. Moſt good. *Hooker.*

2. *The beſt.* The utmoſt power; the ſtrongeſt endeavour. *Bacon.*

3. *To make the beſt.* To carry to its greateſt perfection; to improve to the utmoſt. *Bacon.*

BEST. *ad.* [from *well.*] In the higheſt degree of goodneſs. *Deuteronomy.*

To BESTA'IN. *v. a.* [from *ſtain.*] To mark with ſtains; to ſpot. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BESTE'AD. *v. a.* [from *ſtead.*]

1. To profit. *Milton.*

2. To treat; to accommodate. *Iſaiah.*

BE'STIAL. *a.* [from *beaſt.*]

1. Belonging to a beaſt. *Dryden.*

2. Brutal; carnal. *Shakeſpeare.*

BESTIA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *beſtial.*] The quality of beaſts. *Arbuthnot.*

BE'STIALLY. *ad.* [from *beſtial.*] Brutally.

To BESTI'CK. *v. a.* preter. I *beſtuck*, I have *beſtuck.* [from *ſtick.*] To ſtick over with any thing. *Milton.*

To BESTI'R. *v. a.* [from *ſtir.*] To put into vigorous action. *Ray.*

To BESTO'W. *v. a.* [*beſtaden*, Dutch.]

1. To give; to confer upon. *Clarendon.*

2. To give as charity. *Hooker.*

3. To give in marriage. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To give as a preſent. *Dryden.*

5. To apply. *Swift.*

6. To lay out upon. *Deuteronomy.*

7. To lay up; to ſtow; to place. *Kings.*

BESTO'WER. *ſ.* [from *beſtow.*] Giver; diſpoſer. *Stilling fleet.*

BESTRA'UGHT. *particip.* Diſtracted; mad. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BESTRE'W. *v. a. particip. paſſ. beſtrewed*, or *beſtrown.* To ſprinkle over. *Milton.*

To BESTRI'DE. *v. a.* I *beſtrid*; I have *beſtrid*, or *beſtridden.*

1. To ſtride over any thing; to have any thing between one's legs. *Waller.*

2. To ſtep over. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BESTU'D. *v. a.* [from *ſtud.*] To adorn with ſtuds. *Milton.*

BET. *ſ.* [from *betan*, to encreaſe.] A wager. *Prior.*

To BET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To wager; to ſtake at a wager. *Ben. Johnſon.*

To BETA'KE. *v. a.* preter. I *betook*; part. paſſ. *betaken.*

1. To take; to ſeize. *Spenſer.*

2. To have recourſe to. *Hooker.*

3. To move; to remove. *Milton.*

To BETE'EM. *v. a.* [from *teem.*] To bring forth; to beſtow. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BETHI'NK. *v. a.* I *bethought.* [from *think.*] To recal to reflection. *Raleigh.*

To BETHRA'L. *v. a.* [from *thrall.*] To enſlave; to conquer. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BETHU'MP. *v. a.* [from *thump.*] To beat. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BETI'DE. *v. n.* pret. *It betided*, or *betid*: part. paſſ. *betid.* [from *tiþ*, Saxon.]

1. To happen to; to befal. *Milton.*

2. To come to paſs; to fall out; to happen. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To become. *Shakeſpeare.*

BETI'ME. } *ad.* [from *by* and *time.*]
BETI'MES. }

1. Seaſonably; early. *Milton.*

2. Soon; before long time has paſſed. *Tillotſon.*

3. Early in the day. *Shakeſpeare.*

BE'TLE } *ſ.* An Indian plant, called wa-
BE'TRE. } ter pepper.

To BETO'KEN. *v. a.* [from *token.*]

1. To ſignify; to mark; to repreſent. *Hooker.*

2. To foreſhew; to preſignify. *Thomſon.*

BETO'NY. *ſ.* [*betonica*, Lat.] A plant.

BETO'OK. [*irreg. pret.* from *betake.*]

To BETO'SS. *v. a.* [from *toſs.*] To diſturb; to agitate. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BETRA'Y. *v. a.* [*trahir*, Fr.]

1. To give into the hands of enemies. *Knolles.*

2. To diſcover that which has been entruſted to ſecrecy.

3. To make liable to ſomething inconvenient. *King Charles.*

4. To ſhew; to diſcover. *Addiſon.*

BETRA'YER.

BETRA'YER. *f.* [from *betray.*] He that betrays; a traitor. *Hooker.*

To BETRIM. *v. a.* [from *trim.*] To deck; to dress: to grace. *Shakespeare.*

To BETRO'TH. *v. a.* [from *troth.*]
1. To contract to any one; to affiance. *Cowley.*
2. To nominate to a bishoprick. *Ayliffe.*

To BETRUST. *v. a.* [from *trust.*] To entrust; to put into the power of another. *Watts.*

BE'TTER. *a.* the *comparative* of *good.* [betepa, Saxon.] Having good qualities in a greater degree than something else. *Shakespeare.*

The BE'TTER.
1. The superiority; the advantage. *Prior.*
2. Improvement. *Dryden.*

BE'TTER. *ad.* Well, in a greater degree. *Dryden.*

To BE'TTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To improve; to meliorate. *Hooker.*
2. To surpass; to exceed. *Shakespeare.*
3. To advance. *Bacon.*

BE'TTER. *f.* Superiour in goodness. *Hooker.*

BE'TTOR. *f.* [from *to bet.*] One that lays bets or wagers. *Addison.*

BE'TTY. *f.* An instrument to break open doors. *Arbuthnot.*

BETWE'EN. *prep.* [betpeonan, Saxon.]
1. In the intermediate space. *Pope.*
2. From one to another. *Bacon.*
3. Belonging to two in partnership. *Locke.*
4. Bearing relation to two. *South.*
5. In separation of one from the other. *Locke.*

BETWI'XT. *prep.* [betpyx, Saxon.] Between.

BEVEL. } *f.* In masonry and joinery, a
BE'VIL. } kind of square, one leg of which is frequently crooked. *Swift.*

To BE'VEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut to a bevel angle. *Moxon.*

BEVERAGE. *f.* [from *bevere*, to drink, Italian.] Drink; liquor to be drank. *Dryden.*

BE'VY. *f.* [*bewa*, Italian.]
1. A flock of birds.
2. A company; an assembly. *Pope.*

To BEWA'IL. *v. a.* [from *wail.*] To bemoan; to lament. *Denham.*

To BEWA'RE. *v. n.* [from *be* and *ware.*] To regard with caution; to be suspicious of danger from. *Pope.*

To BEWE'EP. *v. a.* [from *weep.*] To weep over or upon. *Shakespeare.*

To BEWE'T. *v. a.* To wet; to moisten. *Shakespeare.*

To BEWI'LDER. *v. a.* [from *wild.*] To lose in pathless places; to puzzle. *Blackmore.*

To BEWI'TCH. *v. a.*
1. To injure by witchcraft. *Dryden.*
2. To charm; to please. *Sidney.*

BEWI'TCHERY. *f.* [from *bewitch.*] Fascination; charm. *Sandys.*

BEWI'TCHMENT. *f.* [from *bewitch.*] Fascination. *Shakespeare.*

To BEWRA'Y. *v. a.* [bepnegan, Saxon.]
1. To betray; to discover perfidiously. *Spenser.*
2. To shew; to make visible. *Sidney.*

BEWRA'YER *f.* [from *bewray.*] Betrayer; discoverer. *Addison.*

BEYO'ND. *prep.* [begeond, Saxon.]
1. Before; at a distance not reached. *Pope.*
2. On the farther side of. *Deuteronomy.*
3. Farther onward than. *Herbert.*
4. Past; out of the reach of. *Bentley.*
5. Above; exceeding to a greater degree than. *Locke.*
6. Above in excellence. *Dryden.*
7. Remote from; not within the sphere of. *Dryden.*
8. *To go beyond*, is to deceive. *Theſſalon.*

BE'ZEL. } *f.* That part of a ring in which
BE'ZIL. } the stone is fixed.

BE'ZOAR. *f.* A medicinal stone, formerly in high esteem as an antidote, brought from the East Indies.

BEZOA'RDICK. *a.* [from *bezoar.*] Compounded with *bezoar.* *Floyer.*

BIA'NGULATED. } *a.* [from *binus* and *an-*
BIA'NGULOUS. } *gulus*, Lat.] Having two corners or angles.

BI'AS. *f.* [*biais*, Fr.]
1. The weight lodged on one side of a bowl, which turns it from the strait line. *Shakespeare.*
2. Any thing which turns a man to a particular course. *Dryden.*
3. Propension; inclination. *Dryden.*

To BI'AS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To incline to some side. *Watts.*

BI'AS. *ad.* Wrong. *Shakespeare.*

BIB. *f.* A small piece of linen put upon the breasts of children, over their cloaths. *Addison.*

To BIB. *v. n.* [*bibo*, Lat.] To tipple; to sip. *Camden.*

BIBA'CIOUS. *a.* [*bibax*, Lat.] Much addicted to drinking. *Dict.*

BI'BBER. *f.* [from *to bib.*] A tippler.

BI'BLE. *f.* [from βιβλιον, a book; called, by way of excellence, *The Book.*] The sacred volume in which are contained the revelations of God. *Tillotson, Watts.*

BIBLIOGRAPHER. *f.* [from βιβλος and γραφω.] A transcriber.

BIBLIOTHE'CAL. *a.* [from *bibliotheca*, Lat.] Belonging to a library.

BI'BULOUS. *a.* [*bibulus*, Lat.] That which has the quality of drinking moisture. *Thomson.*

BICA'PSULAR *a.* [*bicapſularis*, Lat.] A plant whose seed-pouch is divided into two parts.

BICE. *f.* A colour used in painting. *Peacham.*

BICI'PITAL. } *a.* [*bicipitis*, Lat.]
BICI'PITOUS. }
1. Having two heads. *Brown.*
2. It is applied to one of the muscles of the arm. *Brown.*

To BI'CKER. *v. n.* [*bicre*, Welsh.]
1. To skirmish; to fight off and on. *Sidney.*
2. To quiver; to play backward and forward. *Milton.*

BI'CKERER. *f.* [from the verb.] A skirmisher.

BI'CKERN. *f.* [apparently corrupted from *beakiron.*] An iron ending in a point. *Moxon.*

BICO'RNE. } *a.* [*bicornis*, Lat.] Having
BICO'RNOUS. } two horns. *Brown.*

BICO'RPORAL. *a.* [*bicorpor*, Lat.] Having two bodies.

To BID. *v. a.* pret. I *bid*, *bad*, *bade*, I have *bid*, or *bidden.* [biddan, Saxon.]
1. To desire; to ask. *Shakespeare.*
2. To command; to order. *Watts.*
3. To offer; to propose. *Decay of Piety.*
4. To proclaim; to offer. *Gay.*
5. To pronounce; to declare. *Bacon.*
6. To denounce. *Waller.*
7. To pray. *John.*

BI'DALE. *f.* [from *bid* and *ale.*] An invitation of friends to drink. *Dict.*

BI'DDEN. *part. pass.* [from *to bid.*]
1. Invited. *Bacon.*
2. Commanded. *Pope.*

BI'DDER. *f.* [from *to bid.*] One who offers or proposes a price. *Addison.*

BI'DDING. *f.* [from *bid.*] Command; order. *Milton.*

To BIDE. *v. a.* [bidan, Saxon.] To endure; to suffer. *Dryden.*

To BIDE. *v. n.*
1. To dwell; to live; to inhabit. *Milton.*
2. To remain in a place. *Shakespeare.*

BIDE'NTAL. *a.* [*bidens*, Lat.] Having two teeth. *Swift.*

BI'DING. *f.* [from *bide.*] Residence; habitation. *Rowe.*

BIE'NNIAL. *a.* [*biennis*, Latin.] Of the continuance of two years. *Ray.*

BIER. *f.* [from *to bear.*] A carriage on which the dead are carried to the grave. *Milton.*

BI'ESTINGS. *f.* [byrning, Saxon.] The first milk given by a cow after calving. *Dryden.*

BIFA'RIOUS. *a.* [*bifarius*, Lat.] Twofold.

BI'FEROUS. *a.* [*beferens*, Latin.] Bearing fruit twice a year.

BI'FID. } *a.* [*bifidus*, Lat.] Open-
BI'FIDATED. } ing with a cleft.

BIFO'LD. *a.* [from *binus*, Lat. and *fold.*] Twofold; double. *Shakspeare.*

BIFO'RMED. *a.* [*biformis*, Lat.] Compounded of two forms.

BIFU'RCATED. *a.* [*binus* and *furca.*] Shooting out into two heads. *Woodward.*

BIFURCA'TION. *f.* [*binus* and *furca.*] Division into two.

BIG. *a.*
1. Great in bulk; large. *Thomson.*
2. Teeming; pregnant. *Waller.*
3. Full of something. *Addison.*
4. Distended; swoln. *Shakespeare.*
5. Great in air and mien; proud. *Ascham.*
6. Great in spirit; brave. *Shakespeare.*

BI'GAMIST. *f.* [*bigamius*, low Lat.] One that has committed bigamy.

BI'GAMY. *f.* [*bigamia*, low Latin.] The crime of having two wives at once. *Arbuthnot.*

BIGBE'LLIED. *a.* [from *big* and *belly.*] Pregnant. *Shakespeare.*

BI'GGIN. *f.* [*beguin*, Fr.] A child's cap. *Shakespeare.*

BI'GLY. *ad.* [from *big.*] Tumidly; haughtily. *Dryden.*

BI'GNESS. *f.* [from *big.*]
1. Greatness of quantity. *Ray.*
2. Size; whether greater or smaller. *Newton.*

BI'GOT. *f.* A man devoted to a certain party. *Watts.*

BI'GOTED. *a.* [from *bigot.*] Blindly prepossessed in favour of something. *Garth.*

BI'GOTRY. *f.* [from *bigot.*]
1. Blind zeal; prejudice. *Watts.*
2. The practice of a bigot. *Pope.*

BI'GSWOLN. *a.* [from *big* and *swoln.*] Turgid. *Addison.*

BI'LANDER. *f.* [*belandre*, Fr.] A small vessel used for the carriage of goods. *Dryd.*

BI'LBERRY. *f.* [bulg, Sax. a bladder, and *berry.*] Whortleberry.

BI'LBO. *f.* [from *bilboa.*] A rapier; a sword. *Shakespeare.*

BI'LBOES. *f.* A sort of stocks. *Shakesp.*

BILE. *f.* [*bilis*, Latin.] A thick, yellow, bitter liquor, separated in the liver, collected in the gall-bladder, and discharged by the common duct. *Quincy.*

BILE. *f.* [bile, Saxon.] A sore angry swelling. *Shakespeare.*

To BILGE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To spring a leak.

BI'LIARY. *a.* [from *bilis*, Lat.] Belonging to the bile. *Arbuthnot.*

BI'LINGSGATE. *f.* Ribaldry; foul language. *Pope.*

BILI'NGUOUS. *a.* [*bilinguis*, Lat.] Having two tongues.

BI'LIOUS. *a.* [from *bilis*, Lat.] Consisting of bile. *Garth.*

To BILK. *v. a.* [*bilaican*, Gothick.] To cheat; to defraud. *Dryden.*

BILL. *f.* [bile, Sax.] The beak of a fowl. *Carew.*

BILL. *f.* [bille, Saxon.] A kind of hatchet with a hooked point. *Temple.*

BILL. *f.* [*billet*, French.]
1. A written paper of any kind. *Shakesp.*
2. An account of money. *Bacon.*
3. A law presented to the parliament. *Bacon.*
4. An act of parliament. *Atterbury.*
5. A physician's prescription. *Dryden.*
6. An advertisement. *Dryden.*

To BILL. *v. n.* To caress, as doves by joining bills. *Ben. Johnson.*

To BILL. *v. a.* To publish by an advertisement. *L'Estrange.*

BI'LLET. *f.* [*billet*, French.]
1. A small paper; a note. *Clarendon.*
2. *Billet doux*, or a soft *billet*; a love letter. *Pope.*
3. A small log of wood for the chimney. *Digby.*

To BI'LLET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To direct a soldier by a ticket where he is to lodge. *Shakespeare.*
2. To quarter soldiers. *Clarendon.*

BI'LLIARDS. *f. without a singular.* [*billard*, Fr.] A kind of play. *Boyle.*

BI'LLOW. *f.* [*bilge*, German.] A wave swoln. *Denham.*

To BI'LLOW. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To swell, or roll. *Prior.*

BI'LLOWY. *a.* Swelling; turgid. *Thomson.*

BIN. *f.* [binne, Saxon.] A place where bread or wine is repositted. *Swift.*

BI'NARY. *a.* [from *binus*, Latin.] Two; double.

To BIND. *v. a.* pret. *I bound*; particip. pass. *bound*, or *bounden.* [binban, Sax.]
1. To confine with bonds; to enchain. *Job.*
2. To gird; to enwrap. *Proverbs.*
3. To fasten to any thing. *Joshua.*
4. To fasten together. *Matthew.*
5. To cover a wound with dressings. *Wiseman.*
6. To compel; to constrain. *Hale.*
7. To oblige by stipulation. *Pope.*
8. To confine; to hinder. *Shakespeare.*
9. To make costive. *Bacon.*
10. To restrain. *Fe ton.*
11. *To bind to.* To oblige to serve some one. *Dryden.*
12. *To bind over.* To oblige to make appearance. *Addison.*

To BIND. *v. n.*
1. To contract; to grow stiff. *Mortimer.*
2. To be obligatory. *Locke.*

BIND. *f.* A species of hops. *Mortimer.*

BI'NDER. *f.* [from *to bind.*]
1. A man whose trade it is to bind books.
2. A man that binds sheaves. *Chapman.*
3. A fillet; a shred cut to bind with. *Wiseman.*

BI'NDING. *f.* [from *bind.*] A bandage. *Tatler.*

BI'NDWEED. *f.* [*convolvulus*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

BI'NOCLE. *f.* A telescope fitted so with two tubes, as that a distant object may be seen with both eyes.

BINO'CULAR. *a.* [from *binus* and *oculus*, Lat.] Having two eyes. *Derham.*

BIO'GRAPHER. *f.* [βίος and γραφω.] A writer of lives. *Addison.*

BIO'GRAPHY. *f.* [βίος and γραφω.] Writing the lives of men is called *biography.* *Watts.*

BI'OVAC. } *f.* [Fr. from *wey wach*, a
BI'HOVAC. } double guard, Germ.] A
BIVOUAC. } guard at night performed by the whole army. *Harris.*

BI'PAROUS. *a.* [from *binus* and *pario.*] Bringing forth two at a birth.

BIPA'RTITE. *a.* [*binus* and *partior.*] Having two correspondent parts.

BIPARTI'TION. *f.* [from *bipartite.*] The act of dividing into two.

BI'PED. *f.* [*bipes*, Lat.] An animal with two feet. *Brown.*

BIPEDAL. *a.* [*bipedalis*, Lat.] Two feet in length.

BIPE'NNATED. *a.* [from *binus* and *penna.*] Having two wings. *Derham.*

BIPE'TALOUS. *a.* [of *bis* and πέταλον.] Consisting of two flower leaves.

BI'QUADRATE. } *f.* The fourth power
BIQUADRA'TICK. } arising from the multiplication of a square by itself. *Harris.*

BIRCH *Tree. f.* [birc, Saxon.] A tree.

BI'RCHEN. *a.* [from *birch.*] Made of birch. His beaver'd brow a *birchen* garland bears. *Pope.*

BIRD. *f.* [bird, or brid, Saxon.] A general term for the feathered kind; a fowl. *Locke.*

To BIRD. *v. n.* To catch birds. *Shakesp.*

BI'RDBOLT. *f.* A small shot or arrow. *Shakespeare.*

BI'RDCATCHER. *f.* One that makes it his employment to take birds. *L'Estrange.*

BI'RDER. *f.* [from *bird.*] A birdcatcher.

BI'RDINGPIECE. *f.* A gun to shoot birds with. *Shakespeare.*

BI'RDLIME. *f.* [from *bird* and *lime.*] A glutinous substance spread upon twigs, by which the birds that light upon them are entangled. *Dryden.*

BI'RDMAN. *f.* A birdcatcher. *L'Estrange.*

BI'RDSEYE. *f.* The name of a plant.

BI'RDSFOOT. *f.* A plant.

BI'RDSNEST. *f.* An herb.

BI'RDSTONGUE. *f.* An herb.

BI'RGANDER. *f.* A fowl of the goose kind.

BIRT. *f.* A fish; the turbot.

BIRTH. *f.* [beopp, Saxon.]

1. The act of coming into life. *Dryden.*
2. Extraction; lineage. *Denham.*
3. Rank which is inherited by descent. *Dryden.*
4. The condition in which any man is born. *Dryden.*
5. Thing born. *Ben. Johnson.*
6. The act of bringing forth. *Milton.*

BI'RTHDAY. *f.* [from *birth* and *day*.] The day on which any one is born.

BI'RTHDOM. *f.* Privilege of birth. *Shak.*

BI'RTHNIGHT. *f.* [from *birth* and *night*.] The night in which any one is born. *Milt.*

BI'RTHPLACE. *f.* Place where any one is born. *Swift.*

BI'RTHRIGHT. *f.* [from *birth* and *right*.] The rights and privileges to which a man is born; the right of the first born. *Add fon.*

BIRTHSTRA'NGLED. *a.* Strangled in being born. *Shakespeare.*

BI'RTHWORT *f.* The name of a plant.

BI'SCOTIN. f. A confection.

BI'SCUIT. *f.* [*bis* and *cuit*.]

1. A kind of hard dry bread, made to be carried to sea. *Knolles.*
2. A composition of fine flour, almonds, and sugar.

To BISE'CT. *v. a.* [*bisus* and *fecs*.] To divide into two parts.

BISE'CTION. *f.* [from the verb.] A geometrical term, signifying the division of any quantity into two equal parts.

BI'SHOP. *f.* [biercop, Saxon.] One of the head order of the clergy. *South.*

BI'SHOP. *f.* A cant word for a mixture of wine, oranges, and sugar. *Swift.*

To BI'SHOP. *v. a.* To confirm; to admit solemnly into the church. *Donne.*

BI'SHOPRICK *f.* [biercoppice, Sax.] The diocese of a bishop. *Bacon.*

BI'SHOPSWEED. *f.* A plant.

BISK. *f.* [*bifque*, Fr.] Soup; broth. *King.*

BI'SMUTH. *f.* Marcasite; a hard, white, brittle, mineral substance, of a metalline nature, found at Misnia.

BI'SSEXTILE. *f.* [*bis* and *fextilis*.] Leap year *Brown.*

BI'SSON. *a.* Blind. *Shakespeare.*

BI'STRE. f. [French.] A colour made of chimney soot boiled, and then diluted with water.

BI'STORT. *f.* A plant called *snakeweed.*

BI'STOURY. *f.* [*bisteuri*, Fr.] A surgeon's instrument used in making incisions.

BISU'LCOUS. *a.* [*bisulcus*, Lat.] Cloven-footed. *Brown.*

BIT. *f.* [bitel, Sax.] A bridle; the bit-mouth. *Addison.*

BIT. *f.*

1. As much meat as is put into the mouth at once. *Arbuthnot.*
2. A small piece of any thing. *Swift.*
3. A Spanish West Indian silver coin, valued at sevenpence halfpenny.
4. *A bit the better or worse.* In the smallest degree. *Arbuthnot.*

To BIT. *v. a.* To put the bridle upon a horse.

BITCH. *f.* [bicze, Saxon.]

1. The female of the canine kind. *Spenser.*
2. A name of reproach for a woman. *Arbuthnot.*

To BITE. *v. a.* pret. I *bit*; part. pass. I have *bit*, or *bitten*. [bitan, Sax.]

1. To crush, or pierce with the teeth. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To give pain by cold. *Rowe.*
3. To hurt or pain with reproach. *Roscommon.*
4. To cut; to wound. *Shakespeare.*
5. To make the mouth smart with an acrid taste. *Bacon.*
6. To cheat; to trick. *Pope.*

BITE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. The seizure of any thing by the teeth. *Dryden.*
2. The act of a fish that takes the bait. *Walton.*
3. A cheat; a trick. *Swift.*
4. A sharper.

BI'TER. *f.* [from *bite*.]

1. He that bites. *Camden.*
2. A fish apt to take the bait. *Walton.*
3. A tricker; a deceiver. *Spectator.*

BI'TTACLE. *f.* A frame of timber in the steerage, where the compass is placed. *Dict.*

BI'TTER. *a.* [biten, Saxon.]

1. Having a hot, acrid, biting taste, like wormwood. *Locke.*
2. Sharp; cruel; severe. *Sprat.*
3. Calamitous; miserable. *Dryden.*
4. Sharp; reproachful; satirical. *Shak.*
5. Unpleasing or hurtful. *Watts.*

BI'TTERGROUND. *f.* A plant.

BI'TTERLY. *ad.* [from *bitter*.]

1. With a bitter taste.
2. In a bitter manner; sorrowfully; calamitously. *Shakespeare.*
3. Sharply; severely. *Sprat.*

BI'TTERN. *f.* [*butour*, Fr.] A bird with long legs, which feeds upon fish. *Walton.*

BI'TTERN. *f.* [from *bitter*.] A very bitter liquor, which drains off in making salt.

BI'TTERNESS. *f.* [from *bitter*.]

1. A bitter taste. *Locke.*
2. Malice; grudge; hatred; implacability. *Clarendon.*
3. Sharpness; severity of temper. *Clarend.*
4. Satire; piquancy; keenness of reproach. *Bacon.*
5. Sorrow;

5. Sorrow; vexation; affliction. *Wake.*

BITTERSWEET. *f.* An apple which has a compounded taste. *South.*

BITTOUR. *f.* The bittern. *Dryden.*

BITU'MEN. *f.* [Latin.] A fat unctuous matter dug out of the earth, or scummed off lakes. *Woodward.*

BITUMINOUS. *a.* Compounded of bitumen. *Bacon.*

BIVA'LVE. *a.* [*bivus* and *valvæ*.] Having two valves or shutters; used of those fish that have two shells, as oysters. *Woodward.*

BIVA'LVULAR. *a.* [from *bivalve*.] Having two valves.

BIXWORT. *f.* An herb.

BIZANTINE. *f.* [from *byzantium*.] A great piece of gold valued at fifteen pound, which the king offereth upon high festival days. *Camden.*

To BLAB *v. a.* [*blabberen*, Dutch.] To tell what ought to be kept secret. *Swift.*

To BLAB. *v. n.* To tattle; to tell tales. *Shakespeare.*

BLAB. *f.* [from the verb.] A teltale. *Milton.*

BLA'BBER. *f.* [from *blab*.] A tattler; a teltale.

To BLA'BBER. *v. n.* To whistle to a horse. *Skinner.*

BLACK. *a.* [blac, Saxon.]

1. Of the colour of night. *Proverbs.*
2. Dark. *Kings.*
3. Cloudy of countenance; sullen. *Shak.*
4. Horrible; wicked. *Dryden.*
5. Dismal; mournful. *Shakespeare.*

BLACK-BRYONY. *f.* The name of a plant.

BLACK-CATTLE. Oxen; bulls; and cows.

BLACK-GUARD. *a.* A dirty fellow. *Swift.*

BLACK-LEAD. *f.* A mineral found in the lead-mines, much used for pencils.

BLACK-PUDDING. *f.* A kind of food made of blood and grain.

BLACK-ROD. *f.* [from *black* and *rod*.] The usher belonging to the order of the garter; so called from the *black rod* he carries in his hand. He is usher of the parliament.

BLACK. *f.* [from the adjective.]

1. A black colour. *Newton.*
2. Mourning. *Dryden.*
3. A blackamoor.
4. That part of the eye which is black. *Digby.*

To BLACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make black; to blacken. *Boyle.*

BLA'CKAMOOR. *f.* A negro.

BLA'CKBERRIED *Heath.* *f.* A plant.

BLA'CKBERRY *Bush.* *f.* A species of bramble.

BLA'CKBERRY. *f.* The fruit. *Gay.*

BLA'CKBIRD. *f.* The name of a bird. *Carew.*

To BLA'CKEN. *v. a.* [from *black*.]

1. To make of a black colour. *Prior.*
2. To darken. *South.*
3. To defame. *South.*

To BLA'CKEN. *v. n.* To grow black. *Dryden.*

BLA'CKISH. *a.* [from *black*.] Somewhat black. *Boyle.*

BLA'CKMOOR. *f.* [from *black* and *Moor*.] A negro. *Milton.*

BLA'CKNESS. *f.* [from *black*.]

1. Black colour. *Locke.*
2. Darkness. *Shakespeare.*

BLA'CKSMITH. *f.* A smith that works in iron; so called from being very smutty. *Spectator.*

BLA'CKTAIL. *f.* [from *black* and *tail*.] A fish; ruff or pope.

BLA'CKTHORN. *f.* The sloe.

BLA'DDER. *f.* [blæddre, Saxon.]

1. That vessel in the body which contains the urine. *Ray.*
2. A blister; a pustule.

BLA'DDER-NUT. *f.* [*staphylodendron*, Lat.] A plant.

BLADDER SENA. *f.* A plant.

BLADE. *f.* [blæd, Saxon.] The spire of grass; the green shoots of corn. *Bacon.*

BLADE. *f.* [*blatte*, German.]

1. The sharp or striking part of a weapon or instrument. *Pope.*
2. A brisk man, either fierce or gay. *L'Estrange.*

BLADE *of the Shoulder.* } *f.* The scapula,
BLADEBONE. } or scapular bone. *Pope.*

To BLADE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit with a blade.

BLA'DED. *a.* [from *blade*.] Having blades or spires. *Shakespeare.*

BLAIN. *f.* [blegene, Saxon.] A pustule; a blister. *Milton.*

BLA'MABLE. *a.* [from *blame*.] Culpable; faulty. *Dryden.*

BLA'MABLENESS. *f.* [from *blamable*.] Fault.

BLA'MABLY. *ad.* [from *blamable*.] Culpably.

To BLAME. *v. a.* [*blâmer*, Fr.] To censure; to charge with a fault. *Dryden.*

BLAME. *f.*

1. Imputation of a fault. *Hayward.*
2. Crime. *Hooker.*
3. Hurt. *Spenser.*

BLA'MEFUL. *a.* [from *blame* and *full*.] Criminal; guilty. *Shakespeare.*

BLA'MELESS. *a.* [from *blame*.] Guiltless; innocent. *Locke.*

BLA'MELESLY. *ad.* [from *blameless*.] Innocently. *Hammond.*

BLA'MELESNESS. *f.* [from *blameleſs.*] Innocence. *Hammond.*

BLA'MER. *f.* [from *blame.*] A cenſurer. *Donne.*

BLAMEWO'RTHY. Culpable; blameable. *Hooker.*

To BLANCH. *v. a.* [*blanchir*, Fr.]
1. To whiten. *Dryden.*
2. To ſtrip or peel ſuch things as have huſks. *Wiſeman.*
3. To obliterate; to paſs over. *Bacon.*

To BLANCH. *v. n.* To evade; to ſhift. *Bacon.*

BLA'NCHER. *f.* [from *blanch.*] A whitener.

BLAND. *a.* [*blandus*, Lat.] Soft; mild; gentle. *Milton.*

To BLA'NDISH. *v. a.* [*blandior*, Lat.] To ſmooth; to ſoften. *Milton.*

BLA'NDISHMENT. *f.* [from *blandiſh*; *blanditiæ*, Lat.]
1. Act of fondneſs; expreſſion of tenderneſs by geſture. *Milton.*
2. Soft words; kind ſpeeches. *Bacon.*
3. Kind treatment; careſs. *Swift.*

BLANK. *a.* [*blanc*, Fr.]
1. White. *Paradiſe Loſt.*
2. Unwritten. *Addiſon.*
3. Confuſed; cruſhed. *Pope.*
4. Without rhime. *Shakeſpeare.*

BLANK. *f.* [from the adjective.]
1. A void ſpace. *Swift.*
2. A lot, by which nothing is gained. *Dryden.*
3. A paper unwritten. *Paradiſe Loſt.*
4. The point to which an arrow is directed. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Aim; ſhot. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Object to which any thing is directed. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BLANK. *v. a.* [from *blank.*]
1. To damp; to confuſe; to diſpirit. *Tillotſon.*
2. To efface; to annul. *Spenſer.*

BLA'NKET. *f.* [*blanchette*, Fr.]
1. A woolen cover, ſoft, and looſely woven. *Temple.*
2. A kind of pear.

To BLA'NKET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To cover with a blanket. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To toſs in a blanket. *Pope.*

BLA'NKLY. *a.* [from *blank.*] In a blank manner; with whiteneſs; with confuſion.

To BLARE. *v. n.* [*blaren*, Dutch.] To bellow; to roar. *Skinner.*

To BLASPHE'ME. *v. a.* [*blaſphemo*, low Lat.]
1. To ſpeak in terms of impious irreverence of God.
2. To ſpeak evil of. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BLASPHE'ME. *v. n.* To ſpeak blaſphemy. *Shakeſpeare.*

BLASPHE'MER. *f.* [from *blaſpheme.*] A wretch that ſpeaks of God in impious and irreverent terms. 1 *Tim.* i. 13.

BLASPHE'MEOUS. *a.* [from *blaſpheme.*] Impiouſly irreverent with regard to God. *Sidney, Tillotſon.*

BLA'SPHEMOUSLY. *ad.* [from *blaſpheme.*] Impiouſly; with wicked irreverence. *Swift.*

BLA'SPHEMY. *f.* [from *blaſpheme.*] *Blaſphemy*, is an offering of ſome indignity unto God himſelf. *Hammond.*

BLAST. *f.* [from blæſt, Saxon.]
1. A guſt, or puff of wind. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The ſound made by any inſtrument of wind muſick. *Milton.*
3. The ſtroke of a malignant planet. *Job.*

To BLAST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſtrike with ſome ſudden plague. *Addiſon.*
2. To make to wither. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To injure; to invalidate. *Stillingfleet.*
4. To confound; to ſtrike with terrour. *Shakeſpeare.*

BLA'STMENT. *f.* [from *blaſt.*] Sudden ſtroke of infection. *Shakeſpeare.*

BLA'TANT. *a.* [*blattant*, Fr.] Bellowing as a calf. *Dryden.*

To BLA'TTER. *v. n.* [from *blatero*, Lat.] To roar. *Spenſer.*

BLAY. *f.* A ſmall whitiſh river fiſh; a *bleak.*

BLAZE. *f.* [blaſe, a torch, Saxon.]
1. A flame; the light of the flame. *Dryd.*
2. Publication. *Milton.*
3. A white mark upon a horſe. *Farrier's Dict.*

To BLAZE. *v. n.*
1. To flame. *Pope.*
2. To be conſpicuous.

To BLAZE. *v. a.*
1. To publiſh; to make known. *Mark.*
2. To blazon. *Peacham.*
3. To inflame; to fire. *Shakeſpeare.*

BLA'ZER. *f.* [from *blaze.*] One that ſpreads reports. *Spenſer.*

To BLA'ZON. *v. a.* [*blaſonner*, Fr.]
1. To explain, in proper terms, the figures on enſigns armorial. *Addiſon.*
2. To deck; to embelliſh. *Garth.*
3. To diſplay; to ſet to ſhow. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To celebrate; to ſet out. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To blaze about; to make publick. *Shakeſpeare.*

BLA'ZON. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. The art of drawing or explaining coats of arms. *Peacham.*
2. Show; divulgation; publication. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Celebration. *Collier.*

BLA'ZONRY. *f.* [from *blazon.*] The art of blazoning. *Peacham.*

To BLEACH. *v. a.* [*bleechen*, Germ.] To whiten. *Dryden.*

To BLEACH. *v. n.* To grow white. *Thomson.*

BLEAK. *a.* [blac, blæc, Saxon.]
1. Pale.
2. Cold; chill. *Addison.*

BLEAK. *f.* A ſmall river fiſh. *Walton.*

BLE'AKNESS. *f.* [from *bleak.*] Coldneſs; chilneſs. *Addiſon.*

BLE'AKY. *a.* [from *bleak.* Bleak; cold; chill. *Dryden.*

BLEAR. *a.* [*blaer*, a bliſter, Dutch.]
1. Dim with rheum or water. *Dryden.*
2. Dim; obſcure in general. *Milton.*

To BLEAR. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make the eyes watry. *Dryden.*

BLE'AREDNESS. *f.* [from *bleared.*] The ſtate of being dimmed with rheum. *Wiſeman.*

To BLEAT. *v. n.* [blætan, Sax.] To cry as a ſheep. *Dryden.*

BLEAT. *f.* [from the verb.] The cry of a ſheep or lamb. *Chapman.*

BLEB. *f.* [*blaen*, to ſwell, Germ.] A bliſter.

To BLEED. *v. n.* pret. I *bled*; I have *bled.* bleꝺan, Saxon.]
1. To loſe blood; to run with blood. *Bacon.*
2. To die a violent death. *Pope.*
3. To drop, as blood. *Pope.*

To BLEED. *v. a.* To let blood. *Pope.*

BLEIT. } Baſhful.
BLATE. }

To BLEMISH. *v. a.* [from *blame*, *Junius.*]
1. To mark with any deformity. *Sidney.*
2. To defame; to tarniſh, with reſpect to reputation. *Dryden.*

BLE'MISH. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. A mark of deformity; a ſcar. *Wiſeman.*
2. Reproach; diſgrace. *Hooker.*

To BLENCH. *v. n.* To ſhrink; to ſtart back. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BLENCH. *v. a.* To hinder; to obſtruct. *Carew.*

To BLEND. *v. a.* preter. I *blended*; anciently, *blent.* [blenꝺan Saxon.]
1. To mingle together. *Boyle.*
2. To confound. *Hooker.*
3. To pollute; to ſpoil. *Spenſer.*

BLE'NT. The obſolete *participle* of *blend.*

To BLESS. *v. a.* [bleꝛrian, Saxon.]
1. To make happy; to proſper. *Dryden.*
2. To wiſh happineſs to another. *Deut.*
3. To praiſe; to glorify for benefits received. *Davies.*
4. To wave; to brandiſh. *Spenſer.*

BLE'SSED. *particip. a.* [from *to bleſs.*] Happy; enjoying heavenly felicity.

BLE'SSED. Thiſtle. A plant.

BLE'SSEDLY. *ad.* Happily. *Sidney.*

BLE'SSEDNESS. *f.* [from *bleſſed.*]
1. Happineſs; felicity. *Sidney.*
2. Sanctity. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Heavenly felicity. *South.*
4. Divine favour.

BLE'SSER. *f.* [from *bleſs.*] He that bleſſes. *Taylor.*

BLE'SSING. *f.* [from *bleſs.*]
1. Benediction.
2. The means of happineſs. *Denham.*
3. Divine favour. *Shakeſpeare.*

BLEST. *parti. a.* [from *bleſs.*] Happy. *Pope.*

BLEW. The *preterite* from *blow.* *Knolles.*

BLIGHT. *f.*
1. Mildew. *Temple.*
2. Any thing nipping, or blaſting. *L'Eſtrange.*

To BLIGHT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bliſt; to hinder from fertility. *Locke.*

BLIND. *a.* [blinꝺ, Saxon.]
1. Without ſight; dark. *Digby.*
2. Intellectually dark. *Dryden.*
3. Unſeen; private. *Hooker.*
4. Dark; obſcure. *Milton.*

To BLIND. *v. a.*
1. To make blind. *South.*
2. To darken; to obſcure to the eye. *Dryden.*
3. To obſcure to the underſtanding. *Stillingfleet.*

BLIND. *f.*
1. Something to hinder the ſight. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. Something to miſlead. *Decay of Piety.*

To BLI'NDFOLD. *v. a.* [from *blind* and *fold.*] To hinder from ſeeing, by blinding the eyes. *Luke.*

BLI'NDFOLD. *a.* [from the verb.] Having the eyes covered. *Spenſer, Dryden.*

BLI'NDLY. *ad.* [from *blind.*]
1. Without ſight.
2. Implicitely; without examination. *Locke.*
2. Without judgment or direction. *Dryden.*

BLI'NDMAN'S BUFF. *f.* A play in which ſome one is to have his eyes covered, and hunt out the reſt of the company. *Hudibras.*

BLINDNESS. *f.* [from *blind.*]
1. Want of ſight. *Denham.*
2. Ignorance; intellectual darkneſs. *Spenſer.*

BLI'NDSIDE. *f.* Weakneſs; foible. *Swift.*

BLI'NDWORM. *f.* A ſmall viper, venemous. *Grew.*

To BLINK. *v. n.* [*blincken*, Daniſh.]
1. To wink. *Hudibras.*
2. To ſee obſcurely. *Pope.*

BLI'NKARD. *f.* [from *blink.*]
1. That has bad eyes.
2. Something twinkling. *Hakewell.*

BLISS. *f.* [bliꝛrre, Sax.]

1. The highest degree of happiness; the happiness of blessed souls. *Hooker, Milton.*
2. Felicity in general. *Pope.*

BLI'SSFUL. *a.* [*bliss full.*] Happy in the highest degree. *Spenser.*

BLI'SSFULLY. *ad.* [from *blissful.*] Happily.

BLI'SSFULNESS. *s.* [from *blissful.*] Happiness.

To BLI'SSOM. *v. n.* To caterwaul. *Dict.*

BLI'STER. *s.* [*blyster*, Dutch.]
1. A pustule formed by raising the cuticle from the cutis. *Temple.*
2. Any swelling made by the separation of a film or skin from the other parts. *Bacon.*

To BLI'STER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rise in blisters. *Dryden.*

To BLI'STER. *v. a.* To raise blisters by some hurt. *Shakespeare.*

BLITHE. *a.* [blīðe, Saxon.] Gay; airy. *Hooker, Pope.*

BLI'THLY. *ad.* [from *blithe.*] In a blithe manner.

BLI'THNESS. } *s.* [from *blithe.*]
BLI'THSOMENESS. } The quality of being blithe.

BLI'THSOME. *a.* [from *blithe.*] Gay; cheerful. *Philips.*

To BLOAT. *v. a.* [probably from *blow.*] To swell. *Addison.*

To BLOAT. *v. n.* To grow turgid. *Arbuthnot.*

BLO'ATEDNESS. *s.* [from *bloat.*] Turgidness; swelling. *Arbuthnot.*

BLO'BBER. *s.* [from *blob.*] A bubble. *Carew.*

BLO'BBERLIP. *s.* [*blobber*, and *lip.*] A thick lip. *Dryden.*

BLO'BBERLIPPED. } *a.* Having swelled or
BLOBLIPPED. } thick lips. *Grew.*

BLOCK. *s.* [*block*, Dutch.]
1. A heavy piece of timber.
2. A mass of matter. *Addison.*
3. A massy body. *Swift.*
4. The wood on which hats are formed. *Shakespeare.*
5. The wood on which criminals are beheaded. *Dryden.*
6. An obstruction; a stop. *Decay of Piety.*
7. A sea term for a pully.
8. A blockhead. *Shakespeare.*

To BLOCK. *v. a.* [*bloquer*, Fr.] To shut up; to inclose. *Clarendon.*

BLOCK-HOUSE. *s.* [from *block* and *house.*] A fortress built to obstruct or block up a pass. *Raleigh.*

BLOCK-TIN. *s.* [from *block* and *tin.*] Tin pure or unmixed. *Boyle.*

BLOCKA'DE. *s.* [from *block.*] A siege carried on by shutting up the place. *Tatler.*

To BLOCKADE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shut up. *Pope.*

BLO'CKHEAD. *s.* [from *block* and *head.*] A stupid fellow; a dolt; a man without parts. *Pope.*

BLO'CKHEADED. *a.* [from *blockhead.*] Stupid; dull. *L'Estrange.*

BLO'CKISH. [from *block.*] Stupid; dull. *Shakespeare.*

BLO'CKISHLY. *ad.* [from *blockish.*] In a stupid manner.

BLO'CKISHNESS. *s.* Stupidity.

BLO'MARY. *s.* The first forge in the iron mills. *Dict.*

BLO'NKET. *s.* [for *blanket.*] *Spenser.*

BLOOD. *s.* [blod, Saxon.]
1. The red liquor that circulates in the bodies of animals. *Genesis.*
2. Child; progeny. *Shakespeare.*
3. Family; kindred. *Waller.*
4. Descent; lineage. *Dryden.*
5. Birth; high extraction. *Shakespeare.*
6. Murder; violent death. *Shakespeare.*
7. Life. 2 *Sam.*
8. The carnal part of man. *Matthew.*
9. Temper of mind; state of the passions. *Hudibras.*
10. Hot spark; man of fire. *Bacon.*
11. The juice of any thing. *Genesis.*

To BLOOD. *v. a.*
1. To stain with blood. *Bacon.*
2. To enure to blood, as a hound. *Spenser.*
3. To heat; to exasperate. *Bacon.*

BLOOD-BOLTERED. *a.* [from *blood* and *bolter.*] Blood sprinkled. *Shakespeare.*

To BLOOD-LET. *v. a.* To bleed; to open a vein medicinally.

BLOOD-LETTER. *s.* [from *blood-let.*] A phlebotomist. *Wiseman.*

BLOOD-STONE. *s.* The *blood-stone* is green, spotted with a bright blood-red. *Woodward.*

BLOOD-THIRSTY. *a.* Desirous to shed blood. *Raleigh.*

BLO'ODFLOWER. *s.* [*hæmanthus*, Lat.] A plant.

BLOODGUI'LTINESS. *s.* Murder. *Spenser.*

BLO'ODHOUND. *s.* A hound that follows by the scent. *Southerne.*

BLO'ODILY. *a.* [from *bloody.*] Cruelly. *Dryden.*

BLO'ODINESS. *s.* [from *bloody.*] The state of being bloody. *Sharp.*

BLO'ODLESS. *a.* [from *blood.*]
1. Without blood; dead. *Dryden.*
2. Without slaughter. *Waller.*

BLO'ODSHED. *s.* [from *blood* and *shed.*]
1. The crime of blood, or murder. *South.*
2. Slaughter. *Dryden.*

BLO'ODSHEDDER. *s.* Murderer. *Ecclus.*

BLO'ODSHOT. } *a.* [from *blood* and
BLOODSHO'TTEN. } *shot.*] Filled with blood bursting from its proper vessels. *Garth.*

BLO'ODSUCKER. *s.* [from *blood* and *suck.*]
1. A leech; a fly; any thing that sucks blood.

2. A murderer. *Hayward.*

BLO'ODY. *a.* [from *blood.*]
1. Stained with blood.
2. Cruel; murderous. *Pope.*

BLOOM. *ſ.* [*blum*, Germ.]
1. A bloſſom.
2. The ſtate of immaturity. *Dryden.*

To BLOOM. *v. n.*
1. To bring or yield bloſſoms. *Bacon.*
2. To produce, as bloſſoms. *Hooker.*
3. To be in a ſtate of youth. *Pope.*

BLO'OMY. *a.* [from *bloom.*] Full of blooms; flowery. *Pope.*

BLORE. *ſ.* [from *blow.*] Act of blowing; blaſt. *Chapman.*

BLO'SSOM. *ſ.* [blyme, Sax.] The flower that grows on any plant. *Dryden.*

To BLO'SSOM. *v. n.* To put forth bloſſoms. *Habbakkuk.*

To BLOT. *v. a.* [from *blottir*, Fr.]
1. To obliterate; to make writing inviſible. *Pope.*
2. To efface; to eraſe. *Dryden.*
3. To blur. *Aſcham.*
4. To diſgrace; to diſfigure. *Rowe.*
5. To darken. *Cowley.*

BLOT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. An obliteration of ſomething written. *Dryden.*
2. A blur; a ſpot.
3. A ſpot in reputation.

BLOTCH. *ſ.* [from *blot.*] A ſpot or puſtule upon the ſkin. *Harvey.*

To BLOTE. *v. a.* To ſmoke, or dry by the ſmoke.

BLOW. *ſ.* [*blowe*, Dutch.]
1. A ſtroke. *Clarendon.*
2. The fatal ſtroke. *Dryden.*
3. A ſingle action; a ſudden event. *Dryden.*
4. The act of a fly, by which ſhe lodges eggs in fleſh. *Chapman.*

To BLOW. *v. n.* pret. *blew*; particip. paſſ. *blown.* [blapan, Sax.]
1. To move with a current of air. *Pope.*
2. This word is uſed ſometimes imperſonally with *it.* *Dryden.*
3. To pant; to puff. *Pope.*
4. To breathe.
5. To ſound by being blown. *Milton.*
6. To play muſically by wind. *Numb.*
7. *To blow over.* To paſs away without effect. *Granville.*
8. *To blow up.* To fly into the air by the force of gunpowder. *Tatler.*

To BLOW. *v. a.*
1. To drive by the force of the wind. *South.*
2. To inflame with wind. *Iſaiah.*
3. To ſwell; to puff into ſize. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To ſound an inſtrument of wind muſick. *Milton.*
5. To warm with the breath. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. To ſpread by report. *Dryden.*
7. To infect with the eggs of flies. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. *To blow out.* To extinguiſh by wind. *Dryden.*
9. *To blow up.* To raiſe or ſwell with breath. *Boyle.*
10. *To blow up.* To deſtroy with gunpowder. *Woodward.*
11. *To blow upon.* To make ſtale. *Addiſon.*

To BLOW. *v. n.* [blopan, Saxon.] To bloom; to bloſſom. *Waller.*

BLO'WPOINT. *ſ.* A child's play. *Donne.*

BLOWTH. *ſ.* [from *blow.*] Bloom, or bloſſom. *Raleigh.*

BLOWZE. *ſ.* A ruddy fat-faced wench.

BLO'WZY. *a.* [from *blowze.*] Sun-burnt; high coloured.

BLU'BBER. *ſ.* [See BLOB.] The part of a whale that contains the oil.

To BLU'BBER. *v. n.* To weep in ſuch a manner as to ſwell the cheeks. *Swift.*

To BLU'BBER. *v. a.* To ſwell the cheeks with weeping. *Sidney.*

BLU'DGEON. *ſ.* A ſhort ſtick, with one end loaded.

BLUE. *a.* [blæp, Sax. *bleu*, Fr.] One of the ſeven original colours. *Newton.*

BLUEBOTTLE. *ſ.* [from *blue* and *bottle.*]
1. A flower of the bell ſhape. *Ray.*
2. A fly with a large blue belly. *Prior.*

BLU'ELY. *ad.* [from *blue.*] With a blue colour. *Swift.*

BLU'ENESS. *ſ.* [from *blue.*] The quality of being blue. *Boyle.*

BLUFF. *a.* Big; ſurly; bluſtering. *Dryden.*

To BLU'NDER. *v. n.* [*blunderen*, Dutch.]
1. To miſtake groſsly; to err very widely. *South.*
2. To flounder; to ſtumble. *Pope.*

To BLUNDER. *v. a.* To mix fooliſhly or blindly. *Stillingfleet.*

BLU'NDER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A groſs or ſhameful miſtake. *Addiſon.*

BLU'NDERBUSS. *ſ.* [from *blunder.*] A gun that is diſcharged with many bullets. *Dryden.*

BLU'NDERER. *ſ.* [from *blunder.*] A blockhead. *Watts.*

BLU'NDERHEAD. *ſ.* A ſtupid fellow. *L'Eſt.*

BLUNT. *a.*
1. Dull on the edge or point; not ſharp. *Sidney.*
2. Dull in underſtanding; not quick. *Bacon.*
3. Rough; not delicate. *Wotton.*
4. Abrupt; not elegant. *Bacon.*

To BLUNT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To dull the edge or point. *Dryden.*
2. To repreſs, or weaken any appetite. *Stak.*

BLU'NTLY. *ad.* [from *blunt.*]
1. Without ſharpneſs.
2. Coarſely; plainly. *Dryden.*

BLU'NTNESS. *f.* [from *blunt.*]
1. Want of edge or point. *Suckling.*
2. Coarſeneſs; roughneſs of manners. *Dryden.*

BLUR. *f.* [*borra*, Span. a blot.] A blot; a ſtain. *South.*

To BLUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To blot; to efface. *Locke.*
2. To ſtain. *Hudibras.*

To BLURT. *v. a.* To let fly without thinking. *Hakewell.*

To BLUSH. *v. n.* [*bloſen*, Dutch.]
1. To betray ſhame or confuſion, by a red colour in the cheek. *Smith.*
2. To carry a red colour. *Shakeſpeare.*

BLUSH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The colour in the cheeks. *Pope.*
2. A red or purple colour. *Craſhaw.*
3. Sudden appearance. *Locke.*

BLU'SHY. *a.* Having the colour of a bluſh. *Bacon.*

To BLU'STER. *v. n.* [ſuppoſed from *bloſt.*]
1. To roar as a ſtorm. *Spenſer.*
2. To bully; to puff. *Government of the Tongue.*

BLU'STER. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Roar; noiſe; tumult. *Swift.*
2. Boaſt; boiſterouſneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

BLU'STERER. *ſ.* A ſwaggerer; a bully.

BLU'STROUS. *a.* [from *bluſter.*] Tumultuous; noiſy. *Hudibras.*

BO. *interj.* A word of terrour. *Temple.*

BOAR. *ſ.* [bar, Saxon.] The male ſwine. *Dryden.*

BOARD. *ſ.* [bpæd, Saxon.]
1. A piece of wood of more length and breadth than thickneſs. *Temple.*
2. A table. *Hakewell.*
3. A table at which a council or court is held. *Clarendon.*
4. A court of juriſdiction. *Bacon.*
5. The deck or floor of a ſhip. *Addiſon.*

To BOARD. *v. a.*
1. To enter a ſhip by force. *Denham.*
2. To attack, or make the firſt attempt. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To lay or pave with boards. *Moxon.*

To BOARD. *v. n.* To live in a houſe, where a certain rate is paid for eating. *Herbert.*

BOARD-WAGES. *ſ.* Wages allowed to ſervants to keep themſelves in victuals. *Dryden.*

BO'ARDER. *ſ.* [from *board.*] A tabler.

BOA'RISH. *a.* [from *boar.*] Swiniſh; brutal; cruel. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BOAST. To diſplay one's own worth, or actions. *2 Cor.*

To BOAST. *v. a.*
1. To brag of. *Atterbury.*
2. To magnify; to exalt. *Pſalm.*

BOAST. *ſ.*
1. A proud ſpeech. *Spectator.*
2. Cauſe of boaſting. *Pope.*

BO'ASTER. *ſ.* [from *boaſt.*] A bragger. *Boyle.*

BO'ASTFUL. *a.* [from *boaſt* and *full.*] Oſtentatious. *Pope.*

BOASTINGLY. *ad.* [from *boaſting.*] Oſtentatiouſly. *Decay of Piety.*

BOAT. *ſ.* [bat, Saxon.] A veſſel to paſs the water in. *Raleigh.*

BOA'TION. *ſ.* [*boare*, Lat.] Roar; noiſe; *Derham.*

BO'ATMAN. } *ſ.* [from *boat* and *man.*]
BO'ATSMAN. } He that manages a boat. *Prior.*

BO'ATSWAIN. *ſ.* [from *boat* and *ſwain.*] An officer on board a ſhip, who has charge of all her rigging, ropes, cables, anchors. *Howel.*

To BOB. *v. a.*
1. To beat; to drub. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To cheat; to gain by fraud. *Shakeſp.*

To BOB. *v. n.* To play backward and forward. *Dryden.*

BOB. *ſ.* [from the verb neuter.]
1. Something that hangs ſo as to play looſely. *Dryden.*
2. The words repeated at the end of a ſtanza. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. A blow. *Aſcham.*

BO'BBIN. *ſ.* [*bobine*, Fr.] A ſmall pin of wood, with a notch. *Tatler.*

BO'BCHERRY. *ſ.* [from *bob* and *cherry.*] A play among children, in which the cherry is hung ſo as to bob againſt the mouth. *Arbuthnot.*

BO'BTAIL. Cut tail. *Shakeſpeare.*

BO'BTAILED. *a.* Having a tail cut. *L'Eſtrange.*

BO'BWIG. *ſ.* A ſhort wig. *Spectator.*

To BODE. *v. a.* [bobian, Sax.] To portend; to be the omen of. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BODE. *v. n.* To be an omen; to foreſhew. *Dryden.*

BO'DEMENT. *ſ.* [from *bode.*] Portent; omen. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BODGE. *v. n.* To boggle. *Shakeſpeare.*

BO'DICE. *ſ.* [from *bodies.*] Stays; a waiſtcoat quilted with whalebone. *Prior.*

BO'DILESS. *a.* [from *body.*] Incorporeal; without a body. *Davies.*

BO'DILY. *a.* [from *body.*]
1. Corporeal; containing body. *South.*
2. Relating to the body, not the mind. *Hooker.*
3. Real; actual. *Shakeſpeare.*

BO'DILY. *ad.* Corporeally. *Watts.*

BO'DKIN. *ſ.* [*bodiken*, or ſmall body.] *Skinner.*
1. An inſtrument with a ſmall blade and ſharp point. *Sidney.*
2. An inſtrument to draw a thread or ribband through a loop. *Pope.*
3. An inſtrument to dreſs the hair. *Pope.*

BO'DY. *f.* [bodig, Saxon.]
1. The material ſubſtance of an animal. *Matthew.* vi. 25.
2. Matter; oppoſed to ſpirit.
3. A perſon; a human being. *Hooker.*
4. Reality; oppoſed to repreſentation. *Coloſſ.*
5. A collective maſs. *Clarendon.*
6. The main army; the battle. *Clarendon.*
7. A corporation. *Swift.*
8. The outward condition. 1 *Cor.* v. 3.
9. The main part. *Addiſon.*
10. A pandect; a general collection.
11. Strength; as, wine of a good body.

BODY-CLOATHS. *ſ.* Cloathing for horſes that are dieted. *Addiſon.*

To BO'DY. *v. a.* To produce in ſome form. *Shakeſpeare.*

BOG. *ſ.* [*bog*, ſoft, Iriſh.] A marſh; a fen; a moraſs. *South.*

BOG-TROTTER. *ſ.* [from *bog* and *trot.*] One that lives in a boggy country.

To BO'GGLE. *v. n.* [from *bogil*, Dutch]
1. To ſtart; to fly back. *Dryden.*
2. To heſitate. *Locke.*

BO'GGLER. *ſ.* [from *boggle.*] A doubter; a timorous man. *Shakeſpeare.*

BO'GGY. *a.* [from *bog.*] Marſhy; ſwampy. *Arbuthnot.*

BO'GHOUSE. *ſ.* A houſe of office.

BOHEA. *ſ.* [an Indian word.] A ſpecies of tea. *Pope.*

To BOIL. *v. n.* [*bouiller*, Fr.]
1. To be agitated by heat. *Bentley.*
2. To be hot; to be fervent. *Dryden.*
3. To move like boiling water. *Gay.*
4. To be in hot liquor. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To cook by boiling. *Swift.*

To BOIL. *v. a.* To ſeeth. *Bacon.*

BO'ILER. *ſ.* [from *boil.*]
1. The perſon that boils any thing. *Boyle.*
2. The veſſel in which any thing is boiled. *Woodward.*

BO'ISTEROUS. *a.* [*boiſter*, furious, Dutch.]
1. Violent; loud; roaring; ſtormy. *Waller.*
2. Turbulent; furious. *Addiſon.*
3. Unwieldy. *Spenſer.*

BO'ISTEROUSLY. *ad.* [from *boiſterous.*] Violently; tumultuouſly. *Swift.*

BO'ISTEROUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *boiſterous.*] Tumultuouſneſs; turbulence.

BO'LARY. *a.* [from *bole.*] Partaking of the nature of bole. *Brown.*

BOLD. *a.* [bald, Saxon.]
1. Daring; brave; ſtout. *Temple.*
2. Executed with ſpirit. *Roſcommon.*
3. Confident; not ſcrupulous. *Locke.*
4. Impudent; rude. *Eccluſ.* vi. 11.
5. Licentious. *Waller.*
6. Standing out to the view. *Dryden.*
7. *To make bold.* To take freedoms. *Tillotſon.*

To BO'LDEN. *v. a.* [from *bold.*] To make bold. *Aſcham.*

BO'LDFACE. *ſ.* [from *bold* and *face.*] Impudence; faucineſs. *L'Eſtrange.*

BO'LDFACED. *a.* [from *bold* and *face.*] Impudent. *Bramhall.*

BO'LDLY. *ad.* [from *bold.*] In a bold manner. *Hooker.*

BO'LDNESS. *ſ.* [from *bold.*]
1. Courage; bravery. *Sidney.*
2. Exemption from caution. *Dryden.*
3. Freedom; liberty. 2 *Cor.* vii. 4.
4. Confident truſt in God. *Hooker.*
5. Aſſurance. *Bacon.*
6. Impudence. *Hooker.*

BOLE. *ſ.*
1. The body or trunk of a tree. *Chapman.*
2. A kind of earth. *Woodward.*
3. A meaſure of corn, containing ſix buſhels. *Mortimer.*

BO'LIS. ſ. [Lat.] *Bolis* is a great fiery ball, ſwiftly hurried through the air, and generally drawing a tail after it.

BOLL. *ſ.* A round ſtalk or ſtem.

To BOLL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To riſe in a ſtalk. *Exodus.*

BO'LSTER. *ſ.* [bolſtre, Sax.]
1. Something laid in the bed, to ſupport the head. *Gay.*
2. A pad, or quilt. *Swift.*
3. Compreſs for a wound. *Wiſeman.*

To BO'LSTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſupport the head with a bolſter.
2. To afford a bed to. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To hold wounds together with a compreſs. *Sharp.*
4. To ſupport; to maintain. *South.*

BOLT. *ſ.* [*boult*, Dutch; βόλις.]
1. An arrow; a dart. *Dryden.*
2. Lightning; a thunderbolt. *Dryden.*
3. *Bolt upright*; that is, upright as an arrow. *Addiſon.*
4. The bar of a door. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. An iron to faſten the legs. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. A ſpot or ſtain. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BOLT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſhut or faſten with a bolt. *Dryden.*
2. To blurt out. *Milton.*
4. To fetter; to ſhackle. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To ſift; or ſeparate with a ſive. *Dryden.*
6. To examine; to try out. *Hale.*
7. To purify; to purge. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BOLT. *v. n.* To ſpring out with ſpeed and ſuddenneſs. *Dryden.*

BO'LTER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſieve to ſeparate meal from bran. *Bacon.*

BO'LTHEAD. *ſ.* A long ſtrait necked glaſs veſſel, a matraſs, or receiver. *Boyle.*

BO'LTING-HOUSE. *ſ.* The place where meal is ſifted. *Dennis.*

BO'LTSPRIT. or BOWSPRIT. *ſ.* A maſt running out at the head of a ſhip, not ſtanding upright, but aſlope. *Sea Dict.*

BO'LUS. *f.* [βόλος.] A medicine, made up into a ſoft maſs, larger than pills. *Swift.*

BOMB. *f.* [*bombus*, Lat.]
1. A loud noiſe. *Bacon.*
2. A hollow iron ball, or ſhell, filled with gunpowder, and furniſhed with a vent for a fuſee, or wooden tube, filled with combuſtible matter; to be thrown out from a mortar. *Rowe.*

To BOMB. *v. a.* To attack with bombs. *Prior.*

BOMB CHEST. *f.* [from *bomb* and *cheſt.*] A kind of cheſt filled with bombs, placed under ground, to blow up in the air.

BOMB-KETCH. } *f.* A kind of ſhip,
BOMB VESSEL. } ſtrongly built, to bear the ſhock of a mortar. *Addiſon.*

BO'MBARD, *f.* [*bombarda*, Lat.] A great gun. *Knolles.*

To BOMBA'RD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attack with bombs. *Addiſon.*

BOMBARDI'ER. *f.* [from *bombard.*] The engineer whoſe employment it is to ſhoot bombs. *Tatler.*

BOMBA'RDMENT. *f.* [from *bombard.*] An attack made by throwing bombs. *Addiſon.*

BO'MBASIN. *f.* [*bombaſin*, Fr.] A ſlight ſilken ſtuff.

BO'MBAST. *f.* Fuſtian; big words. *Donne.*

BO'MBAST. *a.* High ſounding. *Shakeſpeare.*

BOMBULA'TION. *f.* [from *bombus*, Lat.] Sound; noiſe. *Brown.*

BONA ROBA. f. A whore. *Shakeſpeare.*

BONASUS. f. [Lat.] A kind of buffalo.

BONCHRE'TIEN. f. [French.] A ſpecies of pear, ſo called, probably, from the name of a gardener.

BOND. *f.* [bonb, Sax.]
1. Cords, or chains, with which any one is bound. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Ligament that holds any thing together. *Locke.*
3. Union; connexion. *Mortimer.*
4. Impriſonment; captivity. *Acts.*
5. Cement of union; cauſe of union. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. A writing of obligation. *Dryden.*
7. Law by which any man is obliged. *Locke.*

BOND. *a.* [ȝebonden, Saxon.] Captive; in a ſervile ſtate. 1 *Cor.*

BO'NDAGE. *f.* [from *bond.*] Captivity; impriſonment. *Sidney, Pope.*

BO'NDMAID. *f.* [from *bond.*] A woman ſlave. *Shakeſpeare.*

BO'NDMAN. *f.* [from *bond.*] A man ſlave. *Dryden.*

BONDSERVANT. *f.* A ſlave. *Leviticus.*

BONDSE'RVICE. *f.* Slavery. 1 *Kings.*

BO'NDSLAVE. *f.* A man in ſlavery. *Davies.*

BO'NDSMAN. *f.* [from *bond* and *man.*] One bound for another. *Derham.*

BO'NDWOMAN. A woman ſlave. *Ben. Johnſon.*

BONE. *f.* [ban, Saxon.]
1. The ſolid parts of the body of an animal.
2. A fragment of meat; a bone with as much fleſh as adheres to it. *Dryden.*
3. *To be upon the bones.* To attack. *L'Eſtrange.*
4. *To make no bones.* To make no ſcruple. *Dryden.*
5. Dice.

To BONE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To take out the bones from the fleſh.

BO'NELACE. *f.* [the bobbins with which lace is woven being frequently made of bones.] Flaxen lace. *Spectator.*

BO'NELESS. *a.* [from *bone.*] Without bones. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BO'NESET. *v n.* [from *bone* and *ſet.*] To reſtore a bone out of joint; or join a bone broken. *Wiſeman.*

BO'NESETTER. *f.* [from *boneſet.*] A chirurgeon. *Denham.*

BONFIRE. *f.* [*bon*, good, Fr. and *fire.*] A fire made for triumph. *South.*

BO'NGRACE. *f.* [*bonne grace*, Fr.] A covering for the forehead. *Hakewell.*

BO'NNET. *f.* [*bonet*, Fr] A hat; a cap. *Addiſon.*

BO'NNET. [In fortification.] A kind of little ravelin.

BO'NNETS. [In the ſea language.] Small ſails ſet on the courſes on the mizzen, mainſail, and foreſail.

BO'NNILY. *ad.* [from *bonny.*] Gayly; handſomely.

BO'NNINESS. *f.* [from *bonny.*] Gayety; handſomeneſs.

BO'NNY. *ad.* [from *bon*, *bonne*, Fr.]
1. Handſome; beautiful. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Gay; merry. *Shakeſpeare.*

BONNY-CLABBER. *f.* Sour buttermilk. *Swift.*

BO'NUM MAGNUM. f. A great plum.

BO'NY. *a.* [from *bone.*]
1. Conſiſting of bones. *Ray.*
2. Full of bones.

BO'OBY. *f.* A dull, heavy, ſtupid fellow. *Prior.*

BOOK. *f.* [boc, Sax.]
1. A volume in which we read or write. *Bacon.*
2. A particular part of a work. *Burnet.*
3. The regiſter in which a trader keeps an account. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. *In books.* In kind remembrance. *Addiſon.*
5. *Without book.* By memory. *Hooker.*

To BOOK. *v. a.* To regiſter in a book. *Davies.*

BOOK-KEEPING. *f.* [from *book* and *keep.*] The art of keeping accounts. *Harris.*

BO'OK-

BO'OKBINDER. *f.* A man whose profession it is to bind books.

BO'OKFUL. *a.* [from *book* and *full*.] Crouded with undigested knowledge. *Pope.*

BO'OKISH. *a.* [from *book*.] Given to books. *Spectator.*

BO'OKISHNESS. *f.* [from *bookish*.] Overstudiousness.

BOOKLE'ARNED. *a.* [from *book* and *learned*.] Versed in books. *Swift.*

BOOKLE'ARNING. *f.* [from *book* and *learning*.] Skill in literature; acquaintance with books. *Sidney.*

BO'OKMAN. *f.* [from *book* and *man*.] A man whose profession is the study of books. *Shakespeare.*

BO'OKMATE. *f.* Schoolfellow. *Shakesp.*

BO'OKSELLER. *f.* He whose profession it is to sell books. *Walton.*

BO'OKWORM. *f.* [from *book* and *worm*.]

1. A mite that eats holes in books. *Guardian.*
2. A student too closely fixed upon books. *Pope.*

BOOM. *f.* [from *boom*, a tree, Dutch.]

1. [In sea-language.] A long pole used to spread out the clue or the studding sail.
2. A pole with bushes or baskets, set up as a mark to shew the sailors how to steer.
3. A bar of wood laid cross a harbour. *Dryden.*

To BOOM. *v. n.* To rush with violence. *Pope.*

BOON. *f.* [from bene, Sax.] A gift; a grant. *Addison.*

BOON. *a.* [*bon*, Fr.] Gay; merry. *Milton.*

BOOR. *f.* [*boer*, Dutch.] A lout; a clown. *Temple.*

BO'ORISH. *a.* [from *boor*.] Clownish; ruttick. *Shakespeare.*

BO'ORISHLY. *ad.* After a clownish manner.

BO'ORISHNESS. *f.* [from *boorish*.] Coarseness of manners.

BOOSE. *f.* [*bos*, Saxon.] A stall for a cow.

To BOOT. *v. a.* [*bet*, Saxon.]

1. To profit; to advantage. *Hooker, Pope.*
2. To enrich; to benefit. *Shakespeare.*

BOOT. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Profit; gain; advantage. *Shakespeare.*
2. *To boot.* With advantage; over and above. *Herbert.*
3. Booty or plunder. *Shakespeare.*

BOOT. *f.* [*botte*, French.] A covering for the leg, used by horsemen. *Milton.*

BOOT *of a coach.* The space between the coachman and the coach.

To BOOT. *v. a.* To put on boots. *Shak.*

BOOT-HOSE. *f.* [from *boot* and *hose*.] Stockings to serve for boots. *Shakespeare.*

BOOT TREE. *f.* Wood shaped like a leg, to be driven into boots for stretching them.

BO'OTCATCHER. *f.* [from *boot* and *catch*.] The person whose business at an inn is to pull off the boots of passengers. *Swift.*

BO'OTED. *a.* [from *boot*.] In boots. *Dryden.*

BOOTH. *f.* [*boed*, Dutch.] A house built of boards or boughs. *Swift.*

BO'OTLESS. *a.* [from *boot*.]

1. Useless; unavailing. *Shakespeare.*
2. Without success. *Shakespeare.*

BO'OTY. *f.* [*buyt*, Dutch.]

1. Plunder; pillage. *Dryden.*
2. Things gotten by robbery. *Shakespeare.*
3. *To play booty.* To lose by design. *Dryden.*

BOPE'EP. *f.* *To play* BOPEEP, is to look out, and draw back, as if frighted. *Dryden.*

BORACHIO. f. [*borracho*, Spanish.] A drunkard. *Congreve.*

BO'RABLE. *a.* [from *bore*.] That may be bored.

BO'RAGE. *f.* [from *borago*, Lat.] A plant.

BO'RAMEZ. f. The vegetable lamb, generally known by the name of *Agnus Scythicus*. *Brown.*

BO'RAX. f. [*borax*, low Latin.] An artificial salt, prepared from sal armeniac, nitre, calcined tartar, sea salt, and alum, dissolved in wine. *Quincy.*

BO'RDEL *f.* [*bordeel*, Teut.] A brothel; a bawdyhouse. *South.*

BO'RDER. *f.* [*bord*, German.]

1. The outer part or edge of any thing. *Dryden.*
2. The edge of a country. *Spenser.*
3. The outer part of a garment adorned with needlework.
4. A bank raised round a garden, and set with flowers. *Waller.*

To BO'RDER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To confine upon. *Knolles.*
2. To approach nearly to. *Tillotson.*

To BO'RDER. *v. a.*

1. To adorn with a border.
2. To reach; to touch. *Raleigh.*

BO'RDERER. *f.* [from *border*.] He that dwells on the borders. *Philips.*

To BO'RDRAGE. *v. n.* [from *border*.] To plunder the borders. *Spenser.*

To BORE. *v. a.* [*beran*, Saxon.] To pierce in a hole. *Digby.*

To BORE. *v. n.*

1. To make a hole. *Wilkins.*
2. To push forward towards a certain point. *Dryden.*

BORE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. The hole made by boring. *Milton.*
2. The instrument with which a hole is bored. *Moxon.*
3. The size of any hole. *Bacon.*

BORE. The *preterite* of *bear*. *Dryden.*

BO'REAL. *a.* [*borealis*, Lat.] Northern. *Pope.*

BO'REAS. f. [Latin.] The north wind. *Milton.*

BO'REE. *f.* A kind of dance. *Swift.*

BO'RER. *f.* [from *bore.*] A piercer. *Moxon.*

BORN. The *participle paſſive* of *bear.* *Swift.*

To be BORN. *v. n. paſſ.* To come into life. *Locke.*

BO'ROUGH. *f.* [bophoe, Sax.] A town with a corporation.

BO'RREL. *f.* A mean fellow. *Spenſer.*

To BO'RROW. *v. a.*

1. To take ſomething from another upon credit. *Nehemiah.*
2. To aſk of another the uſe of ſomething for a time. *Dryden.*
3. To take ſomething of another. *Watts.*
4. To uſe as one's own, though not belonging to one. *Dryden.*

BO'RROW. *f.* [from the verb.] The thing borrowed. *Shakeſpeare.*

BO'RROWER. *f.* [from *borrow.*]

1. He that borrows. *Milton.*
2. He that takes what is another's. *Pope.*

BO'SCAGE. *f.* [*boſcage*, Fr.] Wood, or woodlands. *Wotton.*

BO'SKY. *a.* [*boſque*, Fr.] Woody. *Milton.*

BO'SOM. *f.* [bopme, Saxon.]

1. The breaſt; the heart. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. An incloſure. *Hooker.*
3. The folds of the dreſs that cover the breaſt. *Exodus.*
4. The tender affections. *Milton.*
5. Inclination; deſire. *Shakeſpeare.*

BO'SOM, in compoſition, implies intimacy; confidence; fondneſs. *Ben. Johnſon.*

To BO'SOM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To incloſe in the boſom. *Milton.*
2. To conceal in privacy. *Pope.*

BO'SON. *ſ.* [corrupted from *boatſwain.*] *Dryden.*

BOSS. *ſ.* [*boſſe*, Fr.]

1. A ſtud. *Pope.*
2. The part riſing in the midſt of any thing. *Job.*
3. A thick body of any kind. *Moxon.*

BO'SSAGE. *ſ.* [in architecture.] Any ſtone that has a projecture.

BO'SVEL. *ſ.* A ſpecies of crowfoot.

BOTA'NICAL. } *a.* [*βότάνη*, an herb.]
BOTA'NICK. } Relating to herbs; ſkilled in herbs. *Addiſon.*

BO'TANIST. *ſ.* [from *botany.*] One ſkilled in plants. *Woodward.*

BOTANO'LOGY. *ſ.* [*βότανολογία.*] A diſcourſe upon plants.

BOTCH. *ſ.* [*bozza*, Italian.]

1. A ſwelling, or eruptive diſcoloration of the ſkin. *Donne.*
2. A part in any work ill finiſhed. *Shak.*
3. An adventitious part clumſily added. *Dryden.*

To BOTCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mend or patch cloaths clumſily. *Dryden.*
2. To put together unſuitably, or unſkilfully. *Dryden.*
3. To mark with botches. *Garth.*

BO'TCHY. *a.* [from *botch.*] Marked with botches. *Shakeſpeare.*

BOTH. *a.* [bαtha, Saxon.] The two. *Hooker.*

BOTH. *conj.* As well. *Dryden.*

BO'TRYOID. *a.* [*βότρυοειδης.*] Having the form of a bunch of grapes. *Woodward.*

BOTS. *ſ.* Small worms in the entrails of horſes. *Shakeſpeare.*

BO'TTLE. *ſ.* [*bouteille*, Fr.]

1. A ſmall veſſel of glaſs, or other matter. *King.*
2. A quantity of wine uſually put into a bottle; a quart. *Spectator.*
3. A quantity of hay or graſs bundled up. *Donne.*

To BO'TTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To incloſe in bottles. *Swift.*

BO'TTLEFLOWER. *ſ.* A plant.

BO'TTLESCREW. *ſ.* [from *bottle* and *ſcrew.*] A ſcrew to pull out the cork. *Swift.*

BO'TTOM. *ſ.* [bοtm, Saxon.]

1. The loweſt part of any thing.
2. The ground under the water. *Dryden.*
3. The foundation; the ground-work. *Atterbury.*
4. A dale; a valley. *Bentley.*
5. The deepeſt part. *Locke.*
6. Bound; limit. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. The utmoſt of any man's capacity. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. The laſt reſort. *Addiſon.*
9. A veſſel for navigation. *Norris.*
10. A chance; or ſecurity. *Clarendon.*
11. A ball of thread wound up together. *Mortimer.*

To BO'TTOM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To build upon; to fix upon as a ſupport. *Atterbury.*
2. To wind upon ſomething. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BO'TTOM. *v. n.* To reſt upon as its ſupport. *Locke.*

BO'TTOMED. *a.* Having a bottom.

BO'TTOMLESS. *a.* [from *bottom.*] Without a bottom; fathomleſs. *Milton.*

BO'TTOMRY. *ſ.* [in navigation and commerce.] The act of borrowing money on a ſhip's bottom.

BO'UCHET. ſ. [French.] A ſort of pear.

BOUD. *ſ.* An inſect which breeds in malt.

To BOUGE. *v. n.* [*bouge*, Fr.] To ſwell out.

BOUGH. *ſ.* [bog, Saxon.] An arm or large ſhoot of a tree. *Sidney.*

BOUGHT. preter. of *to buy.*

BOUGHT. *f.* [from *to bow.*]
1. A twift ; a link ; a knot. *Milton.*
2. A flexure. *Brown.*

BOUILLON. *f.* [French.] Broth ; foup.

BOULDER *Walls.* [in architecture.] Walls built of round flints or pebbles, laid in a ftrong mortar.

To BOUNCE. *v. n.*
1. To fall or fly againft any thing with great force. *Swift.*
2. To make a fudden leap. *Addifon.*
3. To boaft ; to bully.
4. To be bold, or ftrong. *Shakefpeare.*

BOUNCE. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. A ftrong fudden blow. *Dryden.*
2. A fudden crack or noife. *Gay.*
3. A boaft ; a threat.

BOUNCER. *f.* [from *bounce.*] A boafter ; a bully ; an empty threatner.

BOUND. *f.* [from *bind.*]
1. A limit ; a boundary. *Pope.*
2. A limit by which any excurfion is reftrained. *Locke.*
3. A leap ; a jump ; a fpring. *Addifon.*
4. A rebound. *Decay of Piety.*

To BOUND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To limit ; to terminate. *Dryden.*
2. To reftrain ; to confine. *Shakefpeare.*

To BOUND. *v. n.* [*bondir*, Fr.]
1. To jump ; to fpring. *Pope.*
2. To rebound ; to fly back. *Shakefp.*

To BOUND. *v. a.* To make to bound. *Shakefpeare.*

BOUND. *participle paffive* of *bind. Knolles.*

BOUND. *a.* [a word of doubtful etymology.] Deftined ; intending to come to any place. *Temple.*

BOUNDARY. *f.* [from *bound.*] Limit ; bound. *Rogers.*

BOUNDEN. *participle paffive* of *bind. Rogers.*

BOUNDING-STONE. } *f.* A ftone to
BOUND-STONE. } play with. *Dryden.*

BOUNDLESNESS. *f.* [from *boundlefs.*] Exemption from limits. *South.*

BOUNDLESS. *a.* [from *bound.*] Unlimited ; unconfined. *South.*

BOUNTEOUS. *a.* [from *bounty.*] Liberal ; kind ; generous. *Dryden.*

BOUNTEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *bounteous.*] Liberally ; generoufly. *Dryden.*

BOUNTEOUSNESS. *f.* [from *bounteous.*] Munificence ; liberality. *Pfalms.*

BOUNTIFUL. *a.* [from *bounty* and *full.*] Liberal ; generous ; munificent. *Taylor.*

BOUNTIFULLY. *a.* [from *bountiful.*] Liberally. *Donne.*

BOUNTIFULNESS. *f.* [from *bountiful.*] The quality of being bountiful ; generofity. *Corinthians.*

BOUNTIHEAD. } *f.* Goodnefs ; virtue.
BOUNTIHOOD. } *Spenfer.*

BOUNTY. *f.* [*bonté*, Fr.] Generofity ; liberality ; munificence. *Hooker.*

To BOURGEON. *v. n.* [*bourgeonner*, Fr.] To fprout ; to fhoot into branches. *Howel.*

BOURN. *f.* [*borne*, Fr.]
1. A bound ; a limit. *Shakfpeare.*
2. A brook ; a torrent. *Spenfer.*

To BOUSE. *v. n.* [*buyfen*, Dutch.] To drink lavifhly. *Spenfer.*

BOUSY. *a.* [from *bouſe.*] Drunken. *King.*

BOUT. *f.* [*botta*, Italian.] A turn ; as much of an action as is performed at one time. *Sidney.*

BOUTEFEU. *f.* [French.] An incendiary. *King Charles.*

BOUTISALE. *f.* A fale at a cheap rate. *Hayward.*

BOUTS RIMEZ. [French.] The laft words or rhimes of a number of verfes given to be filled up.

To BOW. *v. a.* [bugen, Saxon.]
1. To bend, or inflect. *Locke.*
2. To bend the body in token of refpect or fubmiffion. *Ifaiah.*
3. To bend, or incline, in condefcenfion. *Ecclus.*
4. To depreſs ; to crufh. *Pope.*

To BOW. *v. n.*
1. To bend ; to fuffer flexure.
2. To make a reverence. *Decay of Piety.*
3. To ſtoop. *Judges.*
4. To ſink under preſſure. *Iſaiah.*

BOW. *f.* [from the verb. It is pronounced, like the verb, as *now, how.*] An act of reverence or fubmiffion. *Swift.*

BOW. *f.* pronounced *bo.*
1. An inſtrument of war. *Alleyne.*
2. A rainbow. *Geneſis.*
3. The inſtrument with which ſtring-inſtruments are ſtruck. *Dryden.*
4. The doubling of a ſtring in a ſlip-knot. *Wiſeman.*
5. A yoke. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Bow *of a ſhip.* That part of her which begins at the loof, and compaſſing ends of the ſtern, and ends at the ſternmoſt parts of the forecaſtle.

BOW-BENT. *a.* [from *bow* and *bent.*] Crooked. *Milton.*

BOW-HAND. *f.* [from *bow* and *hand.*] The hand that draws the bow. *Spenſer.*

BOW-LEGGED. *a.* [from *bow* and *leg.*] Having crooked legs.

To BOWEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pierce the bowels. *Thomſon.*

BOWELS. *f.* [*boyaux*, Fr.]
1. Inteſtines ; the veſſels and organs within the body. *Samuel.*
2. The inner parts of any thing. *Shakſp.*
3. Tenderneſs ; compaſſion. *Clarendon.*

BOWER. *f.* [from *bough.*]
1. An arbour. *Pope.*
2. It ſeems to ſignify, in *Spenſer*, a blow ; a ſtroke ;

a ſtroke: *bourrer*, Fr. to fall upon. *Sperſer.*

BO'WER. *ſ.* [from the *bow* of a ſhip.] Anchor ſo called.

To BO'WER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To embower. *Shakeſpeare.*

BO'WERY. *a.* [from *bower.*] Full of bowers. *Tickell.*

BOWL. *ſ.* [*buelin*, Welch.]
1. A veſſel to hold liquors. *Felton.*
2. The hollow part of any thing. *Swift.*
3. A baſin, or fountain. *Bacon.*

BOWL. *ſ.* [*boule*, Fr.] A round maſs rolled along the ground. *Herbert.*

To BOWL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To play at bowls.
2. To throw bowls at any thing. *Shakeſp.*

BO'WLDER STONES. *ſ.* Lumps or fragments of ſtones or marble, rounded by being tumbled to and again by the action of the water. *Woodward.*

BO'WLER. *ſ.* [from *bowl.*] He that plays at bowls.

BO'WLINE. *ſ.* A rope faſtened to the middle part of the outſide of a ſail.

BO'WLING-GREEN. *ſ.* [from *bowl* and *green.*] A level piece of ground, kept ſmooth for bowlers. *Bentley.*

BO'WMAN. *ſ.* An archer. *Jeremiah.*

BO'WSPRIT. *ſ.* Boltſprit; which ſee.

To BO'WSEN. *v. a.* To drench; to ſoak. *Carew.*

BO'WSTRING. *ſ.* The ſtring by which the bow is kept bent.

BO'WYER. *ſ.* [from *bow.*]
1. An archer. *Dryden.*
2. One whoſe trade is to make bows.

BOX. *ſ.* [box, Saxon.] A tree.

BOX. *ſ.* [box, Saxon.]
1. A caſe made of wood, or other matter, to hold any thing. *Pope.*
2. The caſe of the mariners compaſs.
3. The cheſt into which money given is put. *Spenſer.*
4. Seat in the playhouſe. *Pope.*

To BOX. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To incloſe in a box. *Swift.*

BOX. *ſ.* [*boch*, a cheek, Welch.] A blow on the head given with the hand. *Bramhall*

To BOX. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight with the fiſt. *Spectator.*

BO'XEN. *a* [from *box.*]
1. Made of box *Gay.*
2. Reſembling box. *Dryden.*

BO'XER. *ſ.* [from *box.*] A man who fights with his fiſt.

BOY. *ſ.*
1. A male child; not a girl.
2. One in the ſtate of adoleſcence: older than an infant. *Dryden.*
3. A word of contempt for young men. *Locke.*

To BOY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To act apiſhly, or like a boy. *Shakeſpeare.*

BO'YHOOD. *ſ.* [from *boy.*] The ſtate of a boy. *Swift.*

BO'YISH. *a.* [from *boy.*]
1. Belonging to a boy. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Childiſh; trifling. *Dryden.*

BO'YISHLY. *ad.* [from *boyiſh.*] Childiſhly; trifingly.

BO'YISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *boyiſh.*] Childiſhneſs; trifingneſs.

BO'YISM. *ſ.* [from *boy.*] Puerility; childiſhneſs. *Dryden.*

BP. An abbreviation of biſhop.

BRA'BBLE. *ſ.* [*brabbeler*, Dutch.] A clamorous conteſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BRA'BBLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To conteſt noiſily.

BRA'BBLER. *ſ.* A clamorous noiſy fellow.

To BRACE. *v. a.* [*embraſſer*, Fr.]
1. To bind; to tie cloſe with bandages. *Locke.*
2. To intend; to ſtrain up. *Holder.*

BRACE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Cincture; bandage.
2. That which holds any thing tight. *Derham.*
3. BRACES *of a coach.* Thick ſtraps of leather on which it hangs.
4. BRACE. [in printing.] A crooked line incloſing a paſſage; as in a triplet.
5. Warlike preparation. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Tenſion; tightneſs. *Holder.*

BRACE. *ſ.* A pair; a couple. *Dryden.*

BRA'CELET. *ſ.* [*bracelet*, Fr.] An ornament for the arms. *Boyle.*

BRA'CER. *ſ.* [from *brace.*] A cincture; a bandage. *Wiſeman.*

BRACH. *ſ.* [*brague*, Fr.] A bitch hound. *Shakeſpeare.*

BRA'CHIAL. *a.* [from *brachium*, Lat.] Belonging to the arm.

BRACHYGRAPHY. *ſ.* [βραχὺς and γράφω.] The art or practice of writing in a ſhort compaſs. *Glanville.*

BRACK. *ſ.* A breach. *Digby.*

BRA'CKET. *ſ.* A piece of wood fixed for the ſupport of ſomething. *Mortimer.*

BRA'CKISH. *a.* [*brack*, Dutch.] Salt; ſomewhat ſalt. *Herbert.*

BRA'CKISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *brackiſh.*] Saltneſs. *Cheyne.*

BRAD. *ſ.* A ſort of nail to floor rooms with. *Moxon.*

To BRAG. *v. n.* [*braggeren*, Dutch.] To boaſt; to diſplay oſtentatiouſly. *Sanderſon.*

BRAG. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A boaſt; a proud expreſſion. *Bacon.*
2. The thing boaſted. *Milton.*

BRAGGADO'CIO. *ſ.* A puffing, boaſting fellow. *Dryden.*

BRAG-

BRA'GGART. *a.* [from *brag.*] Boaſtful; vainly oſtentatious. *Donne.*

BRA'GGART. *ſ.* [from *brag.*] A boaſter. *Shakeſpeare.*

BRA'GGER. *ſ.* [from *brag.*] A boaſter. *South.*

BRA'GLESS. *a.* [from *brag.*] Without a boaſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

BRA'GLY. *ad.* [from *brag.*] Finely. *Spenſer.*

To BRAID. *v. a.* [bnaɔ̀an, Saxon.] To weave together. *Milton.*

BRAID. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A texture; a knot. *Prior.*

BRAID. *a.* Deceitful. *Shakeſpeare.*

BRAILS. *ſ.* [Sea term.] Small ropes reeved through blocks.

BRAIN. *ſ.* [bnæzen, Saxon.]

1. That collection of veſſels and organs in the head, from which ſenſe and motion ariſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The underſtanding. *Hammond.*
3. The affections. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BRAIN. *v. a.* To kill by beating out the brains. *Pope.*

BRA'INISH. *a.* [from *brain.*] Hotheaded; furious. *Shakeſpeare.*

BRA'INLESS. *a.* [from *brain.*] Silly. *Hooker.*

BRA'INPAN. *ſ.* [from *brain* and *pan.*] The ſkull containing the brains. *Dryden.*

BRA'INSICK. *a.* [from *brain* and *ſick.*] Addleheaded; giddy. *Knolles.*

BRA'INSICKLY. *ad.* [from *brainſick.*] Weakly; headily. *Shakeſpeare.*

BRA'INSICKNESS. *ſ.* [from *brainſick.*] Indiſcretion; giddineſs.

BRAKE. The *preterite* of *break.* *Knolles.*

BRAKE. *ſ.* Fern; brambles. *Dryden.*

BRAKE. *ſ.*

1. An inſtrument for dreſſing hemp or flax.
2. The handle of a ſhip's pump.
3. A baker's kneading trough.

BRA'KY. *a.* [from *brake.*] Thorny; prickly; rough. *Ben. Johnſon.*

BRA'MBLE. *ſ.* [bnemlæp, Sax. *rubus*, Lat.]

1. Blackberry buſh; dewberry buſh; raſpberry buſh. *Miller.*
2. Any rough prickly ſhrub. *Gay.*

BRA'MBLING. *ſ.* A bird, called alſo a mountain chaffinch. *Dict.*

BRAN. *ſ.* [*brenna*, Ital.] The huſks of corn ground. *Wotton.*

BRANCH. *ſ.* [*branche*, Fr.]

1. The ſhoot of a tree from one of the main boughs. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Any diſtinct article. *Rogers.*
3. Any part that ſhoots out from the reſt. *Raleigh.*
4. A ſmaller river running into a larger. *Raleigh.*
5. Any part of a family deſcending in a collateral line. *Carew.*
6. The offspring; the deſcendant. *Craſhaw.*
7. The antlers or ſhoots of a ſtag's horn.

To BRANCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſpread in branches. *Milton.*
2. To ſpread into ſeparate parts. *Locke.*
3. To ſpeak diffuſively. *Spectator.*
4. To have horns ſhooting out. *Milton.*

To BRANCH. *v. a.*

1. To divide as into branches. *Bacon.*
2. To adorn with needlework. *Spenſer.*

BRA'NCHER. *ſ.*

1. One that ſhoots out into branches. *Wotton.*
2. In falconry, a young hawk. [*branchier*, French.]

BRA'NCHINESS. *ſ.* [from *branchy.*] Fulneſs of branches.

BRA'NCHLESS. *a.* [from *branch.*]

1. Without ſhoots or boughs.
2. Naked. *Shakeſpeare.*

BRA'NCHY. *a.* [from *branch.*] Full of branches ſpreading. *Watts.*

BRAND. *ſ.* [bnanð, Saxon.]

1. A ſtick lighted, or fit to be lighted. *Dryden.*
2. A ſword. *Milton.*
3. A thunderbolt. *Granville.*
4. A mark made by burning with a hot iron. *Bacon, Dryden.*

To BRAND. *v. a.* [*brandeu*, Dutch.] To mark with a note of infamy. *Atterbury.*

BRA'NDGOOSE. *ſ.* A kind of wild fowl.

To BRA'NDISH. *v. a.* [from *brand*, a ſword.]

1. To wave or ſhake. *Smith.*
2. To play with; to flouriſh. *Locke.*

BRA'NDLING. *ſ.* A particular worm. *Walton.*

BRA'NDY. *ſ.* A ſtrong liquor diſtilled from wine. *Swift.*

BRA'NGLE. *ſ.* Squabble; wrangle. *Swift.*

To BRA'NGLE. *v. n.* To wrangle; to ſquabble.

BRANK. *ſ.* Buckwheat. *Mortimer.*

BRA'NNY. *a.* [from *bran.*] Having the appearance of bran. *Wiſeman.*

BRA'SIER. *ſ.* [from *braſs.*]

1. A manufacturer that works in braſs. *Moxon.*
2. A pan to hold coals. *Arbuthnot.*

BRASIL, or BRAZIL. *ſ.* An American wood, commonly ſuppoſed to have been thus denominated, becauſe firſt brought from Braſil.

BRASS. *ſ.* [bnæ ſ, Saxon.]

1. A yellow metal, made by mixing copper with lapis calaminaris. *Bacon.*
2. Impudence.

BRA'SSINESS. *ſ.* [from *braſſy.*] An appearance like braſs.

BRA'SSY. *a.* [from *braſs.*]

1. Partaking of braſs. *Woodward.*
2. Hard as braſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Im-

3. Impudent.

BRAST. *particip. a.* [from *burſt.*] Burſt; broken. *Spenſer.*

BRAT. *ſ.*
1. A child, ſo called in contempt. *Reſcommon.*
2. The progeny; the offſpring. *South.*

BRAVA'DO. *ſ.* A boaſt; a brag.

BRAVE. *a.* [*brave*, Fr.]
1. Courageous; daring; bold. *Bacon.*
2. Gallant; having a noble mien. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Magnificent; grand. *Denham.*
4. Excellent; noble. *Sidney, Digby.*

BRAVE. *ſ.* [*brave*, Fr.]
1. A hector; a man daring beyond prudence or fitneſs. *Dryden.*
2. A boaſt; a challenge. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BRAVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To defy; to challenge. *Dryden.*
2. To carry a boaſting appearance. *Bacon.*

BRA'VELY. *ad.* [from *brave.*] In a brave manner; courageouſly; gallantly. *Dryden.*

BRA'VERY. *ſ.* [from *brave.*]
1. Courage; magnanimity. *Addiſon.*
2. Splendour; magnificence. *Spenſer.*
3. Show; oſtentation. *Bacon.*
4. Bravado; boaſt. *Sidney.*

BRA'VO. *ſ.* [*bravo*, Ital.] A man who murders for hire. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

To BRAWL. *v. n.* [*brouiller*, Fr.]
1. To quarrel noiſily and indecently. *Shakeſpeare, Watts.*
2. To ſpeak loud and indecently. *Shakeſp.*
3. To make a noiſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

BRAWL. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Quarrel; noiſe; ſcurrility. *Hooker.*

BRA'WLER. *ſ.* [from *brawl.*] A wrangler. *Ayliffe.*

BRAWN. *ſ.* [of uncertain etymology.]
1. The fleſhy or muſculous part of the body. *Peacham.*
2. The arm, ſo called from its being muſculous. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Bulk; muſcular ſtrength. *Dryden.*
4. The fleſh of a boar. *Mortimer.*
5. A boar.

BRA'WNER. *ſ.* [from *brawn.*] A boar killed for the table. *King.*

BRA'WNINESS. *ſ.* [from *brawny.*] Strength; hardneſs. *Locke.*

BRA'WNY. *a.* [from *brawn.*] Muſculous; fleſhy; bulky. *Dryden.*

To BRAY. *v. a.* [bpæcan, Saxon.] To pound; or grind ſmall. *Chapman.*

To BRAY. *v. n.* [*braire*, Fr.]
1. To make a noiſe as an aſs. *Dryden.*
2. To make an offenſive noiſe. *Congreve.*

BRAY. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Noiſe; ſound. *Shakeſpeare.*

BRA'YER. *ſ.* [from *bray.*]
1. One that brays like an aſs. *Pope.*
2. With printers, an inſtrument to temper the ink.

To BRAZE. *v. a.* [from *braſs.*]
1. To ſolder with braſs. *Moxon.*
2. To harden to impudence. *Shakeſpeare.*

BRA'ZEN. *a.* [from *braſs.*]
1. Made of braſs. *Peacham.*
2. Proceeding from braſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Impudent.

To BRA'ZEN. *v. n.* To be impudent; to bully. *Arbuthnot.*

BRA'ZENFACE. *ſ.* [from *brazen* and *face.*] An impudent wretch. *Shakeſpeare.*

BRA'ZENFACED. *a.* [from *brazenface.*] Impudent; ſhameleſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

BRA'ZENNESS. *ſ.* [from *brazen.*]
1. Appearing like braſs.
2. Impudence.

BRA'ZIER. *ſ.* See BRASIER. *Swift.*

BREACH. *ſ.* [from *break*; *breche*, Fr.]
1. The act of breaking any thing. *Shak.*
2. The ſtate of being broken. *Shakeſp.*
3. A gap in a fortification made by a battery. *Knolles.*
4. The violation of a law or contract. *South.*
5. An opening in a coaſt. *Spenſer.*
6. Difference; quarrel. *Clarendon.*
7. Infraction; injury. *Clarendon.*

BREAD. *ſ.* [bpeo̊, Saxon.]
1. Food made of ground corn. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Food in general. *Philips.*
3. Support of life at large. *Pope.*

BREAD-CHIPPER. *ſ.* [from *bread* and *chip.*] A baker's ſervant. *Shakeſpeare.*

BREAD-CORN. *ſ.* [from *bread* and *corn.*] Corn of which bread is made. *Hayward.*

BREADTH. *ſ.* [from bpæ̊, Saxon.] The meaſure of any plain ſuperficies from ſide to ſide. *Addiſon.*

To BREAK. *v. a.* pret. I *broke*; or *brake*; part. paſſ. *broke*, or *broken.* [bpeccan, Sax.]
1. To part by violence. *Mark.*
2. To burſt, or open by force. *Burnet.*
3. To pierce; to divide. *Dryden.*
4. To deſtroy by violence. *Burnet.*
5. To overcome; to ſurmount. *Gay.*
6. To batter; to make breaches or gaps in. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. To cruſh or deſtroy the ſtrength of the body. *Tillotſon.*
8. To ſink or appal the ſpirit. *Philips.*
9. To ſubdue. *Addiſon.*
10. To cruſh; to diſable; to incapacitate. *Clarendon.*
11. To weaken the mind. *Felton.*
12. To tame, to train to obedience. *May's Virgil.*
13. To make bankrupt. *Dawies.*
14. To crack or open the ſkin. *Dryden.*
15. To violate a contract or promiſe. *Shakſpeare.*

16. To

16. To infringe a law. *Dryden.*
17. To intercept; to hinder the effect of. *Dryden.*
18. To interrupt. *Dryden.*
19. To separate company. *Atterbury.*
20. To diſſolve any union. *Cocker.*
21. To reform. *Grew.*
22. To open ſomething new. *Bacon.*
23. *To break the back.* To diſable one's fortune. *Shakſpeare.*
24. *To break a deer.* To cut it up at table.
25. *To break faſt.* To eat the firſt time in the day.
26. *To break ground.* To open trenches.
27. *To break the heart.* To deſtroy with grief. *Dryden.*
28. *To break the neck.* To lux, or put out the neck joints. *Shakeſpeare.*
29. *To break off.* To put a ſudden ſtop.
30. *To break off.* To preclude by ſome obſtacle. *Addiſon.*
31. *To break up.* To diſſolve. *Arbuthnot.*
32. *To break up.* To open; to lay open. *Woodward.*
33. *To break up.* To ſeparate or diſband. *Knolles.*
34. *To break upon the wheel.* To puniſh by ſtretching a criminal upon the wheel, and breaking his bones with bats.
35. *To break wind.* To give vent to wind in the body.

To BREAK. *v. n.*
1. To part in two. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To burſt. *Dryden.*
3. To burſt by daſhing, as waves on a rock. *Pope.*
4. To open and diſcharge matter. *Harvey.*
5. To open as the morning. *Donne.*
6. To burſt forth; to exclaim. *Shakeſp.*
7. To become bankrupt. *Pope.*
8. To decline in health and ſtrength. *Swift.*
9. To iſſue out with vehemence. *Pope.*
10. To make way with ſome kind of ſuddenneſs. *Hooker, Samuel.*
11. To come to an explanation. *B. Johnſon.*
12. To fall out; to be friends no longer. *Ben. Johnſon, Prior.*
13. To diſcard. *Swift.*
14. *To break from.* To ſeparate from with ſome vehemence. *Recommon.*
15. *To break in.* To enter unexpectedly. *Addiſon.*
16. *To break looſe.* To eſcape from captivity. *Milton.*
17. *To break off.* To deſiſt ſuddenly. *Taylor.*
18. *To break off from.* To part from with violence. *Shakeſpeare.*
19. *To break out.* To diſcover itſelf in ſudden effects. *South.*
20. *To break out,* To have eruptions from the body.
21. *To break out.* To become diſſolute. *Dryden.*
22. *To break up.* To ceaſe; to intermit. *Bacon.*
23. *To break up.* To diſſolve itſelf. *Watts.*
24. *To break up.* To begin holidays. *Shakeſpeare.*
25. *To break with.* To part friendſhip with any. *South.*

BREAK. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. State of being broken; opening. *Knolles.*
2. A pauſe; an interruption.
3. A line drawn, noting that the ſenſe is ſuſpended. *Swift.*

BRE'AKER. *ſ.* [from *break.*]
1. He that breaks any thing. *South.*
2. A wave broken by rocks or ſandbanks.

To BRE'AKFAST. *v. n.* [from *break* and *faſt.*] To eat the firſt meal in the day. *Prior.*

BRE'AKFAST. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The firſt meal in the day. *Watts.*
2. The thing eaten at the firſt meal. *Bacon.*
3. A meal in general. *Dryden.*

BRE'AKNECK. *ſ.* A ſteep place endangering the neck. *Shakeſpeare.*

BRE'AKPROMISE. *ſ.* One that makes a practice of breaking his promiſe. *Shakſp.*

BREAM. *ſ.* [*brame*, Fr.] The name of a fiſh.

BREAST. *ſ.* [bpeoſt, Saxon.]
1. The middle part of the human body, between the neck and the belly.
2. The dugs or teats of women which contain the milk. *Job.*
3. The part of a beaſt that is under the neck, between the forelegs.
4. The heart; the conſcience. *Dryden.*
5. The paſſions. *Cowley.*

To BREAST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To meet in front. *Shakeſpeare.*

BRE'ASTBONE. *ſ.* [from *breaſt* and *bone.*] The bone of the breaſt; the ſternum. *Peacham.*

BRE'ASTHIGH. *a.* [from *breaſt* and *high.*] Up to the breaſt. *Sidney.*

BRE'ASTHOOKS. *ſ.* [from *breaſt* and *hook.*] With ſhipwrights, the compaſſing timbers before, that help to ſtrengthen the ſtem, and all the forepart of the ſhip. *Harris.*

BRE'ASTKNOT. *ſ.* [from *breaſt* and *knot.*] A knot or bunch of ribbands worn by women on the breaſt. *Addiſon.*

BRE'ASTPLATE. *ſ.* [from *breaſt* and *plate.*] Armour for the breaſt. *Cowley.*

BRE'ASTPLOUGH. *ſ.* A plough uſed for paring turf, driven by the breaſt. *Mortim.*

BRE'ASTWORK. *ſ.* [from *breaſt* and *work.*] Works thrown up as high as the breaſt of the defendants. *Clarendon.*

BREATH. *f.* [bpæð, Saxon.]
1. The air drawn in and ejected out of the body. *Shakespeare.*
2. Life. *Dryden.*
3. The ſtate or power of breathing freely. *Dryden.*
4. Reſpiration. *Milton.*
5. Reſpite; pauſe; relaxation. *Shakeſp.*
6. Breeze; moving air. *Addiſon.*
7. A ſingle act; an inſtant. *Dryden.*

To BREATHE. *v. n.* [from *breath.*]
1. To draw in and throw out the air by the lungs. *Pope.*
2. To live. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To reſt. *Roſcommon.*
4. To paſs by breathing. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BREATHE. *v. a.*
1. To inſpire into one's own body, and expire out of it. *Dryden.*
2. To inject by breathing. *Decay of Piety.*
3. To eject by breathing. *Spectator.*
4. To exerciſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To move or actuate by breath. *Prior.*
6. To utter privately. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. To give air or vent to. *Dryden.*

BRE'ATHER. *f.* [from *breathe.*]
1. One that breathes, or lives. *Shakſp.*
2. One that utters any thing. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Inſpirer; one that animates or infuſes by inſpiration. *Norris.*

BRE'ATHING. *f.* [from *breathe.*]
1. Aſpiration; ſecret prayer. *Prior.*
2. Breathing place; vent. *Dryden.*

BRE'ATHLESS. *a.* [from *breath.*]
1. Out of breath; ſpent with labour. *Spenſer.*
2. Dead. *Prior.*

BRED. *particip. paſſ.* [from *to breed.*] *Wisdom.*

BREDE. *f.* See BRAID. *Addiſon.*

BREECH. *f.* [ſuppoſed from bpæcan, Sax.]
1. The lower part of the body. *Hayward.*
2. Breeches. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. The hinder part of a piece of ordnance.

To BREECH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To put into breeches.
2. To fit any thing with a breech; as, to *breech* a gun.

BRE'ECHES. *f.* [bpec, Saxon.]
1. The garment worn by men over the lower part of the body. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To wear the *breeches*, is, in a wife, to uſurp the authority of the huſband. *L'Eſtrange.*

To BREED. *v. a.* preter. I *bred*, I have *bred.* [bpæban, Saxon.]
1. To procreate; to generate. *Roſcommon.*
2. To occaſion; to cauſe; to produce. *Aſcham.*
3. To contrive; to hatch; to plot. *Shak.*
4. To produce from one's ſelf. *Locke.*
5. To give birth to. *Hooker.*
6. To educate; to qualify by education. *Dryden.*
7. To bring up; to take care of. *Dryden.*

To BREED. *v. n.*
1. To bring young. *Spectator.*
2. To encreaſe by new production. *Raleigh.*
3. To be produced; to have birth. *Dentry.*
4. To raiſe a breed. *Mortimer.*

BREED. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. A caſt; a kind; a ſubdiviſion of ſpecies. *Roſcommon.*
2. Progeny; offſpring. *Shakſpeare.*
3. A number produced at once; a hatch. *Grew.*

BRE'EDBATE. *f.* [from *breed* and *bate.*] One that breeds quarrels. *Shakeſpeare.*

BRE'EDER. *f.* [from *breed.*]
1. That which produces any thing. *Shak.*
2. The perſon which brings up another. *Aſcham.*
3. A female that is prolifick. *Shak ſp.*
4. One that takes care to raiſe a breed. *Temple.*

BRE'EDING. *f.* [from *breed.*]
1. Education; inſtruction; qualifications. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Manners; knowledge of ceremony. *Swift.*
3. Nurture. *Milton.*

BREEZE. *f.* [bpiopa, Saxon.] A ſtinging fly. *Dryden.*

BREEZE. *f.* [*brezza*, Ital.] A gentle gale. *Dryden.*

BRE'EZY. *ad.* [from *breeze.*] Fanned with gales. *Pope.*

BREME. *a.* Cruel; ſharp; ſevere. *Spenſer.*

BRENT. *a.* Burnt. *Spenſer.*

BRET. *f.* A fiſh of the turbot kind.

BRE'THREN. *f.* [The *plural* of *brother.*] *Swift.*

BRE'VIALY. *f.* [*breviaire*, Fr.]
1. An abridgement; an epitome. *Ayliffe.*
2. The book containing the daily ſervice of the church of Rome.

BRE'VIAT. *f.* [from *brevis.*] A ſhort compendium. *Decay of Piety.*

BRE'VIATURE. *f.* [from *brevio*, Lat.] An abbreviation.

BREVI'ER. *f.* A particular ſize of ſmall letter uſed in printing.

BRE'VITY. *f.* [*brevitas*, Lat.] Conciſeneſs; ſhortneſs. *Dryden.*

To BREW. *v. a.* [*brouwen*, Dutch.]
1. To make liquors by mixing ſeveral ingredients. *Milton.*
2. To prepare by mixing things together. *Pope.*
3. To contrive; to plot. *Wotton.*

To BREW. *v. n.* To perform the office of a brewer. *Shakeſpeare.*

BREW. *f.* [from the verb.] Manner of brewing. *Bacon.*

BRE'WAGE. *f.* [from *brew.*] Mixture of various things. *Shakespeare.*

BRE'WER. A man whose profession it is to make beer. *Tillotson.*

BRE'WHOUSE. *f.* [from *brew* and *house.*] A house appropriated to brewing. *Bacon.*

BRE'WING. *f.* [from *brew.*] Quantity of liquor brewed.

BRE'WIS. *f.* A piece of bread soaked in boiling fat pottage, made of salted meat.

BRIBE. *f.* [*Bribe*, in French.] A reward given to pervert the judgment. *Waller.*

To BRIBE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To gain by bribes.

BRI'BER. *f.* [from *bribe.*] One that pays for corrupt practices.

BRI'BERY. *f.* The crime of taking rewards for bad practices. *Bacon.*

BRICK. *f.* [*brick*, Dutch.]
1. A mass of burnt clay. *Addison.*
2. A loaf shaped like a brick.

To BRICK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lay with bricks. *Swift.*

BRI'CKBAT. *f.* [from *brick* and *bat.*] A piece of brick. *Bacon.*

BRI'CKCLAY. *f.* [from *brick* and *clay.*] Clay used for making brick. *Woodward.*

BRI'CKDUST. *f.* [from *brick* and *dust.*] Dust made by pounding bricks. *Spectator.*

BRICK-KILN. *f.* [from *brick* and *kiln.*] A kiln; a place to burn bricks in. *Decay of Piety.*

BRI'CKLAYER. *f.* [from *brick* and *lay.*] A brick-mason. *Donne.*

BRI'CKMAKER. *f.* [from *brick* and *make.*] One whose trade is to make bricks. *Woodward.*

BRI'DAL. *a.* [from *bride.*] Belonging to a wedding; nuptial. *Walsh, Pope.*

BRI'DAL. *f.* The nuptial festival. *Herbert.*

BRIDE. *f.* [bpyð, Saxon.] A woman new married. *Smith.*

BRI'DEBED. *f.* [from *bride* and *bed.*] Marriage-bed. *Prior.*

BRI'DECAKE. *f.* [from *bride* and *cake.*] A cake distributed to the guests at the wedding. *Ben Johnson.*

BRI'DEGROOM. *f.* [from *bride* and *groom.*] A new married man. *Dryden.*

BRI'DEMEN. } *f.* The attendants on
BRI'DEMAIDS. } the bride and bridegroom.

BRI'DESTAKE. *f.* [from *bride* and *stake.*] A post set in the ground, to dance round. *Ben Johnson.*

BRI'DEWELL. *f.* A house of correction. *Spectator.*

BRIDGE. *f.* [bpıc, Saxon.]
1. A building raised over water for the convenience of passage. *Dryden.*
2. The upper part of the nose. *Bacon.*
3. The supporter of the strings in stringed instruments of musick.

To BRIDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To raise a bridge over any place. *Milton.*

BRI'DLE. *f.* [*bride*, Fr.]
1. The headstall and reins by which a horse is restrained and governed. *Dryden.*
2. A restraint; a curb; a check. *Clarer.*

To BRI'DLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To guide by a bridle. *Addison.*
2. To restrain; to govern. *Waller.*

To BRI'DLE. *v. n.* To hold up the head.

BRI'DLEHAND. *f.* [from *bridle* and *hand.*] The hand which holds the bridle in riding.

BRIEF. *a.* [*brevis*, Lat.]
1. Short; concise. *Collier.*
2. Contracted; narrow. *Shakespeare.*

BRIEF. *f.* [*brief*, Dutch.]
1. A writing of any kind. *Shakespeare.*
2. A short extract, or epitome. *Bacon.*
3. The writing given the pleaders, containing the case. *Swift.*
4. Letters patent, giving licence to a charitable collection.
5. [In musick.] A measure of quantity, which contains two strokes down in beating time, and as many up. *Harris.*

BRI'EFLY. *ad.* [from *brief.*] Concisely; in few words.

BRI'EFNESS. *f.* [from *brief.*] Conciseness; shortness. *Camden.*

BRIER. *f.* A plant. *Drayton.*

BRI'ERY. *a.* [from *brier.*] Rough; full of briers.

BRIGA'DE. *f.* [*brigade*, Fr.] A division of forces; a body of men. *Philips.*

BRIGADI'ER *General.* An officer; next in order below a major general.

BRI'GAND. *f.* [*brigand*, Fr.] A robber. *Brambal.*

BRI'GANDINE. } *f.* [from *brigand.*]
BRI'GANTINE. }
1. A light vessel; such as has been formerly used by corsairs or pirates. *Otway.*
2. A coat of mail. *Milton.*

BRIGHT. *a.* [beopt, Saxon.]
1. Shining; glittering; full of light. *Dryden.*
2. Clear; evident. *Watts.*
3. Illustrious; as, a *bright* reign.
4. Witty; acute; a *bright* genius.

To BRIGHTEN. *v. a.* [from *bright.*]
1. To make bright; to make to shine. *Dryden.*
2. To make luminous by light from without. *Philips.*
3. To make gay, or alert. *Milton.*
4. To make illustrious. *Swift.*
5. To make acute.

To BRIGHTEN. *v. n.* To grow bright; to clear up.

BRI'GHTLY. *ad.* [from *bright.*] Splendidly; with lustre. *Pope.*

BRI'GHTNESS. *f.* [from *bright.*]
1. Luſtre; ſplendour. *South.*
2. Acuteneſs. *Prior.*

BRI'LLIANCY. *f.* [from *brilliant.*] Luſtre; ſplendour.

BRI'LLIANT. *a.* [*brillant*, Fr.] Shining; ſparkling. *Dorſet.*

BRI'LLIANT. *f.* A diamond of the fineſt cut. *Dryden.*

BRILLIANTNESS. *f.* [from *brilliant.*] Splendour; luſtre.

BRIM. *f.* [*brim*, Icelandiſh.]
1. The edge of any thing. *Bacon.*
2. The upper edge of any veſſel. *Craſhaw.*
3. The top of any liquour. *Joſhuah.*
4. The bank of a fountain. *Drayton.*

To BRIM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fill the top. *Dryden.*

To BRIM. *v. n.* To be full to the brim. *Philips.*

BRI'MFUL. *a.* [from *brim* and *full.*] Full to the top. *Addiſon.*

BRI'MFULNESS. *f.* [from *brimful.* Fulneſs to the top. *Shakeſpeare.*

BRI'MMER. *f.* [from *brim.*] A bowl full to the top. *Dryden.*

BRIMSTONE. *f.* Sulphur. *Spenſer.*

BRIMSTONY. *a.* [from *brimſtone.*] Full of brimſtone.

BRI'NDED. *a.* [*brin*, Fr. a branch.] Streaked; tabby. *Milton.*

BRI'NDLE. *f.* [from *brinded.*] The ſtate of being brinded. *Clariſſa.*

BRI'NDLED. *a.* [from *brindle.*] Brinded; ſtreaked. *Addiſon.*

BRINE. *f.*
1. Water impregnated with ſalt. *Bacon.*
2. The ſea. *Milton.*
3. Tears. *Shakeſpeare.*

BRI'NEPIT. *f.* [from *brine* and *pit.*] Pit of ſalt water. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BRING. *v. a.* [bpingan, Sax. preter. *I brought*; part. paſſ. *brought*; bpoht, Saxon.]
1. To fetch from another place. *Temple.*
2. To convey in one's own hand; not to ſend. *Dryden.*
3. To produce; to procure. *Bacon.*
4. To cauſe to come. *Stillingfleet.*
5. To introduce. *Tatler.*
6. To reduce; to recal. *Spectator.*
7. To attract; to draw along. *Newton.*
8. To put into any particular ſtate. *Swift.*
9. To conduct. *Locke.*
10. To recal; to ſummons. *Dryden.*
11. To induce; to prevail upon. *Locke.*
12. *To bring about.* To bring to paſs; to effect. *Addiſon.*
13. *To bring forth.* To give birth to; to produce. *Milton.*
14. *To bring in.* To reduce. *Spenſer.*
15. *To bring in.* To afford gain. *South.*
16. *To bring off.* To clear; to procure to be acquitted. *Tillotſon.*
17. *To bring on.* To engage in action. *Bacon.*
18. *To bring over.* To draw to a new party. *Swift.*
19. *To bring out.* To exhibit; to ſhew. *Shakeſpeare.*
20. *To bring under.* To ſubdue; to repreſs. *Bacon.*
21. *To bring up.* To educate; to inſtruct. *Sidney.*
22. *To bring up.* To bring into practice. *Spectator.*

BRI'NGER. *f.* [from *bring.*] The perſon that brings any thing. *Shakeſpeare.*

BRINGER UP. Inſtructor; educator. *Aſcham.*

BRI'NISH. *a.* [from *brine.*] Having the taſte of brine; ſalt. *Shakeſpeare.*

BRI'NISHNESS. *f.* [from *briniſh.*] Saltneſs.

BRINK. *f.* [*brink*, Daniſh.] The edge of any place, as of a precipice or a river. *Atterbury.*

BRI'NY. *a.* [from *brine.*] Salt. *Addiſon.*

BRISK *a.* [*bruſque*, Fr.]
1. Lively; vivacious; gay. *Denham.*
2. Powerful; ſpirituous. *Philips.*
3. Vivid; bright. *Newton.*

To BRISK UP. *v. n.* To come up briſkly.

BRI'SKET. *f.* [*brichet*, Fr.] The breaſt of an animal. *Mortimer.*

BRI'SKLY. *ad.* [from *briſk.*] Actively; vigorouſly. *Boyle, Ray.*

BRI'SKNESS. *f.* [from *briſk.*]
1. Livelineſs; vigour; quickneſs. *South.*
2. Gayety. *Dryden.*

BRI'STLE. *f.* [bpiſtl, Sax.] The ſtiff hair of ſwine. *Grew.*

To BRI'STLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To erect in briſtles. *Shakſpeare.*

To BRI'STLE. *v. n.* To ſtand erect as briſtles. *Dryden.*

BRI'STLY. *a.* [from *briſtle.*] Thick ſet with briſtles. *Bentley.*

BRI'STOL STONE. A kind of ſoft diamond found in a rock near the city of Briſtol. *Woodward.*

BRIT. *f.* The name of a fiſh. *Carew.*

BRI'TTLE. *a.* [bpittan, Saxon.] Fragile; apt to break. *Bacon.*

BRI'TTLENESS. *f.* [from *brittle.*] Aptneſs to break. *Boyle.*

BRIZE. *f.* The gadfly. *Spenſer.*

BROACH. *f.* [*broche*, Fr.] A ſpit. *Dryden.*

To BROACH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſplit; to pierce as with a ſpit. *Hakewell.*
2. To pierce a veſſel in order to draw the liquor.

3. To

3. To open any ſtore. *Knolles.*
4. To give out, or utter any thing. *Swift.*
5. To let out any thing. *Hudibras.*

BRO'ACHER. *ſ.* [from *broach.*]
1. A ſpit. *Dryden.*
2. An opener, or utterer of any thing. *Decay of Piety.*

BROAD. *a.* [bpaꝺ, Saxon.]
1. Wide; extended in breadth. *Temple.*
2. Large. *Locke.*
3. Clear; open. *Decay of Piety.*
4. Groſs; coarſe. *Dryden.*
5. Obſcene; fulſom. *Dryden.*
6. Bold; not delicate; not reſerved. *Shakeſpeare.*

BROAD *as long.* Equal upon the whole. *L'Eſtrange.*

BROAD CLOTH. *ſ.* [from *broad* and *cloth.*] A fine kind of cloth. *Swift.*

To BRO'ADEN. *v. n.* [from *broad.*] To grow broad. *Thomſon.*

BRO'ADLY. *ad.* [from *broad.*] In a broad manner.

BRO'ADNESS. *ſ.* [from *broad.*]
1. Breadth; extent from ſide to ſide.
2. Coarſeneſs; fulſomneſs. *Dryden.*

ERO'ADSIDE. *ſ.* [from *broad* and *ſide.*]
1. The ſide of a ſhip. *Waller.*
2. The volly of ſhot fired at once from the ſide of a ſhip.

BRO'ADSWORD. *ſ.* A cutting ſword, with a broad blade. *Wiſeman.*

BRO'ADWISE. *ad.* [from *broad* and *wiſe.*] According to the direction of the breadth. *Boyle.*

BROCA'DE. *ſ.* [*brocado*, Span.] A ſilken ſtuff, variegated. *Pope.*

BROCA'DED, *a.* [from *brocade.*]
1. Dreſt in brocade.
2. Woven in the manner of a brocade. *Goy.*

BRO'CAGE. *ſ.* [from *broke.*]
1. The gain gotten by promoting bargains. *Spenſer.*
2. The hire given for any unlawful office. *Bacon.*
3. The trade of dealing in old things. *Ben Johnſon.*

BRO'CCOLI. ſ. A ſpecies of cabbage. *Pope.*

BROCK. *ſ.* [bpoc, Saxon.] A badger.

BRO'CKET. *ſ.* A red deer, two years old.

BROGUE. *ſ.* [*brog*, Iriſh.]
1. A kind of ſhoe. *Swift.*
2. A corrupt dialect.

To BRO'IDER. *v. a.* [*brodir*, Fr.] To adorn with figures of needle-work. *Exodus.*

BRO'IDERY. *ſ.* [from *broider.*] Embroidery; flower-work. *Tickell.*

BROIL. *ſ.* [*brouiller*, Fr.] A tumult; a quarrel. *Wake.*

To BROIL. *v. a.* [*bruler*, Fr.] To dreſs or cook by laying on the coals. *Dryden.*

To BROIL. *v. n.* To be in the heat. *Shak.*

To BROKE. *v. n.* To contract buſineſs for others. *Bacon.*

BRO'KEN. [*parti. paſſ.* of *break.*] *Hooker.*

BRO'KENHEARTED. *a.* [from *broken* and *heart.*] Having the ſpirits cruſhed by grief or fear. *Iſaiah.*

BRO'KENLY. *ad.* [from *broken.*] Without any regular ſeries. *Hakewell.*

BRO'KER. *ſ.* [from *to broke.*]
1. A factor; one that does buſineſs for another. *Temple.*
2. One who deals in old houſhold goods.
3. A pimp; a match-maker. *Shakeſpeare.*

BRO'KERAGE. *ſ.* [from *broker.*] The pay or reward of a broker.

BRO'NCHOCELE. *ſ.* [βρογχοκήλη.] A tumour of that part of the aſpera arteria, called the *bronchos.*

BRO'NCHIAL. } *a.* [βρόγχος.] Belonging
BRO'NCHICK. } to the throat. *Arbuthnot.*

BRONCHO'TOMY. *ſ.* [βρόγχος and τέμνω.] That operation which opens the windpipe by inciſion, to prevent ſuffocation. *Sharp.*

BROND. *ſ.* See BRAND. *Spenſer.*

BRONZE. *ſ.* [*bronze*,] Fr.
1. Braſs. *Pope.*
2. A medal. *Prior.*

BROOCH. *ſ.* [*broke*, Dutch] A jewel; an ornament of jewels. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BROOCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with jewels. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BROOD. *v. n.* [bpꝺan, Saxon.]
1. To ſit on eggs; to hatch them. *Milton.*
2. To cover chikens under the wing. *Dryd.*
3. To watch, or conſider any thing anxiouſly. *Dryden.*
4. To mature any thing by care. *Bacon.*

To BROOD. *v. a.* To cheriſh by care; to hatch. *Dryden.*

BROOD. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Offspring; progeny. *Fairfax.*
2. Generation. *Addiſon.*
3. A hatch; the number hatched at once. *Spectator.*
4. Something brought forth; a production. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. The act of covering the eggs. *Shakeſp.*

BRO'ODY. *a.* [from *brood.*] In a ſtate of ſitting on the eggs. *Ray.*

BROOK. *ſ.* [bpoc, Saxon.] A running water; a rivulet. *Locke.*

To BROOK. *v. a.* [bpucan, Sax.] To bear; to endure. *South.*

To BROOK. *v. n.* To endure; to be content. *Sidney.*

BROOKLIME. *ſ.* [*becabunga*, Lat.] A ſort of water. *Speedwell.*

BROOM. *ſ.* [bpom, Saxon.] A ſhrub; a beſom ſo called from the matter of which it is made. *Arbuthnot.*

BRO'OMLAND. *f.* [*broom* and *land.*] Land that bears broom. *Mortimer.*

BRO'OMSTAFF. *f.* The ſtaff to which the *broom* is bound.

BRO'OMY. *a.* [from *broom.*] Full of broom. *Mortimer.*

BROTH. *f.* [broð, Sax.] Liquour in which fleſh is boiled. *Southerne.*

BRO'THEL. } *f.* [*bordel*, Fr.] A
BRO'THELHOUSE. } bawdyhouſe. *Rogers.*

BRO'THER. *f.* [bropðep, Saxon.] Plural, *brothers*, or *brethren.*

1. One born of the ſame father or mother. *Daniel.*
2. Any one cloſely united. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Any one reſembling another in manner, form, or profeſſion. *Proverbs.*
4. Brother is uſed, in theological language, for man in general.

BRO'THERHOOD. *f.* [from *brother* and *hood.*]

1. The ſtate or quality of being a brother. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. An aſſociation of men for any purpoſe; a fraternity. *Davies.*
3. A claſs of men of the ſame kind. *Addiſon.*

BRO'THERLY. *a.* [from *brother.*] Natural to brothers; ſuch as becomes or beſeems a brother. *Denham.*

BRO'THERLY. *ad.* After the manner of a brother. *Shakeſpeare.*

BROUGHT. [*parti. paſſive* of *bring.*] *Knolles.*

BROW. *f.* [bropa, Saxon.]

1. The arch of hair over the eye. *Dryden.*
2. The forehead. *Waller.*
3. The general air of the countenance. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. The edge of any high place. *Wotton.*

To BROW. *v. a.* To be at the edge of.

To BRO'WBEAT. *v. a.* [from *brow* and *beat.*] To depreſs with ſtern looks. *South.*

BRO'WBOUND. *a.* Crowned. *Shakeſpeare.*

BRO'WSICK. *a.* Dejected. *Suckling.*

BROWN. *a.* [bpun, Saxon.] The name of a colour. *Peacham.*

BRO'WNBILL. *f.* The antient weapon of the Engliſh foot. *Hudibras.*

BRO'WNESS. *f.* [from *brown.*] A brown colour. *Sidney.*

BRO'WNSTUDY. *f.* [from *brown* and *ſtudy.*] Gloomy meditations. *Norris.*

To BROWSE. *v. a.* [*brouſer*, Fr.] To eat branches, or ſhrubs. *Spenſer.*

To BROWSE. *v. n.* To feed. *Shakeſpeare, Blackmore.*

BROWSE. *f.* Branches, fit for the food of goats. *Philips.*

To BRUISE. *v. a.* [*briſer*, Fr.] To cruſh or mangle with a heavy blow. *Milton.*

BRUISE. *f.* A hurt with ſomething blunt and heavy. *Dryden.*

BRU'ISEWORT. *f.* Comfrey.

BRUIT. *f.* [*bruit*, Fr.] Rumour; noiſe; report. *Sidney.*

To BRUIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To report; to noiſe abroad. *Raleigh.*

BRU'MAL. *a.* [*brumalis*, Lat.] Belonging to the winter. *Brown.*

BRUNETT. *f.* [*brunette*, Fr.] A woman with a brown complexion. *Addiſon.*

BRUNT. *f.* [*bruſt*, Dutch.]

1. Shock; violence. *South.*
2. Blow; ſtroke. *Hudibras.*

BRUSH. *f.* [*broſſe*, Fr. from *bruſcus*, Lat.]

1. An inſtrument for rubbing. *Stillingfleet.*
2. A rude aſſault; a ſhock. *Clarendon.*

To BRUSH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſweep or rub with a bruſh. *Shakeſp.*
2. To ſtrike with quickneſs. *Spenſer, Pope.*
3. To paint with a bruſh. *Pope.*

To BRUSH. *v. n.*

1. To move with haſte. *Prior.*
2. To fly over; to ſkim lightly. *Dryden.*

BRU'SHER. *f.* [from *bruſh.*] He that uſes a bruſh. *Bacon.*

BRU'SHWOOD. *f.* [from *bruſh* and *wood.*] Rough, ſhrubby thickets. *Dryden.*

BRU'SHY. *a.* [from *bruſh.*] Rough or ſhaggy, like a bruſh. *Boyle.*

To BRU'STLE. *v. n.* [bpyrtlian, Saxon.] To crackle. *Skinner.*

BRU'TAL. *a.* [*brutal*, Fr. from *brute.*]

1. That which belongs to a brute. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. Savage; cruel; inhuman. *Dryden.*

BRUTA'LITY. *f.* [*brutalité*, Fr.] Savageneſs; churliſhneſs. *Locke.*

To BRUTA'LIZE. *v. n.* [*brutalizer*, Fr.] To grow brutal or ſavage. *Addiſon.*

To BRUTA'LIZE. *v. a.* To make brutal or ſavage.

BRU'TALLY. *ad.* [from *brutal.*] Churliſhly; inhumanly. *Arbuthnot.*

BRUTE. *a.* [*brutus*, Lat.]

1. Senſeleſs; unconſcious. *Bentley.*
2. Savage; irrational. *Holder.*
3. Rough; ferocious. *Pope.*

BRUTE. *f.* A creature without reaſon. *Milton.*

BRU'TENESS. *f.* [from *brute.*] Brutality. *Spenſer.*

To BRU'TIFY. *v. a.* To make a man a brute. *Congreve.*

BRU'TISH. *a.* [from *brute.*]

1. Beſtial; reſembling a beaſt.
2. Rough; ſavage; ferocious. *Grew.*
3. Groſs; carnal. *South.*
4. Ignorant; untaught. *Hooker.*

BRU'TISHLY. *ad.* [from *brutiſh.*] In the manner of a brute. *K. Charles.*

BRU'TISHNESS. *f.* [from *brutiſh.*] Brutality; ſavageneſs. *Sprat.*

BRY'ONY. *f.* [*bryonia*, Lat.] A plant.

BUB. *f.* [a cant word.] Strong malt liquour. *Prior.*

BU'BBLE. *f.* [*bebble*, Dutch.]
1. A ſmall bladder of water. *Newton.*
2. Any thing which wants ſolidity and firmneſs. *Bacon.*
3. A cheat; a falſe ſhow. *Swift.*
4. The perſon cheated. *Prior.*

To BU'BBLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To riſe in bubbles. To run with a gentle noiſe. *Dryden.*

To BU'BBLE. *v. a.* To cheat. *Addiſon.*

BU'BBLER. *f.* [from *bubble*.] A cheat. *Digby.*

BU'BBY. *f.* A woman's breaſt. *Arbuthnot.*

BU'BO. *f.* [βουβών.] The groin from the bending of the thigh to the ſcrotum; all tumours in that part are called *buboes*. *Wiſeman.*

BUBONOCE'LE. *f.* [βουβών, and κήλη.] A particular kind of rupture, when the inteſtines break down into the groin. *Sharp.*

BUCANI'ERS. *f.* A cant word for the privateers, or pirates, of America.

BUCK. *f.* [*baucke*, Germ. ſuds.]
1. The liquour in which cloaths are waſhed. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The cloaths waſhed in the liquour. *Shakeſpeare.*

BUCK. *f.* [*bwch*, Welch.] The male of the fallow deer; the male of rabbets, and other animals. *Peacham.*

To BUCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To waſh clothes. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BUCK. *v. n.* To copulate as bucks and does. *Mortimer.*

BU'CKBASKET. *f.* The baſket in which cloaths are carried to the waſh. *Shakeſp.*

BU'CKBEAN. *f.* A plant; a ſort of *trefoil*. *Floyer.*

BU'CKET. *f.* [*baquet*, Fr.]
1. The veſſel in which water is drawn out of a well. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The veſſels in which water is carried, particularly to quench a fire. *Dryden.*

BU'CKLE. *f.* [*bwcel*, Welch.]
1. A link of metal, with a tongue or catch made to faſten one thing to another. *Pope.*
2. The ſtate of the hair criſped and curled. *Spectator.*

To BU'CKLE. *v. a.*
1. To faſten with a buckle. *Philips.*
2. To prepare to do any thing. *Spenſer.*
3. To join in battle. *Hayward.*
4. To confine. *Shakſpeare.*

To BU'CKLE. *v. n.* [*bucken*, Germ.]
1. To bend; to bow. *Shakſpeare.*
2. *To buckle to.* To apply to. *Locke.*
3. *To buckle with.* To engage with. *Dryden.*

BU'CKLER. *f.* [*bwcc'ed*, Welch.] A ſhield. *Addiſon.*

To BU'CKLER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſupport; to defend. *Shakeſpeare.*

BU'CKMAST. *f.* The fruit or maſt of the beech tree.

BU'CKRAM. *f.* [*bougran*, Fr.] A ſort of ſtrong linen cloth, ſtiffened with gum. *Shakeſpeare.*

BU'CKSHORN PLANTAIN. *f.* A plant.

BU'CKTHORN. *f.* A tree.

BUCO'LICK. *a.* Paſtoral.

BUD. *f.* [*bouton*, Fr.] The firſt ſhoot of a plant; a gem. *Prior.*

To BUD. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To put forth young ſhoots, or gems. *Carendon.*
2. To be in the bloom. *Shakſpeare.*

To BUD. *v. a.* To inoculate. *Temple.*

To BUDGE. *v. n.* [*bouger*, Fr.] To ſtir. *Shakeſpeare.*

BUDGE. *a.* Stiff; formal. *Milton.*

BUDGE. *f.* The dreſſed ſkin or fur of lambs.

BU'DGER. *f.* [from the verb.] One that moves or ſtirs.

BU'DGET. *f.* [*bogette*, Fr.]
1. A bag ſuch as may be eaſily carried. *Bac.*
2. A ſtore, or ſtock. *L'Eſtrange.*

BUFF. *f.* [from *buffalo*.]
1. Leather prepared from the ſkin of the buffalo; uſed for waiſt belts, pouches, *&c.* *Dryden.*
2. A military coat. *Shakſpeare.*

To BUFF. *v. a.* [*buffe*, Fr.] To ſtrike. *Johnſon.*

BU'FFALO. *f.* [Ital.] A kind of wild ox. *Dryden.*

BU'FFET. *f.* [*buffetto*, Ital.] A blow with the fiſt. *Dryden.*

BUFFE'T. *f.* A kind of cupboard. *Pope.*

To BU'FFET. *v. n.* To box; to beat. *Orway.*

To BU'FFET. *v. n.* To play a boxing-match. *Shakeſpeare.*

BU'FFETER. *f.* [from *buffet*.] A boxer.

BU'FFLE. *f.* [*beuffle*, Fr.] The ſame with buffalo.

To BUFFLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To puzzle. *Swift.*

BU'FFLEHEADED. *a.* Dull; ſtupid.

BUFFO'ON. *f.* [*buffon*, Fr.]
1. A man whoſe profeſſion is to make ſport, by low jeſts and antick poſtures; a jackpudding. *Watts.*
2. A man that practiſes indecent railleries. *Garth.*

BUFFO'ONERY. *f.* [from *buffoon*.]
1. The practice of a buffoon. *Locke.*
2. Low jeſts; ſcurrile mirth. *Dryden.*

BUG. *f.* A ſtinking inſect bred in old houſhold ſtuff. *Pope.*

BUG. } *f.* [*bug*, Welch.] A frightful
BU'GBEAR. } object; a falſe terrour. *Pope.*

BU'GGINESS. *f.* [from *buggy*.] The ſtate of being infected with bugs.

BU'GGY.

BU'GGY. *a.* [from *bug.*] Abounding with bugs.

BU'GLE. } *ſ.* [from *bugen*, Sax.]
BU'GLEHORN. } A hunting horn. *Tickell.*

BU'GLE. *ſ.* A ſhining bead of black glaſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

BU'GLE. *ſ.* A plant.

BU'GLOSS. The herb ox-tongue.

To BUILD. *v. a.* preter. I *built*, I have *built*. [*bilden*, Dutch.]

1. To make a fabrick, or an edifice. *Hooker.*
2. To raiſe any thing on a ſupport or foundation. *Boyle.*

To BUILD. *v. n.* To depend on; to reſt on. *Hooker.*

BUI'LDER. *ſ.* [from *build.*] He that builds; an architect. *Denham.*

BUI'LDING. *ſ.* [from *build.*] A fabrick; an edifice. *Prior.*

BUILT. *ſ.* The form; the ſtructure. *Temple.*

BULB. *ſ.* [*bulbus*, Lat.] A round body, or root. *Evelyn.*

BULBA'CEOUS. *a.* [*bulbacens*, Lat.] The ſame with *bulbous.*

BU'LBOUS. *a.* [from *bulb.*] Containing bulbs. *Evelyn.*

To BULGE. *v. n.*

1. To take in water; to founder. *Dryden.*
2. To jut out. *Moxon.*

BU'LIMY. *ſ.* An enormous appetite.

BULK. *ſ.* [*bulke*, Dutch.]

1. Magnitude; ſize; quantity. *Raleigh.*
2. The groſs; the majority. *Swift.*
3. Main fabrick. *Shakeſpeare.*

BULK. *ſ.* A part of a building jutting out. *Arbuthnot.*

BU'LKHEAD. *ſ.* A partition made acroſs a ſhip with boards. *Harris.*

BU'LKINESS. *ſ.* [from *bulky.*] Greatneſs of ſtature, or ſize. *Locke.*

BU'LKY. *a.* [from *bulk.*] Of great ſize or ſtature. *Dryden.*

BULL. *ſ.* [*bulle*, Dutch.]

1. The male of black cattle. *May.*
2. In the ſcriptural ſenſe, an enemy powerful, and violent. *Pſalms.*
3. One of the twelve ſigns of the zodiack. *Thomſon.*
4. A letter publiſhed by the pope. *Atterbury.*
5. A blunder. *Pope.*

BULL, in compoſition, generally notes large ſize.

BULL-BAITING. *ſ.* [from *bull* and *bait.*] The ſport of baiting bulls with dogs.

BULL-BEGGAR. *ſ.* Something terrible. *Ayliffe.*

BULL DOG. *ſ.* A dog of a particular form, remarkable for his courage. *Addiſon.*

BULL-HEAD. *ſ.* [from *bull* and *head.*]

1. A ſtupid fellow.
2. The name of a fiſh. *Walton.*

BULL-WEED. *ſ.* Knapweed.

BULL-WORT, Biſhops-weed.

BU'LLACE. A wild ſour plum. *Bacon.*

BU'LLET. *ſ.* [*boulet*, Fr.] A round ball of metal. *Knolles.*

BU'LLION. *ſ.* [*billon*, Fr.] Gold or ſilver in the lump unwrought. *Locke.*

BULLI'TION. *ſ.* [from *bullio*, Lat.] The act or ſtate of boiling. *Bacon.*

BU'LLOCK. *ſ.* [from *bull.*] A young bull. *Temple.*

BU'LLY. *ſ.* A noiſy, bluſtering, quarrelling fellow. *Addiſon.*

To BU'LLY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To overbear with noiſe or menaces. *King.*

BU'LRUSH. *ſ.* [from *bull* and *ruſh.*] A large ruſh. *Dryden.*

BU'LWARK. *ſ.* [*bolwercke*, Dutch.]

1. A fortification; a citadel. *Addiſon.*
2. A ſecurity. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BU'LWARK. To fortify. *Addiſon.*

BUM. *ſ.* [*bomme*, Dutch.]

1. The part on which we ſit. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. It is uſed, in compoſition, for any thing mean or low, as *bumbailiff.*

BUMBA'ILLIFF. *ſ.* [from *bum* and *bailiff.*] A bailiff of the meaneſt kind; one that is employed in arreſts. *Shakeſpeare.*

BU'MBARD. *ſ.* [*bombard.*]

BU'MBAST. *ſ.* [*bombaſt.*]

BUMP. *ſ.* A ſwelling; a protuberance. *Dryden.*

To BUMP. *v. a.* [from *bombus*, Lat.] To make a loud noiſe. *Dryden.*

BU'MPER. *ſ.* A cup filled. *Dryden.*

BU'MPKIN. *ſ.* An awkward heavy ruſtick. *L'Eſtrange.*

BU'MPKINLY. *a.* [from *bumkin.*] Having the manner or appearance of a clown. *Clariſſa.*

BUNCH. *ſ.* [*buncker*, Daniſh.]

1. A hard lump; a knob. *Boyle.*
2. A cluſter. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. A number of things tied together. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Any thing bound into a knot. *Spenſer.*

To BUNCH. *v. n.* To grow out in protuberances. *Woodward.*

BUNCHBA'CKED. *a.* Having bunches on the back.

BU'NCHY. *a.* Growing into bunches. *Grew.*

BU'NDLE. *ſ.* [bynðle, Sax.]

1. A number of things bound together. *Hale.*
2. Any thing rolled up cylindrically. *Spectator.*

To BU'NDLE. *v. a.* To tie in a bundle. *Locke.*

BUNG. *ſ.* [*bing*, Welch.] A ſtopple for a barrel. *Mortimer.*

To BUNG. To ſtop.

BU'NGHOLE.

BU'NGHOLE. *ſ.* The hole at which the barrel is filled. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BU'NGLE. *v. n.* To perform clumſily. *Dryden.*

To BUNGLE. *v. a.* To botch; to manage clumſily. *Shakeſpeare.*

BU'NGLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A botch; an awkwardneſs. *Ray.*

BUNGLER. *ſ.* [*bungler*, Welch.] A bad workman. *Peacham.*

BU'NGLINGLY. *ad.* Clumſily; awkwardly. *Bentley.*

BUNN. *ſ.* A kind of ſweet bread. *Gay.*

BUNT. *ſ.* An increaſing cavity. *Carew.*

To BUNT. To ſwell out.

BUNTER. *ſ.* Any low vulgar woman.

BU'NTING. *ſ.* The name of a bird. *Shakeſpeare.*

BUOY. *ſ.* [*bouë*, or *boye*, Fr. A piece of cork or wood floating, tied to a weight. *Pope.*

To BUOY. *v. a.* To keep afloat. *K. Charles.*

To BUOY. *v. n.* To float. *Pope.*

BUO'YANCY. *ſ.* [from *buoyant.*] The quality of floating. *Derham.*

BUO'YANT. *a.* Which will not ſink. *Dryden.*

BUR. *ſ.* [*bourre*, Fr.] A rough head of a plant. *Wotton.*

BU'RBOT. *ſ.* A fiſh full of prickles.

BU'RDELAIS. *ſ.* A ſort of grape.

BU'RDEN. *ſ.* [byrðen, Sax.]

1. A load. *Bacon.*
2. Something grievous. *Locke.*
3. A birth. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. The verſe repeated in a ſong. *Dryden.*

To BU'RDEN. *v. a.* To load; to incumber. *Cor.* viii.

BU'RDENER. *ſ.* [from *burden.*] A loader; an oppreſſour.

BU'RDENOUS. *a.* [from *burden.*]

1. Grievous; oppreſſive. *Sidney.*
2. Uſeleſs. *Milton.*

BU'RDENSOME. *a.* Grievous; troubleſome. *Milton.*

BU'RDENSOMENESS. *ſ.* Weight; uneaſineſs.

BU'RDOCK. *ſ.* See DOCK.

BUREAU'. *ſ.* [*bureau*, Fr.] A cheſt of drawers. *Swift.*

BURG. *ſ.* See BURROW.

BU'RGAGE. *ſ.* [from *burg.*] A tenure proper to cities and towns. *Hale.*

BU'RGAMOT. *ſ.* [*bergamotte*, Fr.] A ſpecies of pear.

BU'RGANET, or BURGONET. [from *bourginote*, Fr.] A kind of helmet. *Shakeſpeare.*

BURGEO'IS. ſ. [*bourgeois*, Fr.]

1. A citizen; a burgeſs. *Addiſon.*
2. A type of a particular ſize.

BU'RGESS. *ſ.* [*bourgeois*, Fr.]

1. A citizen; a freeman of a city.
2. A repreſentative of a town corporate. *Wotton.*

BURGH. A corporate town or burrow. *Graunt.*

BU'RGHER. *ſ.* [from *burgh.*] One who has a right to certain privileges in this or that place. *Knolles, Locke.*

BU'RGHERSHIP. *ſ.* [from *burgher.*] The privilege of a burgher.

BU'RGLARY. *ſ.* Robbing a houſe by night, or breaking in with an intent to rob. *Cowel.*

BU'RGOMASTER. *ſ.* [from *burg* and *maſter.*] One employed in the government of a city. *Addiſon.*

BU'RIAL *ſ.* [from *to bury.*]

1. The act of burying; ſepulture; interment. *Dryden.*
2. The act of placing any thing under earth. *Bacon.*
3. The church ſervice for funerals. *Ayliffe.*

BU'RIER. *ſ.* [from *bury.*] He that buries. *Shakeſpeare.*

BU'RINE. ſ. [French.] A graving tool. *Government of the Tongue.*

BU'RLACE. *ſ.* [for *burdelais.* A ſort of grape.

To BURL. *v. a.* To dreſs cloth as fullers do.

BURLESQUE. *a.* [*burlare*, Ital. to jeſt.] Jocular; tending to raiſe laughter. *Addiſon.*

BURLE'SQUE. *ſ.* Ludicrous language. *Addiſon.*

To BURLE'SQUE. *v. a.* To turn to ridicule. *Broome.*

BU'RLINESS. *ſ.* Bulk; bluſter.

BU'RLY. *a.* Great of ſtature. *Cowley.*

To BURN. *v. a.* [beornan, Saxon.]

1. To conſume with fire. *Sharp.*
2. To wound with fire. *Exodus.*

To BURN. *v. n.*

1. To be on fire. *Rowe.*
2. To be inflamed with paſſion. *Shakeſp.*
3. To act as fire. *Shakeſpeare.*

BURN. *ſ.* A hurt cauſed by fire. *Boyle.*

BU'RNER. *ſ.* [from *burn.*] A perſon that burns any thing.

BU'RNET. *ſ.* The name of a plant.

BU'RNING. *ſ.* State of inflammation. *South.*

BU'RNING-GLASS. *ſ.* A glaſs which collects the rays of the ſun into a narrow compaſs, and ſo increaſes their force. *Suckling.*

To BU'RNISH. *v. a.* [*burnir*, Fr.] To poliſh. *Dryden.*

To BU'RNISH. *v. n.* To grow bright or gloſſy. *Swift.*

To BU'RNISH. *v. n.* To grow. *Dryden, Congreve.*

BU'RNISHER. *ſ.* [from *burniſh.*]

1. The perſon that burniſhes or poliſhes.

2. The

2. The tool with which bookbinders give a gloſs to the leaves of books; it is commonly a dog's tooth ſet in a ſtick.

BURNT. [*particip. paſſ.* of *burn.*]

BURR. *ſ.* The lobe or lap of the ear.

BU'RREL. *ſ.* A ſort of pear.

BU'RREL *Fly.* Oxfly; gadbee; breeze.

BURREL *Shot.* Small bullets, nails, ſtones, diſcharged out of the ordnance. *Harris.*

BU'RROW. *ſ.* [burȝ, Saxon.]

1. A corporate town, that is not a city, but ſuch as ſends burgeſſes to the parliament. A place fenced or fortified. *Temple.*

2. The holes made in the ground by conies. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BU'RROW. *v. n.* To mine, as conies or rabbits. *Mortimer.*

BU'RSAR. *ſ.* [*burſarius*, Lat.] The treaſurer of a college.

BURSE. *ſ.* [*bourſe*, French.] An exchange where merchants meet. *Phillips.*

To BURST. *v. n.* I *burſt*; I have *burſt*, or *burſten.* [burꝑtan, Saxon.]

1. To break, or fly open. *Proverbs.*

2. To fly aſunder. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To break away; to ſpring. *Pope.*

4. To come ſuddenly. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. To begin an action violently. *Arbuthnot.*

To BURST. *v. a.* To break ſuddenly; to make a quick and violent diſruption. *Burnet.*

BURST. *ſ.* A ſudden diſruption. *Milton.*

BU'RSTEN. } *particip. a.* Diſeaſed with
BU'RSTEN-S. } a hernia or rupture.

BU'RSTNE-S. *ſ.* A rupture.

BU'RSTWORT. *ſ.* An herb good againſt ruptures.

BURT. *ſ.* A flat fiſh of the turbot kind.

BU'RTHEN. *ſ.* See BURDEN.

BU'RY. *ſ.* [from burȝ, Sax.] A dwelling-place. *Phillips.*

To BU'RY. *v. a.* [byrȝean, Sax.]

1. To inter; to put into a grave. *Shakeſp.*

2. To inter with rites and ceremonies. *Waller.*

3. To conceal; to hide. *Shakeſpeare.*

BUSH. *ſ.* [*buis*, Fr.]

1. A thick ſhrub. *Spenſer.*

2. A bough of a tree fixed up at a door, to ſhew that liquors are ſold there. *Shak.*

To BUSH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow thick. *Milton.*

BU'SHEL. *ſ.* [*boiſſeau*, Fr.]

1. A meaſure containing eight gallons; a ſtrike. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. A large quantity. *Dryden.*

BU'SHINESS. *ſ.* [from *buſhy.*] The quality of being buſhy.

BU'SHMENT. *ſ.* [from *buſh.*] A thicket. *Raleigh.*

BU'SHY. *a.* [from *buſh.*]

1. Thick; full of ſmall branches. *Bacon.*

2. Full of buſhes. *Dryden.*

BU'SILESS. *a.* [from *buſy.*] At leiſure. *Shakeſpeare.*

BU'SILY. *ad.* [from *buſy.*] With hurry; actively. *Dryden.*

BU'SINESS. *ſ.* [from *buſy.*]

1. Employment; multiplicity of affairs. *Donne.*

2. An affair. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. The ſubject of action. *Locke.*

4. Serious engagement. *Prior.*

5. Right of action. *L'Eſtrange.*

6. A matter of queſtion. *Bacon.*

7. *To do one's buſineſs.* To kill, deſtroy, or ruin him.

BUSK. *ſ.* [*buſque*, Fr.] A piece of ſteel or whalebone, worn by women to ſtrengthen their ſtays. *Donne.*

BU'SKIN. *ſ.* [*broſeken*, Dutch.]

1. A kind of half boot; a ſhoe which comes to the midleg. *Sidney.*

2. A kind of high ſhoe worn by the ancient actors of tragedy. *Smith.*

BU'SKINED. *a.* Dreſſed in buſkins. *Milton.*

BU'SKY. *a.* Woody. *Shakeſpeare.*

BUSS. *ſ.* [*bus*, the mouth, Iriſh.]

1. A kiſs; a ſalute with the lips. *Pope.*

2. A boat for fiſhing. [*buſſe*, German.] *Temple.*

To BUSS. *v. a.* To kiſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

BUST. *ſ.* [*buſto*, Ital.] A ſtatue repreſenting a man to his breaſt. *Addiſon.*

BU'STARD. *ſ.* [*biſtarde*, French.] A wild turkey. *Hakewell.*

To BU'STLE. *v. n.* To be buſy; to ſtir. *Clarendon.*

BU'STLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A tumult; a hurry. *South.*

BU'STLER. *ſ.* [from *buſtle.*] An active ſtirring man.

BU'SY. *a.* [byſiȝian, Saxon.]

1. Employed with earneſtneſs. *Knolles.*

2. Buſtling; active; meddling. *Davies.*

To BU'SY. *v. a.* To employ; to engage. *Decay of Piety.*

BU'SYBODY. *ſ.* A vain, meddling, fantaſtical perſon. *Taylor.*

BUT. *conjunct.* [bute, butan, Sax.]

1. Except. *Bacon.*

2. Yet; nevertheleſs. *Bacon.*

3. The particle which introduces the minor of a ſyllogiſm; now. *Bramhall.*

4. Only; nothing more than. *B. Johnſon.*

5. Than. *Guardian.*

6. But that. *Dryden.*

7. Otherwiſe than that. *Hooker.*

8. Not otherwiſe than. *Dryden.*

9. By any other means than. *Shakeſp.*

10. If it were not for this. *Shakeſpeare.*

11. However; howbeit. *Dryden.*

12. Otherwiſe than. *Shakeſpeare.*

13. Even; not longer ago than. *Locke.*

14. Yet it may be objected. *Bentley.*

15. But

15. But for; had not this been. *Waller.*

BUT. *f.* [*bout*, French.] A boundary. *Holder.*

BUT. *f.* [In ſea-language.] The end of any plank which joins to another. *Harris.*

BUT-END. *f.* The blunt end of any thing. *Clarendon.*

BU'TCHER. *f.* [*boucher*, Fr.]
1. One that kills animals to ſell their fleſh.
2. One that is delighted with blood. *Locke.*

To BU'TCHER. *v. a.* To kill; to murder. *Shakeſp.*

BU'TCHER'S-BROOM, or KNEEHOLLY.

BU'TCHERLINESS. *f.* [from *butcherly.*] A butcherly manner.

BU'TCHERLY. *a.* [from *butcher.*] Cruel; bloody; barbarous. *Aſcham.*

BU'TCHERY. *f.*
1. The trade of a butcher. *Pope.*
2. Murder; cruelty. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. The place where blood is ſhed. *Shak.*

BU'TLER. *f.* [*bouteiller*, Fr.] A ſervant employed in furniſhing the table. *Swift.*

BU'TLERAGE. *f.* The duty upon wines imported, claimed by the king's butler. *Bacon.*

BU'TMENT. *f.* [*aboutement*, Fr.] That part of the arch which joins it to the upright pier. *Wotton.*

BUTT. *f.* [*but*, Fr.]
1. The place on which the mark to be ſhot at is placed. *Dryden.*
2. The point at which the endeavour is directed. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. A man upon whom the company break their jeſts. *Spectator.*
4. A ſtroke given in fencing. *Prior.*

BUTT. *f.* A veſſel; a barrel containing one hundred and twenty-ſix gallons of wine. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BUTT. *v. a.* To ſtrike with the head. *Wotton.*

BU'TTER. *f.* [buttepe, Saxon.] An unctuous ſubſtance made by agitating the cream of milk, till the oil ſeparates from the whey.

To BU'TTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſmear, or oil with butter. *Shak.*
2. To encreaſe the ſtakes every throw. *Addiſon.*

BU'TTERBUMP. *f.* A fowl; the bittourn.

BU'TTERBUR. *f.* A plant.

BU'TTERFLOWER. *f.* A yellow flower of May. *Gay.*

BU'TTERFLY. *f.* [buttepfleze, Saxon.] A beautiful inſect. *Spenſer.*

BU'TTERIS. *f.* An inſtrument of ſteel uſed in paring the foot of a horſe.

BU'TTERMILK. *f.* The whey that is ſeparated from the cream when butter is made. *Harvey.*

BUTTERPRINT. *f.* A piece of carved wood, uſed to mark butter. *Locke.*

BU'TTERTOOTH. *f.* The great broad foretooth.

BU'TTERWOMAN. *f.* A woman that ſells butter.

BU'TTERWORT. *f.* A plant; ſanicle.

BU'TTERY. *a.* Having the appearance or qualities of butter. *Floyer.*

BU'TTERY. *f.* [from *butter.*] The room where proviſions are laid up. *Brampſton.*

BU'TTOCK. *f.* The rump; the part near the tail. *Knolles.*

BU'TTON. *f.* [*bottwn*, Welch.]
1. Any knob or ball. *Boyle.*
2. The bud of a plant. *Shakeſpeare.*

BU'TTON. *f.* The ſea-urchin. *Ainſworth.*

To BU'TTON. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To dreſs; to cloath. *Wotton.*
2. To faſten with buttons.

BU'TTONHOLE. *f.* The loop in which the button of the cloaths is caught. *Brampſton.*

BU'TTRESS. *f.* [from *aboutir*, Fr.]
1. A prop; a wall built to ſupport another. *Bacon.*
2. A prop; a ſupport. *South.*

To BU'TTRESS. *v. a.* To prop.

BU'TTWINK. *f.* The name of a bird.

BUTYRA'CEOUS. *a.* [*butyrum*, Lat. butter.] Having the qualities of butter.

BU'TYROUS. *a.* Having the properties of butter. *Floyer.*

BU'XOM. *a.*
1. Obedient; obſequious. *Milton.*
2. Gay; lively; briſk. *Craſhaw.*
3. Wanton; jolly. *Dryden.*

BU'XOMLY. *ad.* [from *buxom.*] Wantonly; amorouſly.

BU'XOMNESS. *f.* [from *buxom.*] Wantonneſs; amorouſneſs.

To BUY. *v. a.* preter. I *bought*; I have *bought.* [bicgean, Sax.]
1. To purchaſe; to acquire by paying a price. *Addiſon.*
2. To manage by money. *South.*

To BUY. *v. n.* To treat about a purchaſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

BU'YER. *f.* He that buys; a purchaſer. *Wotton.*

To BUZZ. *v. n.* [*bizzen*, Teut.]
1. To hum; to make a noiſe like bees. *Suckling.*
2. To whiſper; to prate. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BUZZ. *v. a.* To ſpread ſecretly. *Bentley.*

BUZZ. *f.* A hum; a whiſper; a talk. *Addiſon.*

BU'ZZARD. *f.* [*buſard*, Fr.]
1. A degenerate or mean ſpecies of hawk. *Dryden.*
2. A blockhead; a dunce. *Aſcham.*

BU'ZZER. *f.* [from *buzz.*] A ſecret whiſperer. *Shakeſpeare.*

BY. *prep.* [bi, big, Saxon.]
1. It notes the agent. *Locke.*
2. It

2. It notes the instrument. *Dryden.*
3. It notes the cause. *Addison.*
4. It notes the means by which any thing is performed. *Shakspeare.*
5. It shews the manner of an action. *Dryden.*
6. It has a signification, noting the method in which any successive action is performed. *Hooker, Knolles.*
7. It notes the quantity had at one time. *Locke.*
8. At, or in; noting place. *Bacon.*
9. According to. *Bacon.*
10. According to; noting proof. *Bentley.*
11. After; noting imitation or conformity. *Tillotson.*
12. From; noting judgment or token. *Waller.*
13. It notes the sum of the difference between two things compared. *Locke.*
14. Not later than; noting time. *Spenser.*
15. Beside; noting passage. *Addison.*
16. Beside; near to; in presence; noting proximity. *Shakspeare.*
17. Before *himself*, it notes the absence of all others. *Ayliffe.*
18. It is the solemn form of swearing. *Dryden.*
19. At hand. *Bible.*
20. It is used in forms of obtesting. *Swift.*
21. By proxy of; noting substitution. *Broome.*
22. In the same direction with. *Grew.*

BY. *ad.*
1. Near; at a small distance. *Dryden.*
2. Beside; passing. *Shakspeare.*
3. In presence. *Sidney.*

BY AND BY. In a short time. *Sidney.*

BY. *s.* [from the preposition.] Something not the direct and immediate object of regard. *Bacon, Boyle, Dryden.*

BY, in composition, implies something out of the direct way.

BY-CONCERNMENT. *s.* An affair which is not the main business.

BY-END. *s.* Private interest; secret advantage. *L'Estrange.*

BY-GONE. *a.* [a Scotch word.] Past. *Shakspeare.*

BY-LAW. *s.* *By-laws* are orders made for the good of those that make them, farther than the publick law binds. *Cowel.*

BY-NAME. *s.* A nickname. *Camden.*

BY-PATH. *s.* A private or obscure path. *Shakspeare.*

BY-RESPECT. *s.* Private end or view. *Dryden.*

BY-ROOM. *s.* A private room within. *Shakspeare.*

BY-SPEECH. *s.* An incidental or casual speech. *Hooker.*

BY STANDER. *s.* A looker on; one unconcerned. *Locke.*

BY-STREET. *s.* An obscure street. *Gay.*

BY-VIEW. *s.* Private self-interested purpose. *Atterbury.*

BY-WALK. *s.* A private walk; not the public road. *Broome.*

BY-WAY. *s.* A private and obscure way. *Spenser, Herbert.*

BY-WEST. Westward; to the west of. *Davies.*

BY-WORD. *s.* A saying; a proverb. *Atterbury.*

BYE. *s.* Dwelling. *Gibson.*

BY'ZANTINE. See BIZANTINE.

C.

C A B

C, Has two sounds; one like *k*, as, *call, clock*; the other as *s*, as, *cession, cinder*. It sounds like *k* before *a, o, u*, or a consonant; and like *s*, before *e, i*, and *y*.

CAB. *s.* A Hebrew measure, containing about three pints English.

CABA'L. *s.* [*cabale*, Fr. קבלה, tradition.]
1. The secret science of the Hebrew rabbins.

C A B

2. A body of men united in some close design. *Addison.*
3. Intrigue. *Dryden.*

To CABA'L. *v. n.* [*cabaler*, Fr.] To form close intrigues. *Dryden.*

CA'BALIST. *s.* One skilled in the traditions of the Hebrews. *Swift.*

CABALLISTICAL. } *a.* Something that
CABALLISTICK. } has an occult meaning. *Spectator.*

CABA'LLER. *s.* [from *cabal*.] He that engages

engages in close designs; an intriguer. *Dryden.*

CA'BALLINE. *a.* [*caballinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a horse.

CABARET. f. [French] A tavern. *Bramhall.*

CA'BBAGE. *f.* [*caulis*, Fr. *brassica*, Lat.] A plant.

To CA'BBAGE. *v. a.* To steal in cutting clothes. *Arbuthnot.*

CA'BBAGE TREE. *f.* A species of *palm-tree.*

CA'BBAGE-WORM. *f.* An insect.

CA'BIN. *f.* [*cabane*, Fr. *chabin*, Welch, a cottage.]

1. A small room. *Spenser.*
2. A small chamber in a ship. *Raleigh.*
3. A cottage, or small house. *Sidney.*
4. A tent. *Fairfax.*

To CA'BIN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To live in a cabin. *Shakespeare.*

To CA'BIN. *v. a.* To confine in a cabin. *Shakspeare.*

CA'BINED. *a.* [from *cabin.*] Belonging to a cabin. *Milton.*

CA'BINET. *f.* [*cabinet*, Fr.]

1. A set of boxes or drawers for curiosities. *Ben. Johnson, Swift.*
2. Any place in which things of value are hidden. *Taylor.*
3. A private room in which consultations are held. *Dryden.*
4. A hut, or house. *Spenser.*

CA'BINET-COUNCIL. *f.* A council held in a private manner. *Bacon.*

CA'BINET-MAKER. *f.* [from *cabinet* and *make.*] One that makes small nice work in wood. *Mortimer.*

CA'BLE. *f.* [*cabl*, Welch; *cabel*, Dutch.] The great rope of a ship to which the anchor is fastened. *Raleigh.*

CACHE'CTICAL. } *a.* [from *cachexy.*]
CACHE'CTICK. } Having an ill habit of body. *Floyer.*

CACHE'XY. *f.* [κάχεξία.] Such a distemperature of the humours, as hinders nutrition, and weakens the vital and animal functions. *Arbuthnot.*

CACHINNA'TION. *f.* [*cachinnatio*, Lat.] A loud laughter.

CA'CKEREL. *f.* A fish.

To CA'CKLE. *v. n.* [*kackelen*, Dutch.]

1. To make a noise as a goose. *Pope.*
2. Sometimes it is used for the noise of a hen.
3. To laugh; to giggle. *Arbuthnot.*

CA'CKLE. *f.* [from the verb.] The voice of a goose or fowl. *Dryden.*

CA'CKLER. *f.* [from *cackle.*]

1. A fowl that cackles.
2. A telltale; a tattler.

CACOCHY'MICAL. } *a.* [from *cacochy-*
CACOCHY'MICK. } *my.*] Having the humours corrupted. *Floyer.*

CACOCHY'MY. *f.* [κακοχυμία.] A depravation of the humours from a sound state. *Arbuthnot.*

CACO'PHONY. *f.* [κακοφωνία.] A bad sound of words.

To CACU'MINATE. *v. a.* [*cacumino*, Lat.] To make sharp or pyramidal.

CADAVEROUS. *a.* [*cadaver*, Lat.] Having the appearance of a dead carcass.

CA'DDIS. *f.*

1. A kind of tape or ribbon. *Shakespeare.*
2. A kind of worm or grub. *Walton.*

CADE. *f.* [*cadelet*, Fr.] Tame; soft; as a *cade* lamb.

To CADE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To breed up in softness.

CADE. *f.* [*cadus*, Lat.] A barrel. *Philips.*

CA DENCE. }
CA'DENCY. } *f.* [*cadence*, Fr.]

1. Fall; state of sinking; decline. *Milton.*
2. The fall of the voice. *Crashaw.*
3. The flow of verses, or periods. *Dryden.*
4. The tone or sound. *Swift.*
5. In horsemanship, *cadence* is an equal measure or proportion, which a horse observes in all his motions. *Farrier's Dict.*

CA'DENT. *a.* [*cadens*, Lat.] Falling down.

CADET. *f.* [*cadet*, Fr.]

1. The younger brother.
2. The youngest brother. *Brown.*
3. A volunteer in the army, who serves in expectation of a commission.

CA'DEW. *f.* A straw worm.

CA'DGER. *f.* A huckster.

CA'DI. f. A magistrate among the Turks.

CADILLACK. *f.* A sort of pear.

CÆCIAS. f. [Latin.] A wind from the north. *Milton.*

CÆSURA. f. [Lat.] A figure in poetry, by which a short syllable after a complete foot is made long.

CAFTAN. f. [Persick.] A Persian vest or garment.

CAG. *f.* A barrel or wooden vessel, containing four or five gallons.

CAGE. *f.* [*cage*, Fr.]

1. An inclosure of twigs or wire, in which birds are kept. *Sidney, Swift.*
2. A place for wild beasts.
3. A prison for petty malefactors.

To CAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To include in a cage. *Donne.*

CAIMAN. f. The American name of a crocodile.

To CAJOLE. *v. a.* [*cageoller*, Fr.] To flatter; to sooth. *Hudibras.*

CAJOLER. *f.* [from *cajole.*] A flatterer; a wheedler.

CAJOLERY. *f.* [*cajolerie*, Fr.] Flattery.

CAISSON. f. [French.] A chest of bombs or powder.

CAITIFF. *f.* [*cattivo*, Ital. a slave.] A mean villain; a despicable knave. *Spenser, Hudibras.*

CAKE. *f.* [*cuch*, Teutonick.]
1. A kind of delicate bread. *Dryden.*
2. Any thing of a form rather flat than high *Bacon, Dryden.*

To CAKE. *v. n.* [from the noun] To harden, as dough in the oven. *Addiſon.*

CALABA'SH *Tree.* A tree of which the ſhells are uſed by the negroes for cups, as alſo for inſtruments of muſick. *Miller.*

CALAMA'NCO. *f.* [*calamancus*, Lat.] A kind of woollen ſtuff. *Tatler.*

CA'LAMINE. or *Lapis Calaminaris.* *f.* A kind of foſſile bituminous earth, which, being mixed with copper, changes it into braſs. *Locke.*

CA'LAMINT. *f.* [*calamintha*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

CALA'MITOUS. *a.* [*calamitoſus*, Latin.] Miſerable; involved in diſtreſs; unhappy; wretched. *Milton, South.*

CALA'MITOUSNESS. *f.* [from *calamitous.*] Miſery; diſtreſs.

CALA'MITY. *f.* [*calamitas*, Lat.] Misfortune; cauſe of miſery. *Bacon.*

CA'LAMUS. *f.* [Lat.] A ſort of reed or ſweet-ſcented wood, mentioned in ſcripture. *Exodus.*

CALA'SH. *f.* [*caleche*, Fr.] A ſmall carriage of pleaſure. *King.*

CA'LCEATED. *a.* [*calceatus*, Lat.] Shod; fitted with ſhoes

CALCEDO'NIUS. *f.* [Latin.] A kind of precious ſtone. *Woodward.*

CALCINA'TION. *f.* [from *calcine*; *calcination*, Fr.] Such a management of bodies by fire, as renders them reducible to powder; chymical pulverization. *Boyle.*

CALCI'NATORY. *f.* [from *calcinate.*] A veſſel uſed in calcination.

To CALCI'NE. *v. a.* [*calciner*, Fr. from *calx*, Lat.]
1. To burn in the fire to a calx, or friable ſubſtance. *Bacon.*
2. To burn up. *Denham.*

To CALCI'NE. *v. n.* To become a calx by heat. *Newton.*

To CA'LCULATE. *v. a.* [*calculer*, Fr.]
1. To compute; to reckon.
2. To compute the ſituation of the planets at any certain time. *Bentley.*
3. To adjuſt; to project for any certain end. *Tillotſon.*

CALCULA'TION. *f.* [from *calculate.*]
1. A practice, or manner of reckoning; the art of numbering. *Holder.*
2. The reſult of arithmetical operation. *Hooker.*

CALCULA'TOR. *f.* [from *calculate.*] A computer.

CA'LCULATORY. *a.* [from *calculate.*] Belonging to calculation.

CA'LCULE. *f.* [*calculus*, Lat.] Reckoning; compute. *Howel.*

CA'LCULOSE. } *a.* [from *calculus*, Lat.]
CA'LCULOUS. } Stony; gritty. *Brown, Sharp.*

CA'LCULUS. *f.* [Latin.] The ſtone in the bladder.

CA'LDRON. *f.* [*chauldron*, Fr.] A pot; boiler; a kettle. *Spenſer, Addiſon.*

CALEFA'CTION. *f.* [from *calefacio*, Lat.]
1. The act of heating any thing.
2. The ſtate of being heated.

CALEFA'CTIVE. *a.* [from *calefacio*, Lat.] That which makes any thing hot; heating.

CALEFA'CTORY. *a.* [from *calefacio*, Lat.] That which heats.

To CA'LEFY. *v. n.* [*calefio*, Latin.] To grow hot; to be heated. *Brown.*

CA'LENDAR. *f.* [*calendarium*, Lat.] A regiſter of the year, in which the months, and ſtated times, are marked, as feſtivals and holidays. *Shakeſpeare, Dryden.*

To CA'LENDER. *v. a.* [*calendrer*, Fr.] To dreſs cloth.

CA'LENDER. *f.* [from the verb.] A hot preſs; a preſs in which clothiers ſmooth their cloth.

CA'LENDRER. *f.* [from *calender.*] The perſon who calenders.

CA'LENDS. *f.* [*calendæ*, Lat.] The firſt day of every month among the Romans.

CA'LENTURE. *f.* [from *caleo*, Latin.] A diſtemper in hot climates; wherein they imagine the ſea to be green fields. *Swift.*

CALF. *f.* *calves* in the *plural.* [cealf, Sax.]
1. The young of a cow. *Wilkins.*
2. *Calves* of the lips, mentioned by Hoſea, ſignify ſacrifices of praiſe and prayers. *Hoſea.*
3. The thick, plump, bulbous part of the leg. *Suckling.*

CA'LIBER. *f.* [*calibre*, Fr.] The bore; the diameter of the barrel of a gun.

CA'LICE. *f.* [*calix*, Lat.] A cup; a chalice.

CA'LICO. *f.* [from *Calecut* in India.] An Indian ſtuff made of cotton. *Addiſon.*

CA'LID. *a.* [*calidus*, Lat.] Hot; burning.

CALI'DITY. *f.* [from *calid.*] Heat. *Brown.*

CA'LIF. } *f.* [*khalifa*, Arab.] A title
CA'LIPH. } aſſumed by the ſucceſſors of Mahomet among the Saracens.

CALIGA'TION. *f.* [from *caligo*, Latin.] Darkneſs; cloudineſs. *Brown.*

CALI'GINOUS. *a.* [*caliginoſus*, Lat.] Obſcure; dim.

CALI'GINOUSNESS. *f.* [from *caliginous.*] Darkneſs; cloudineſs.

CA'LIGRAPHY. *f.* [καλιγραφία.] Beautiful writing. *Prideaux.*

CA'LIVER. *f.* [from *caliber.*] A handgun; a harquebuſe; an old muſket. *Shak.*

CA'LIX. *f.* [Latin.] A cup.

To

To CALK. *v. a.* [from *calage*, Fr.] To ſtop the leaks of a ſhip. *Raleigh, Dryden.*

CA'LKER. *ſ.* [from *calk.*] The workman that ſtops the leaks of a ſhip. *Ezekiel.*

To CALL. *v. a.* [*calo*, Lat.]

1. To name; to denominate. *Geneſis.*
2. To ſummon or invite. *Knolles.*
3. To convoke; to ſummon together. *Clarendon.*
4. To ſummon judicially. *Watts.*
5. To ſummon by command. *Iſaiah.*
6. In the theological ſenſe, to inſpire with ardours of piety. *Romans.*
7. To invoke; to appeal to. *Clarendon.*
8. To proclaim; to publiſh. *Gay.*
9. To make a ſhort viſit. *B. Johnſon, Addiſon.*
10. To excite; to put in action; to bring into view. *Cowley.*
11. To ſtigmatize with ſome opprobrious denomination. *Swift.*
12. *To call back.* To revoke. *Iſaiah.*
13. *To call in.* To reſume money at intereſt. *Addiſon.*
14. *To call over.* To read aloud a liſt or muſter-roll.
15. *To call out.* To challenge.

CALL. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A vocal addreſs. *Pope.*
2. Requiſition. *Hooker.*
3. Divine vocation; ſummons to true religion. *Locke.*
4. An impulſe. *Roſcommon.*
5. Authority; command. *Denham.*
6. A demand; a claim. *Addiſon.*
7. An inſtrument to call birds. *Wilkins.*
8. Calling; vocation; employment. *Dryden.*
9. A nomination. *Bacon.*

CA'LLAT. } CA'LLET. } *ſ.* A trull. *Shakeſpeare.*

CA'LLING. *ſ.* [from *call.*]

1. Vocation; profeſſion; trade. *Rogers.*
2. Proper ſtation, or employment. *Swift.*
3. Claſs of perſons united by the ſame employment or profeſſion. *Hammond.*
4. Divine vocation; invitation to the true religion. *Hakewell.*

CA'LLIPERS. *ſ.* Compaſſes with bowed ſhanks. *Moxon.*

CALLO'SITY. *ſ.* [*calloſité*, Fr.] A kind of ſwelling without pain. *Quincy, Arbuthnot.*

CA'LLOUS. *a.* [*callus*, Lat.]

1. Indurated; hardned. *Wiſeman.*
2. Hardned; inſenſible. *Dryden.*

CA'LLOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *callous.*]

1. Induration of the fibres. *Cheyne.*
2. Inſenſibility. *Bentley.*

CA'LLOW. *a.* Unfledged; naked; wanting feathers. *Milton.*

CA'LLUS. ſ. [Latin.]

1. An induration of the fibres.
2. The hard ſubſtance by which broken bones are united.

CALM. *a.* [*calme*, Dutch.]

1. Quiet; ſerene; not ſtormy; not tempeſtuous. *Spenſer.*
2. Undiſturb'd; unruffled. *Atterbury.*

CALM. *ſ.*

1. Serenity; ſtillneſs. *Raleigh.*
2. Freedom from diſturbance; quiet; repoſe. *South.*

To CALM. *v. a.*

1. To ſtill; to quiet. *Dryden.*
2. To pacify; to appeaſe. *Atterbury.*

CA'LMER. *ſ.* [from *calm.*] The perſon or thing which has the power of giving quiet. *Walton.*

CA'LMLY. *ad.* [from *calm.*]

1. Without ſtorms, or violence.
2. Without paſſions; quietly. *Prior.*

CA'LMNESS. *ſ.* [from *calm.*]

1. Tranquillity; ſerenity. *Denham.*
2. Mildneſs; freedom from paſſion. *Shak.*

CA'LMY. *a.* [from *calm.*] Calm; peaceful. *Spenſer.*

CA'LOMEL. *ſ.* [*calomelas.*] Mercury ſix times ſublimed. *Wiſeman.*

CALORI'FICK. *a.* [*calorificus*, Lat.] That which has the quality of producing heat. *Grew.*

CALO'TTE. ſ. [French.] A cap or coif.

CALOYERS. ſ. [καλόγηρος.] Monks of the Greek church.

CA'LTROPS. *ſ.* [colcþæppe, Saxon.]

1. An inſtrument made with three ſpikes, ſo that which way ſoever it falls to the ground, one of them points upright. *Dr. Addiſon.*
2. A plant mentioned in Virgil's Georgick, under the name of *tribulus.* *Miller.*

To CALVE. *v. n.* [from *calf.*] To bring a calf; ſpoken of a cow. *Dryden.*

CALVILLE. ſ. [French.] A ſort of apple.

To CALU'MNIATE. *v. n.* [*calumnior*, Lat.] To accuſe falſely. *Dryden.*

To CALU'MNIATE. *v. a.* To ſlander. *Strat.*

CALUMNIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *calumniate.*] A malicious and falſe repreſentation of words or actions. *Ayliffe.*

CALUMNI'ATOR. *ſ.* [from *calumniate.*] A forger of accuſation; a ſlanderer. *Addiſon.*

CALU'MNIOUS. *a.* [from *calumny.*] Slanderous; falſely reproachful. *Shakeſpeare.*

CA'LUMNY. *ſ.* [*calumnia*, Lat.] Slander; falſe charge. *Temple.*

CALX. ſ. [Latin.] Any thing rendered reducible to powder by burning. *Digby.*

CA'LYCLE. *ſ.* [*calyculus*, Lat.] A ſmall bud of a plant.

CAMA'IEU. *ſ.* A ſtone with various figures and repreſentations of landſkips, formed by nature.

CA'MBER.

CA'MBER. *f.* A piece of timber cut arching. *Moxon.*

CA'MBRICK. *f.* [from *Cambray.*] A kind of fine linen. *Shakespeare.*

CAME. The *preterite* of *to come.* *Addison.*

CA'MEL. *f.* [*camelus*, Latin.] An animal very common in Arabia, Judea, and the neighbouring countries. One sort is large, fit to carry burdens of a thousand pounds, having one bunch upon its back. Another have two bunches upon their backs, fit for men to ride on. A third kind is smaller, called dromedaries, because of their swiftness. *Camels* will continue ten days without drinking. *Calmet.*

CAME'LOPARD. *f.* [from *camelus* and *pardus*, Latin.] An animal taller than an elephant, but not so thick.

CA'MELOT. } *f.* [from *camel.*] A kind
CA'MLET. } of stuff originally made by a mixture of silk and camels hair; it is now made with wool and silk. *Brown.*

CAME'RA-OBSCURA. [Latin.] An optical machine used in a darkened chamber, so that the light coming only through a double convex glass, objects opposite are represented inverted. *Martin.*

CA'MERADE. *f.* [from *camera*, Lat.] A bosom companion. *Rymer.*

CA'MERATED. *a.* [*cameratus*, Latin.] Arched.

CAMERA'TION. *a.* [*cameratio*, Lat.] A vaulting or arching.

CAMISA'DO. *f.* [*camisa*, a shirt, Ital.] An attack made in the dark; on which occasion they put their shirts outward. *Heywood.*

CA'MISATED. *a.* Dressed with the shirt outward.

CA'MLET. See CAMELOT.

CA'MMOCK. *f.* [cammoc, Saxon.] An herb; petty whin, or restharrow.

CAMO'YS. *a.* [*camus*, Fr.] Flat of the nose. *Brown.*

CAMP. *f.* [*camp*, Fr.] The order of tents, placed by armies when they keep the field.

To CAMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lodge in tents. *Shakespeare.*

CAMP-FIGHT. *f.* An old word for *combat.* *Hakewell.*

CAMPA'IGN. *f.* [*campaigne*, Fr.]

1. A large, open, level tract of ground. *Temple.*
2. The time for which any army keeps the field. *Clarendon.*

CAMPA'NIFORM. *a.* [of *campana* and *forma.*] A term used of flowers, which are in the shape of a bell. *Harris.*

CAMPA'NULATE. *a.* Campaniform.

CAMPE'STRAL. *a.* [*campestris*, Latin.] Growing in fields. *Mortimer.*

CA'MPHIRE TREE. *f.* [*camphora*, Lat.] There are two sorts of this tree; one of Borneo, from which the best *camphire* is taken, which is a natural exsudation from the tree, where the bark has been wounded. The other sort is a native of Japan.

CA'MPHORATE. *a.* [from *camphora*, Lat.] Impregnated with camphire. *Boyle.*

CA'MPION. *f.* [*lychnis*, Lat.] A plant.

CA'MUS. *f.* A thin dress. *Spenser.*

CAN. *f.* [canne, Sax.] A cup. *Shakesp. Dryden.*

CAN. *v. n.* [*konnen*, Dutch.]

1. To be able; to have power. *Locke.*
2. It expresses the potential mood; as, I *can* do it. *Dryden.*

CANA'LLE. *f.* [French.] The lowest people.

CANAL. *f.* [*canalis*, Lat.]

1. A basin of water in a garden. *Pope.*
2. Any course of water made by art.
3. A passage through which any of the juices of the body flow.

CA'NAL-COAL. *f.* A fine kind of coal. *Woodward.*

CANALI'CULATED. *a.* [*canaliculatus*, Lat.] Made like a pipe or gutter.

CANA'RY. *f.* [from the *Canary* islands.] Wine brought from the canaries; sack. *Shakespeare.*

To CANA'RY. *v. a.* To frolick. *Shak.*

CANA'RY BIRD. An excellent singing bird. *Carew.*

To CA'NCEL. *v. a.* [*canceller*, Fr.]

1. To cross a writing
2. To efface; to obliterate in general. *Roscommon, Southerne.*

CANCELLA'TED. *a.* [from *cancel.*] Crossbarred. *Grew.*

CANCELLA'TION *f.* [from *cancel.*] An expunging or wiping out of an instrument. *Ayliffe.*

CA'NCER. *f.* [*cancer*, Lat.]

1. A crabfish.
2. The sign of the summer solstice. *Thomson.*
3. A virulent swelling, or sore, not to be cured. *Wiseman.*

To CA'NCERATE. *v. n.* [from *cancer.*] To become a cancer. *L'Estrange.*

CANCERA'TION. *f.* A growing cancerous.

CA'NCEROUS. *f.* [from *cancer.*] Having the virulence of a cancer. *Wiseman.*

CA'NCEROUSNESS. *f.* The state of being cancerous.

CA'NCRINE. *a.* [from *cancer.*] Having the qualities of a crab.

CA'NDENT. *a.* [*candens*, Lat.] Hot. *Brown.*

CA'NDICANT. *a.* [*candicans*, Lat.] Growing white. *Dict.*

CA'NDID. *a.* [*candidus*, Lat.]

1. White. *Dryden.*
2. Fair; open; ingenuous. *Locke.*

CA'NDIDATE. *f.* [*candidatus*, Latin.] A com-

competitor; one that follicites advancement. *Addiſon.*

CA'NDIDLY. *ad.* [from *candid.*] Fairly; without trick; ingenuoufly. *Swift.*

CA'NDIDNESS. *ſ.* [from *candid.*] Ingenuity; openneſs of temper. *South.*

To CA'NDIFY. *v. a.* [*candifico*, Lat.] To make white. *Dict.*

CA'NDLE. *ſ.* [*candela*, Lat.]

1. A light made of wax or tallow, furrounding a wick of flax or cotton. *Ray.*
2. Light, or luminary. *Shakeſpeare.*

CA'NDLEBERRY TREE. Sweet-willow.

CANDLEHO'LDER. *ſ.* [from *candle* and *hold.*]

1. He that holds the candle.
2. He that remotely aſſiſts. *Shakeſpeare.*

CA'NDLELIGHT. *ſ.* [from *candle* and *light.*]

1. The light of a candle. *Swift.*
2. The neceſſary candles for uſe. *Molineaux.*

CA'NDLEMAS. *ſ.* [from *candle* and *maſs.*] The feaſt of the purification of the Bleſſed Virgin, which was formerly celebrated with many lights in churches. *Brown, Gay.*

CA'NDLESTICK. *ſ.* [from *candle* and *ſtick.*] The inſtrument that holds candles. *Addiſon.*

CA'NDLESTUFF. *ſ.* [from *candle* and *ſtuff.*] Greaſe; tallow. *Bacon.*

CANDLEWA'STER. *ſ.* [from *candle* and *waſte.*] A ſpendthrift. *Shakeſpeare.*

CA'NDOCK. *ſ.* A weed that grows in rivers. *Walton.*

CA'NDOUR. *ſ.* [*candor*, Lat.] Sweetneſs of temper; purity of mind; ingenuity. *Watts.*

To CA'NDY. *v. a.*

1. To conſerve with ſugar. *Bacon.*
2. To form into congelations. *Shakeſp.*

To CA'NDY. *v. n.* To grow congealed.

CA'NDY *Lion's foot.* [*catanance*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

CANE. *ſ.* [*canna*, Lat.]

1. A kind of ſtrong reed. *Harvey.*
2. The plant which yields the ſugar. Other reeds have their ſkin hard; but the ſkin of the ſugar *cane* is ſoft, and the pith very juicy. It uſually grows four or five feet high, and about half an inch in diameter. The ſtem is divided by knots a foot and a half apart. They uſually plant them in pieces cut a foot and a half below the top of the flower, and they are ordinarily ripe in ten months. *Blackmore.*
3. A lance. *Dryden.*
4. A reed. *Mortimer.*

To CANE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat.

CANI'CULAR. *a.* [*canicularis*, Lat.] Belonging to the dog ſtar. *Brown.*

CANI'NE. *a.* [*caninus*, Lat.] Having the properties of a dog. *Addiſon.*

CA'NISTER. *ſ.* [*caniſtrum*, Lat.]

1. A ſmall baſket. *Dryden.*
2. A ſmall veſſel in which any thing is laid up.

CA'NKER. *ſ.* [*cancer*, Lat.]

1. A worm that preys upon, and deſtroys fruits. *Spenſer.*
2. A fly that prays upon fruits. *Walton.*
3. Any thing that corrupts or conſumes. *Bacon.*
4. A kind of wild worthleſs roſe. *Peacham.*
5. An eating or corroding humour. *Shak.*
6. Corroſion; virulence. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. A diſeaſe in trees.

To CA'NKER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow corrupt. *Spenſer, Prior.*

To CA'NKER. *v. a.*

1. To corrupt; to corrode. *Herbert.*
2. To infect; to pollute. *Addiſon.*

CA'NKERBIT. *part. ad.* [from *canker* and *bit.* Bitten with an envenomed tooth. *Shakeſp.*

CA'NNABINE. *a.* [*cannabinus*, Latin.] Hempen.

CA'NNIBAL. *ſ.* An anthropophagite; a man-eater. *Davies, Bentley.*

CA'NNIBALLY. *ad.* In the manner of a cannibal. *Shakeſpeare.*

CA'NNIPERS. *ſ.* Callipers.

CA'NNON. *ſ.* [*canon*, Fr.] A gun larger than can be managed by the hand.

CA'NNON-BALL. } *ſ.* The balls which
CA'NNON-SHOT. } are ſhot from great guns.

To CANNONA'DE. *v. n.* [from *cannon.*] To play the great guns.

CANNONI'ER. *ſ.* [from *cannon.*] The engineer that manages the cannon. *Hayward.*

CA'NNOT. Of *can* and *not.* *Locke.*

CANO'A. } *ſ.* A boat made by cutting
CA'NOE. } the trunk of a tree into a hollow veſſel. *Raleigh.*

CA'NON. *ſ.* [*κανων.*]

1. A rule; a law. *Hooker.*
2. Law made by eccleſiaſtical councils. *Stillingfleet.*
3. The books of Holy Scripture; or the great rule. *Ayliffe.*
4. A dignitary in cathedral churches. *Bacon.*
5. A large ſort of printing letter.

CA'NON BIT. *ſ.* That part of the bit ſet into the horſe's mouth. *Spenſer.*

CA'NONESS. *ſ.* [*canoniſſa*, low Lat.] In popiſh countries, women living after the example of ſecular canons. *Ayliffe.*

CANO'NICAL. *a.* [*canonicus*, low Lat.]

1. According to the canon.
2. Conſtituting the canon. *Raleigh.*
3. Regular; ſtated; fixed by eccleſiaſtical laws. *Taylor.*
4. Spiritual; eccleſiaſtical. *Ayliffe.*

CANO-

CANO'NICALLY. *ad.* [from *canonical.*] In a manner agreeable to the canon. *Government of the Tongue.*

CANO'NICALNESS. *f.* The quality of being canonical.

CA'NONIST. *f.* [from *canon.*] A professor of the canon law. *Camden, Pope.*

CANONIZA'TION. *f.* [from *canonize.*] The act of declaring a saint. *Addison.*

To CA'NONIZE. *v. a.* [from *canon.*] To declare any man a saint. *Bacon.*

CA'NONRY. } *f.* [from *canon.*] An
CA'NONSHIP. } ecclesiastical benefice in some cathedral or collegiate church. *Ayliffe.*

CA'NOPIED. *a.* [from *canopy.*] Covered with a canopy.

CA'NOPY. *f.* [*conopeum*, low Lat.] A covering spread over the head. *Fairfax.*

To CA'NOPY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with a canopy. *Dryden.*

CANO'ROUS. *a.* [*canorous*, Latin.] Musical; tuneful. *Brown.*

CANT. *f.* [*cantus*, Lat.]

1. A corrupt dialect used by beggars and vagabonds.
2. A form of speaking peculiar to some certain class or body of men. *Dryden.*
3. A whining pretension to goodness. *Dryden.*
4. Barbarous jargon. *Swift.*
5. Auction. *Swift.*

To CANT. *v. n.* To talk in the jargon of particular professions. *Glanville.*

CANTATA. *f.* [Italian.] A song.

CANTA'TION. *f.* [from *canto*, Lat.] The act of singing.

CA'NTER. *f.* [from *cant.*] Hypocrite.

CA'NTERBURY BELLS. Bellflower.

CA'NTERBURY GALLOP. The gallop of an ambling horse, commonly called a canter.

CANTHARIDES. *f.* [Latin.] Spanish flies; used to raise blisters. *Bacon.*

CA'NTHUS. *f.* [Latin.] The corner of the eye. *Wiseman.*

CA'NTICLE. *f.* [*canto*, Lat.]

1. A song.
2. The song of Solomon. *Bacon.*

CANTI'LIVERS. *f.* Pieces of wood framed into the front or other sides of an house, to sustain the eaves over it. *Moxon.*

CA'NTLE. *f.* [*kant*, Dutch.] A piece with corners. *Shakespeare.*

To CA'NTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut in pieces. *Dryden.*

CA'NTLET. *f.* [from *cantle.*] A piece; a fragment. *Dryden.*

CA'NTO. *f.* [Ital.] A book, or section of a poem. *Shakespeare.*

CA'NTON. *f.*

1. A small parcel or division of land.
2. A small community, or clan. *Bacon.*

To CA'NTON. *v. a.* To divide into little parts. *Locke.*

To CA'NTONIZE. *v. a.* To parcel out into small divisions. *Howel.*

CA'NTRED. *f.* An hundred. *Cowel.*

CA'NVASS. *f.* [*canevas*, Fr.] A kind of cloth woven for several uses. *Sidney, Waller.*

To CA'NVASS. *v. a.* [*cannabasser*, Fr.]

1. To sift; to examine. *Woodward.*
2. To debate; to controvert. *L'Estrange.*

To CA'NVASS. *v. n.* To sollicite. *Ayliffe.*

CA'NY. *a.* [from *cane.*]

1. Full of canes.
2. Consisting of canes. *Milton.*

CA'NZONET. *f.* [*canzonetta*, Italian.] A little song. *Peacham.*

CAP. *f.* [*cap*, Welch.]

1. The garment that covers the head. *Swift.*
2. The ensign of the cardinalate. *Shakesp.*
3. The topmost; the highest. *Shakespeare.*
4. A reverence made by uncovering the head.

To CAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover on the top. *Derham.*
2. To snatch off the cap. *Spenser.*
3. *To cap verses.* To name alternately verses beginning with a particular letter.

CAP *à pè.* } From head to foot. *Shakesp.*
CAP *à pié.* } *Swift.*

CAP-PAPER. A sort of coarse brownish paper. *Boyle.*

CAPABI'LITY. *f.* [from *capable.*] Capacity.

CA'PABLE. *a.* [*capable*, Fr.]

1. Endued with powers equal to any particular thing. *Watts.*
2. Intelligent; able to understand. *Shak.*
3. Capacious; able to receive. *Digby.*
4. Susceptible. *Prior.*
5. Qualified for. *Tillotson.*
6. Hollow. *Shakespeare.*

CA'PABLENESS. *f.* [from *capable.*] The quality or state of being capable.

CAPA'CIOUS. *a.* [*capax*, Lat.]

1. Wide; large; able to hold much. *Thomson.*
2. Extensive; equal to great design. *Watts.*

CAPA'CIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *capacious.*] The power of holding; largeness. *Holder.*

To CAPA'CITATE. *v. a.* [from *capacity.*] To enable; to qualify. *Dryden.*

CAPA'CITY. *f.* [*capacité*, Fr.]

1. The power of containing. *Davies.*
2. The force or power of the mind. *South.*
3. Power; ability. *Blackmore.*
4. Room; space. *Boyle.*
5. State; condition; character. *South.*

CAPA'RISON. *f.* [*caparazon*, Span.] A sort of cover for a horse. *Milton.*

To CAPA'RISON. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dress in caparisons. *Dryden.*

2. To

2. To dreſs pompouſly. *Shakeſpeare.*

CAPE. *ſ.* [*cape*, Fr.]
1. Headland; promontory. *Arbuthnot.*
2. The neck-piece of a cloke. *Bacon.*

CA'PER. *ſ.* [from *caper*, Latin, a goat.] A leap; a jump. *Swift.*

CA'PER. *ſ.* [*capparis*, Latin.] An acid pickle. *Floyer.*

CA'PER BUSH. *ſ.* [*capparis*, Lat.] This plant grows in the South of France; the buds are pickled for eating.

To CA'PER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To dance frolickſomely. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To ſkip for merriment. *Craſhaw.*
3. To dance. *Rowe.*

CA'PERER. *ſ.* [from *caper*.] A dancer. *Dryden.*

CA'PIAS. ſ. [Lat.] A writ of execution. *Cowel.*

CAPILLA'CEOUS. *a.* The ſame with capillary.

CAPI'LLAMENT. *ſ.* [*capillamentum*, Lat.] Small threads or hairs which grow up in the middle of a flower. *Quincy.*

CA'PILLARY. *a.* [from *capillus*, Lat.] Reſembling hairs; ſmall; minute. *Brown.*

CAPILLA'TION. *ſ.* [*capillus*, Latin.] A ſmall ramification of veſſels. *Brown.*

CA'PITAL. *a.* [*capitalis*, Lat.]
1. Relating to the head. *Milton.*
2. Criminal in the higheſt degree. *Swift.*
3. That which affects life. *Bacon.*
4. Chief; principal. *Hooker. Atterbury.*
5. Chief; metropolitan. *Milton.*
6. Applied to letters; large; ſuch as are written at the beginnings or heads of books. *Taylor, Grew.*
7. *Capital Stock.* The principal or original ſtock of a trading company.

CA'PITAL. *ſ.*
1. The upper part of a pillar. *Addiſon.*
2. The chief city of a nation.

CA'PITALLY. *ad.* [from *capital*.] In a capital manner.

CAPITA'TION. *ſ.* [from *caput*, Latin.] Numeration by heads. *Brown.*

CAPI'TULAR. *ſ.* [from *capitulum*, Lat.]
1. The body of the ſtatues of a chapter. *Taylor.*
2. A member of a chapter. *Ayliffe.*

To CAPI'TULATE. *v. n.* [from *capitulum*, Lat.]
1. To draw up any thing in heads or articles. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To yield, or ſurrender on certain ſtipulations. *Hayward.*

CAPITULA'TION. *ſ.* Stipulation; terms; conditions. *Hale.*

CAPI'VI TREE. *ſ.* [*copaiba*, Lat.] This tree grows near a village called Ayapel, in the province of Antiochi, in the Spaniſh Weſt Indies. Some of them do not yield any of the balſam; thoſe that do, are diſtinguiſhed by a ridge. One of theſe trees will yield five or ſix gallons of balſam. *Miller.*

CA'PON. *ſ.* [*capo*, Latin.] A caſtrated cock. *Gay.*

CAPONNIERE. ſ. [Fr. a term in fortification.] A covered lodgment, of about four or five feet broad, encompaſſed with a little parapet. *Harris.*

CAPOT. ſ. [French.] Is when one party wins all the tricks of cards at the game of picquet.

CAPO'UCH. *ſ.* [*capuce*, Fr.] A monk's hood.

CA'PPER. *ſ.* [from *cap*.] One who makes or ſells caps.

CAPRE'OLATE. *a.* [from *capreolus*, Lat.] Such plants as turn, and creep by means of their tendrils, are *capreolate*. *Harris.*

CAPRI'CE. } *ſ.* [*caprice*, Fr.] Freak;
CAPRI'CHIO. } fancy; whim. *Glanville, Bentley.*

CAPRI'CIOUS. *a.* [*capricieux*, French.] Whimſical; fanciful.

CAPRI'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *capricious*.] Whimſically.

CAPRI'CIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *capricious*.] Humour, whimſicalneſs. *Swift.*

CA'PRICORN. *ſ.* [*capricornus*, Lat.] One of the ſigns of the zodiack; the winter ſolſtice. *Creech.*

CAPRIO'LE. ſ. [French.] *Caprioles* are leaps, ſuch as a horſe makes in one and the ſame place, without advancing forwards. *Farrier's Dict.*

CA'PSTAN. *ſ.* [*cabeſtan*, Fr.] A cylinder, with levers to wind up any great weight. *Raleigh.*

CA'PSULAR. } *a.* [*capſula*, Lat.] Hol-
CA'PSULARY. } low like a cheſt. *Brown.*
CA'PSULATE. } *a.* [*capſula*, Lat.] In-
CA'PSULATED. } cloſed, or in a box. *Derham.*

CA'PTAIN. *ſ.* [*capitain*, Fr.]
1. A chief commander. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The commander of a company in a regiment. *Dryden.*
3. The chief commander of a ſhip. *Arbuthnot.*
4. *Captain General.* The general or commander in chief of an army.

CA'PTAINRY. *ſ.* [from *captain*.] The power over a certain diſtrict; the chieftainſhip. *Spenſer.*

CA'PTAINSHIP. *ſ.* [from *captain*.]
1. The rank or poſt of a captain. *Wotton.*
2. The condition or poſt of a chief commander. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. The chieftainſhip of a clan. *Daviet.*

CAPTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *capto*, Lat.] The practice of catching favour. *King Charles.*

CA'PTION.

CA'PTION. *f.* [*capio*, Lat.] The act of taking any perſon.

CA'PTIOUS. *a.* [*captieux*, Fr.]
1. Given to cavils; eager to object. *Locke.*
2. Inſidious; enſnaring. *Bacon.*

CA'PTIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *captious.*] With an inclination to object. *Locke.*

CA'PTIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *captious.*] Inclination to object; peeviſhneſs. *Locke.*

To CA'PTIVATE. *v. a.* [*captiver*, Fr.]
1. To take priſoner; to bring into bondage. *King Charles.*
2. To charm; to ſubdue. *Addiſon.*

CAPTIVA'TION. *f.* The act of taking one captive.

CA'PTIVE. *f.* [*captif*, Fr.]
1. One taken in war. *Rogers.*
2. One charmed by beauty. *Shakeſp.*

CA'PTIVE. *a.* [*captivus*, Latin.] Made priſoner in war. *Dryden.*

To CA'PTIVE. *v. a.* To take priſoner. *Spenſer.*

CAPTIVITY. *f.* [*captivité*, Fr.]
1. Subjection by the fate of war; bondage. *Dryden.*
2. Slavery; ſervitude. *Addiſon.*

CA'PTOR. *f.* [from *capio.*] He that takes a priſoner, or a prize.

CA'PTURE. *f.* [*capture*, Fr.]
1. The act or practice of taking any thing. *Derham.*
2. A prize.

CAPUCHED. *a.* [from *capuce*, Fr.] Covered over as with a hood. *Brown.*

CAPUCHI'N. *f.* A female garment, conſiſting of a cloak and hood, made in imitation of the dreſs of capuchin monks.

CAR. *f.* [*car*, Welch.]
1. A ſmall carriage of burden. *Swift.*
2. A chariot of war. *Milton.*
3. The Charles's wain. *Dryden.*

CA'RABINE, or CARBINE. *f.* [*carabine*, Fr.] A ſmall ſort of fire-arms.

CARABINI'ER. *f.* [from *carabine.*] A ſort of light horſe-man. *Chambers.*

CA'RACK. *f. f.* [*caraca*, Spaniſh.] A large ſhip of burden; galleon. *Raleigh. Waller.*

CA'RACOLE. *f.* [*caracole*, Fr.] An oblique tread, traced out in ſemi-rounds. *Farrier.*

To CA'RACOLE. *v. n.* To move in caracoles.

CA'RAT. } *f.* [*carat*, Fr.]
CARACT. }
1. A weight of four grains.
2. A manner of expreſſing the fineneſs of gold. *Cocker.*

CA'RAVAN. *f.* [*caravanne*, Fr.] A troop or body of merchants or pilgrims. *Milton, Taylor.*

CARAVA'NSARY. *f.* A houſe built for the reception of travellers. *Spectator.*

CA'RAVEL. } *f.* [*caravela*, Span.] A light,
CA'RVEL. } round, old-faſhioned ſhip.

CA'RAWAY. *f.* [*carui*, Lat.] A plant.

CARBONA'DO. *f.* [*carbonnade*, Fr.] Meat cut acroſs, to be broiled. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CARBONA'DO. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut or hack. *Shakeſpeare.*

CA'RBUNCLE. *f.* [*carbunculus*, Lat.]
1. A jewel ſhining in the dark. *Milton.*
2. Red ſpot or pimple. *Dryden.*

CA'RBUNCLED. *a.*
1. Set with carbuncles. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Spotted; deformed with pimples.

CARBU'NCULAR. *a.* Red like a carbuncle.

CARBUNCULA'TION. *f.* [*carbunculatio*, Lat.] The blaſting of young buds by heat or cold. *Harris.*

CA'RCANET. *f.* [*carcan*, Fr.] A chain or collar of jewels. *Shakeſpeare. Hakewell.*

CA'RCASS. *f.* [*carquaſſe*, Fr.]
1. A dead body of any animal. *Taylor.*
2. The decayed parts of any thing. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. The main parts, without completion or ornament. *Hale.*
4. [In gunnery.] A kind of bomb uſually oblong, conſiſting of a ſhell or caſe, with holes, filled with combuſtibles. *Harris.*

CA'RCELAGE. *f.* [from *carcer.*] Priſon fees.

CARCINO'MA, *f.* [from καρκίνος, a crab.] A cancer. *Quincy.*

CARCINO'MATOUS. *a.* [from *carcinoma.*] Cancerous.

CARD. *f.* [*carte*, Fr. *charta*, Lat.]
1. A paper painted with figures, uſed in games. *Pope.*
2. The paper on which the winds are marked. *Spenſer. Pope.*
3. The inſtrument with which wool is combed.

To CARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To comb wool. *May.*

To CARD. *v. n.* To game.

CARDAMO'MUM. *f.* [Latin.] A medicinal ſeed. *Chambers.*

CA'RDER. *f.* [from *card.*]
1. One that cards wool. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. One that plays much at cards.

CARDI'ACAL. } *a.* [καρδία, the heart.]
CA'RDIACK. } Cordial; having the quality of invigorating.

CA'RDIALGY. *f.* [from καρδία, the heart, and ἄλγος, pain.] The heart-burn. *Quincy.*

CA'RDINAL. *a.* [*cardinalis*, Lat.] Principal; chief. *Brown. Clarendon.*

CA'RDINAL. *f.* One of the chief governours of the Romiſh church. *Shakeſpeare.*

CA'RDINALATE. } *f.* [from *cardinal.*]
CA'RDINALSHIP. } The office and rank of a cardinal. *L'Eſtrange.*

CA'RD-

CA'RDMATCH. *f.* A match made by dipping pieces of a card in melted ſulphur. *Addiſon.*

CARE. *f.* [cape, Saxon.]
1. Solicitude; anxiety; concern. *Dryden.*
2. Caution. *Tillotſon.*
3. Regard; charge; heed in order to preſervation. *Dryden.*
4. The object of care, or of love. *Dryden.*

To CARE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To be anxious or ſolicitous. *Knolles.*
2. To be inclined; to be diſpoſed. *Waller.*
3. To be affected with. *Temple.*

CA'RECRAZED. *a.* [from *care* and *craze.*] Broken with care and ſolicitude. *Shakeſp.*

To CARE'EN. *v. a.* [*cariner*, Fr.] To caulk, ſtop up leaks.

CARE'ER. *f.* [*carriere*, Fr.]
1. The ground on which a race is run. *Sidney.*
2. A courſe; a race. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Full ſpeed; ſwift motion. *Prior.*
4. Courſe of action. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CARE'ER. *v. n.* To run with ſwift motion. *Milton.*

CA'REFUL. *a.* [from *care* and *full.*]
1. Anxious; ſolicitous; full of concern. *Luke*, x. 41. *Denham.*
2. Provident; diligent; cautious. *Dryden.*
3. Watchful. *Ray.*

CA'REFULLY. *ad.* [from *careful.*]
1. In a manner that ſhews care. *Collier.*
2. Heedfully; watchfully. *Atterbury.*

CA'REFULNESS. *f.* Vigilance; heedfulneſs; caution. *Knolles.*

CA'RELESLY. *ad.* [from *careleſs.*] Negligently; heedleſly. *Waller.*

CA'RELESNESS. *f.* Heedleſneſs; inattention. *Shakeſpeare. Taylor.*

CA'RELESS. *a.* [from *care.*]
1. Without care; without ſolitude; unconcerned; negligent; heedleſs; unmindful. *Locke.*
2. Cheerful; undiſturbed. *Pope.*
3. Unmoved by; unconcerned at. *Granville.*

To CARE'SS. *v. a.* [*careſſer*, Fr.] To endear; to fondle. *South.*

CARE'SS. *f.* An act of endearment. *Milton.*

CA'RET. f. A note which ſhews where ſomething interlined ſhould be read; as, ʌ

CA'RGASON. f. [*cargacon*, Spaniſh.] A cargo. *Howel.*

CA'RGO. *f.* [*charge*, Fr.] The lading of a ſhip. *Burnet.*

CA'RICOUS *Tumour.* [*carica*, a fig.] A ſwelling in the form of a fig.

CA'RIES. f. Rottenneſs. *Wiſeman.*

CARIO'SITY. *f.* [from *carious.*] Rottenneſs. *Wiſeman.*

CA'RIOUS. *a.* [*cariоſus*, Lat.] Rotten. *Wiſeman.*

CARK. *f.* [ceapc, Saxon.] Care; anxiety. *Sidney.*

To CARK. *v. n.* [ceapcan, Saxon.] To be careful; to be anxious. *Sidney. Decay of Piety.*

CARLE. *f.* [ceopl, Saxon.] A rude, brutal man; churl. *Spenſer. Bentley.*

CA'RLINE THISTLE. [*carlina*, Lat.] A plant.

CA'RLINGS. *f.* [In a ſhip.] Timbers lying fore and aft. *Harris.*

CA'RMAN. *f.* A man whoſe employment it is to drive cars. *Gay.*

CA'RMELITE. *f.* [*carmelite*, Fr.] A ſort of pear.

CARMI'NATIVE. *a. Carminatives* are ſuch things as dilute and relax at the ſame time. Whatever promotes inſenſible perſpiration, is *carminative.* *Arbuthnot. Swift.*

CA'RMINE. *f.* A bright red or crimſon colour. *Chambers.*

CA'RNAGE. *f.* [*carnage*, Fr.]
1. Slaughter; havock. *Hayward.*
2. Heaps of fleſh. *Pope.*

CA'RNAL. *a.* [*carnal*, Fr.]
1. Fleſhly; not ſpiritual. *K. Charles. Atterbury.*
2. Luſtful; lecherous. *Shakeſpeare.*

CARNA'LITY. *f.* [from *carnal.*]
1. Fleſhly luſt. *South.*
2. Groſſneſs of mind. *Tillotſon.*

CA'RNALLY. *ad.* [from *carnal.*] According to the fleſh; not ſpiritually. *Hooker, Taylor.*

CA'RNALNESS. *f.* Carnality.

CARNA'TION. *f.* [*carnes*, Lat.] The name of the natural fleſh colour; from whence perhaps the flower is named.

CARNE'LION. *f.* A precious ſtone. *Woodward.*

CARNE'OUS. *a.* [*carneus*, Lat.] Fleſhy. *Ray.*

To CARNI'FY. *v. n.* [*carnis*, Lat.] To breed fleſh. *Hale.*

CA'RNIVAL. *f.* The feaſt held in popiſh countries before Lent. *Decay of Piety.*

CARNI'VOROUS. *a.* [from *carnis* and *voro.*] Fleſh-eating. *Ray.*

CARNO'SITY. *f.* [*carnoſité*, Fr.] Fleſhy excreſcence. *Wiſeman.*

CA'RNOUS. *a.* [from *caro*, *carnis*, Lat.] Fleſhy. *Brown. Ray.*

CA'ROB. A plant.

CARO'CHE. *f.* [from *carroſſe*, Fr.] A coach.

CA'ROL. *f.* [*carola*, Ital.]
1. A ſong of joy and exultation. *Bacon. Dryden.*
2. A ſong of devotion. *Milton.*

To CA'ROL. *v. n.* To ſing; to warble. *Spenſer, Prior.*

To CA'ROL. *v. a.* To praiſe; to celebrate. *Milton.*

CA'ROTID. *a.* [*carotides*, Lat.] Two arteries

teries which arise out of the ascending trunk of the aorta. *Ray.*

CARO'USAL. *f.* [from *carouse.*] A festival. *Dryden.*

To CARO'USE. *v. n.* [*carouſſer*, Fr.] To drink; to quaff. *Suckling.*

To CARO'USE. *v. a.* To drink. *Denham.*

CARO'USE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A drinking match. *Pope.*
2. A hearty dose of liquour. *Davies.*

CARO'USER. *f.* A drinker; a toper. *Granville.*

CARP. *f.* [*carpe*, Fr.] A pond fish. *Hale.*

To CARP. *v. n.* [*carpo*, Lat.] To censure; to cavil. *Herbert.*

CA'RPENTER. *f.* [*charpentier*, Fr.] An artificer in wood. *Fairfax.*

CA'RPENTRY. *f.* [from *carpenter.*] The trade of a carpenter. *Moxon.*

CA'RPER. *f.* A caviller. *Shakeſpeare.*

CA'RPET. *f.* [*karpet*, Dutch.]

1. A covering of various colours. *Bacon.*
2. Ground variegated with flowers. *Dryden.*
3. A state of ease and luxury. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To be on the *carpet*, is the subject of consideration.

To CA'RPET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To spread with carpets. *Bacon.*

CA'RPING. *parti. a.* Captious; censorious. *Watts.*

CA'RPINGLY. *a.* Captiously; censoriously. *Camden.*

CARPUS. *f.* [Latin.] The wrist. *Wiſeman.*

CA'RRIAGE. *f.* [*cariage*, Fr.]

1. The act of carrying or transporting. *Wilkins.*
2. Conquest; acquisition. *Knolles.*
3. Vehicle. *Watts.*
4. The frame upon which cannon is carried. *Knolles.*
5. Behaviour; personal manners. *Bacon. Dryden.*
6. Conduct; measures; practices. *Clarendon.*
7. Management; manner of transacting. *Bacon.*

CA'RRIER. *f.* [from *to carry.*]

1. One who carries something. *Bacon.*
2. One whose trade is to carry goods. *Swift.*
3. A messenger. *Dryden.*
4. A species of pigeons. *Walton.*

CA'RRION. *f.* [*charonge*, Fr.]

1. The carcase of something not proper for food. *Spenſer, Temple.*
2. A name of reproach for a worthless woman. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Any flesh so corrupted as not to be fit for food. *Dryden.*

CA'RRION. *a.* [from the subst.] Relating to carcases. *Shakeſpeare.*

CA'RROT. *f.* [*carote*, Fr.] Garden roots. *Mortimer.*

CA'RROTINESS. *f.* [from *carroty.*] Redness of hair.

CA'RROTY. *a.* [from *carrot.*] Spoken of red hair.

To CA'RRY. *v. a.* [*charier*, Fr.]

1. To convey *from* a place. *Dryden.*
2. To transport. *Bacon.*
3. To bear; to have about one. *Wiſeman.*
4. To convey by force. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To effect any thing. *B. Johnſon.*
6. To gain in competition. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. To gain after resistance. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. To manage; to transact. *Addiſon.*
9. To behave; to conduct. *Clarendon.*
10. To bring forward. *Locke.*
11. To urge; to bear. *Hammond.*
12. To have; to obtain. *Hale.*
13. To display on the outside. *Addiſon.*
14. To imply; to import. *Locke.*
15. To have annexed. *South.*
16. To move any thing. *Addiſon.*
17. To push on ideas in a train. *Hale.*
18. To receive; to endure. *Bacon.*
19. To support; to sustain. *Bacon.*
20. To bear, as trees. *Bacon.*
21. To fetch and bring, as dogs. *Aſcham.*
22. *To carry off.* To kill. *Temple.*
23. *To carry on.* To promote; to help forward. *Addiſon.*
24. *To carry through.* To keep from failing. *Hammond.*

To CA'RRY. *v. n.* A horse is said to *carry well*, when his neck is arched, and holds his head high.

CA'RRY-TALE. *f.* A talebearer. *Shakeſp.*

CART. *f.* [cpæt, cpætt, Sax.]

1. A carriage in general. *Temple.*
2. A wheel-carriage, used commonly for luggage. *Dryden.*
3. The vehicle in which criminals are carried to execution. *Prior.*

To CART. *v. a.* To expose in a cart. *Prior.*

To CART. *v. n.* To use carts for carriage. *Mortimer.*

CART-HORSE. *f.* A coarse unwieldy horse. *Knolles.*

CART-JADE. *f.* A vile horse. *Sidney.*

CART-LOAD. *f.*

1. A quantity of any thing piled on a cart. *Boyle.*
2. A quantity sufficient to load a cart.

CARTWAY. *f.* A way through which a carriage may conveniently travel. *Mortimer.*

CARTE BLANCHE. [French.] A blank paper; a paper to be filled up with such conditions as the person to whom it is sent thinks proper.

CA'RTEL. *f.* [*cartel*, Fr.] A writing containing stipulations. *Addiſon.*

CA'RTER.

CA'RTER. *f.* [from *cart.*] The man who drives a cart. *Dryden.*

CA'RTILAGE. *f.* [*cartilago*, Lat.] A ſmooth and ſolid body, ſofter than a bone, but harder than a ligament. *Arbuthnot.*

CARTILAGI'NEOUS. } *f.* [from *cartil-*
CARTILA'GINOUS. } *age.*] Conſiſting of cartilages. *Holder.*

CART'OON. *f.* [*cartone*, Ital.] A painting or drawing upon large paper. *Watts.*

CARTOU'CH. *f.* [*cartouche*, Fr.] A caſe of wood three inches thick at the bottom, holding balls. It is fired out of a hobit or ſmall mortar. *Harris.*

CA'RTAGE. } *f.* [*cartouche*, Fr.] A
CA'RTRIDGE. } caſe of paper or parchment filled with gunpowder, uſed for the greater expedition in charging guns. *Dryden.*

CA'RTRUT. *f.* [from *cart* and *route.*] The track made by a cart wheel.

CA'RTULARY. *f.* [from *charta.*] A place where papers are kept.

CA'RTWRIGHT. *f.* [from *cart* and *wright.*] A maker of carts. *Camden.*

To CARVE. *v. a.* [ceorpan, Sax.]

1. To cut wood, or ſtone. *Wiſdom.*
2. To cut meat at the table.
3. To make any thing by cutting.
4. To engrave. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To chuſe one's own part. *South.*

To CARVE. *v. n.*

1. To exerciſe the trade of a ſculptor.
2. To perform at table the office of ſupplying the company. *Prior.*

CA'RVER. *f.* [from *carve.*]

1. A ſculptor. *Dryden.*
2. He that cuts up the meat at the table, *Dryden.*
3. He that chooſes for himſelf. *L'Eſtrange.*

CA'RVING. *f.* Sculpture; figures carved. *Temple.*

CARU'NCLE. *f.* [*caruncula*, Lat.] A ſmall protuberance of fleſh. *Wiſeman.*

CARYA'TES. } *f.* [from *Carya*, a city.]
CARYA'TIDES. } Columns or pilaſters under the figures of women, dreſſed in long robes. *Chambers.*

CASCA'DE. *f.* [*caſcade*, Fr.] A cataract; a water-fall. *Prior.*

CASE. *f.* [*caiſſe*, Fr. a box.]

1. A covering; a box; a ſheath. *Ray. Broome.*
2. The outer part of a horſe. *Addiſon.*
3. A building unfurniſhed. *Wotton.*

CASE-KNIFE. *f.* A large kitchen knife. *Addiſon.*

CASE-SHOT. *f.* Bullets incloſed in a caſe. *Clarendon.*

CASE. *f.* [*caſus*, Lat.]

1. Condition with regard to outward circumſtances. *Atterbury.*
2. State of things. *Bacon.*
3. In phyſick; ſtate of the body. *Arbuthnot.*
4. Condition with regard to leanneſs, or health. *Swift.*
5. Contingence. *Tillotſon.*
6. Queſtion relating to particular perſons or things. *Sidney. Tillotſon.*
7. Repreſentation of any queſtion. *Bacon.*
8. The variation of nouns. *Clark.*
9. *In caſe.* If it ſhould happen. *Hooker.*

To CASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put in a caſe or cover. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To cover as a caſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To ſtrip off the covering. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CASE. *v. n.* To put caſes. *L'Eſtrange.*

To CASEHA'RDEN. *v. a.* To harden on the outſide. *Moxon.*

CA'SEMATE. *f.* [*caſmata*, Span.] A kind of vault or arch of ſtone work.

CA'SEMENT. [*caſamento*, Ital.] A window opening upon hinges. *South.*

CA'SEOUS. *a.* [*caſeus*, Lat.] Reſembling cheeſe; cheeſy. *Floyer.*

CA'SERN. *f.* [*caſerne*, Fr.] A little room or lodgement erected between the rampart and the houſes. *Harris.*

CA'SEWORM. *f.* A grub that makes itſelf a caſe. *Floyer.*

CASH. *f.* [*caiſſe*, Fr. a cheſt.] Money; at hand. *Milton, Pope.*

CA'SH-KEEPER. *f.* A man entruſted with the money. *Arbuthnot.*

CA'SHEWNUT. *f.* A tree. *Miller.*

CASHI'ER. *f.* [from *caſh.*] He that has charge of the money. *South.*

To CASHI'ER. *v. a.* [*caſſer*, Fr.] To diſcard; to diſmiſs from a poſt. *Bacon, Swift.*

CASK. *f.* [*caſque*, Fr.] A barrel. *Harvey.*

CASK. } *f.* [*caſque*, Fr.] A helmet;
CASQUE. } armour for the head. *Addiſon.*

CA'SKET. *f.* [*caiſſe*, *caſſette.*] A ſmall box or cheſt for jewels. *Davies, Pope.*

To CA'SKET. *v. a.* To put in a caſket. *Shakeſpeare.*

CASSAMUNA'IR. *f.* An aromatick vegetable, being a ſpecies of *galangal. Quincy.*

To CA'SSATE. *v. a.* [*caſſer*, Fr.] To vacate; to invalidate. *Ray.*

CASSA'TION. *f.* [*caſſatio*, Lat.] A making null or void.

CA'SSAVI. } An American plant.
CA'SSADA. }

CA'SSIA. *f.* A ſweet ſpice mentioned by *Moſes. Exod.* xxx.

CA'SSIDONY *Stickodore.* A plant.

CA'SSIOWARY. *f.* A large bird of prey. *Locke.*

CASSOCK. *f.* [*caſaque*, Fr.] A cloſe garment. *Shakeſpeare.*

CA'SSWEED. *f.* Shepherd's pouch.

To CAST. *v. a. caſt*; paſſ. *caſt.* [*kaſter*, Daniſh.]

1. To throw with the hand. *Raleigh.*

2. To

2. To throw away, as uſeleſs or noxious. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To throw dice, or lots. *Joſhuah.*
4. To throw from a high place. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To throw in wreſtling. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. To throw a net or ſnare. *1 Cor.*
7. To drop; to let fall. *Acts.*
8. To expoſe. *Pope.*
9. To drive by violence of weather. *Dryden.*
10. To build by throwing up earth. *Spenſer, Knolles.*
11. To put into any certain ſtate. *Pſalm.* lxxvi. 6.
12. To condemn in a trial. *Donne.*
13. To condemn in a law-ſuit. *Decay of Piety.*
24. To defeat. *Hudibras.*
15. To caſhier. *Shakeſpeare.*
16. To leave behind in race. *Dryden.*
17. To ſhed; to let fall; to moult. *Fairfax.*
18. To lay aſide, as fit to be worn no longer. *Addiſon.*
19. To have abortions. *Geneſis.*
20. To overweigh; to make to preponderate; to decide by overballancing. *South, Prior.*
21. To compute; to reckon; to calculate. *Bacon. Addiſon.*
22. To contrive; to plan out. *Temple.*
23. To judge; to conſider. *Milton.*
24. To fix the parts in a play. *Addiſon.*
25. To direct the eye. *Pope.*
26. To form a mould. *Boyle. Waller.*
27. To model; to form. *Watts.*
28. To communicate by reflection or emanation. *Dryden.*
29. To yield, or give up. *South.*
30. To inflict. *Locke.*
31. *To caſt away.* To ſhipwreck. *Raleigh, Knolles.*
32. *To caſt away.* To waſte in profuſion. *Ben Johnſon.*
33. *To caſt away.* To ruin. *Hooker.*
34. *To caſt down.* To deject; to depreſs the mind. *Addiſon.*
35. *To caſt off.* To diſcard. *Milton.*
36. *To caſt off.* To diſburden one's ſelf of. *Tillotſon.*
37. *To caſt off.* To leave behind. *L' Eſtrange.*
38. *To caſt out.* To turn out of doors. *Shakeſpeare.*
39. *To caſt out.* To vent; to ſpeak. *Addiſon.*
40. *To caſt up.* To compute; to calculate. *Temple.*
41. *To caſt up.* To vomit. *Dryden.*

To CAST. *v. n.*

1. To contrive; to turn the thoughts. *Spenſer, Pope.*
2. To admit of a form, by caſting or melting. *Woodward.*
3. To warp; to grow out of form. *Moxon.*

CAST. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of caſting or throwing; a throw. *Waller.*
2. State of being caſt or thrown. *Bramhall.*
3. The ſpace through which any thing is thrown. *Luke.*
4. A ſtroke; a touch. *South, Swift.*
5. Motion of the eye. *Digby.*
6. The throw of dice.
7. Chance from the caſt of dice. *South.*
8. A mould; a form. *Prior.*
9. A ſhade; or tendency to any colour. *Woodward.*
10. Exterior appearance. *Denham.*
11. Manner; air; mien. *Pope.*
12. A flight of hawks. *Sidney.*

CA'STANET. *ſ.* [*caſtaneta*, Span.] Small ſhells of ivory, or hard wood, which dancers rattle in their hands. *Congreve.*

CA'STAWAY. *ſ.* [from *caſt* and *away.*] A perſon loſt, or abandoned by providence. *Hooker.*

CA'STAWAY. *a.* Uſeleſs. *Raleigh.*

CA'STELLAIN. *ſ.* [*caſtellano*, Span.] Conſtable of a caſtle.

CA'STELLANY. *ſ.* [from *caſtle.*] The manour or lordſhip belonging to a caſtle. *Philips.*

CA'STELLATED. *a.* [from *caſtle.*] Incloſed within a building.

CA'STER. *ſ.* [from to *caſt.*]

1. A thrower; he that caſts. *Pope.*
2. A calculator; a man that calculates fortunes. *Addiſon.*

To CA'STIGATE. *v. a.* [*caſtigo*, Lat.] To chaſtiſe; to chaſten; to puniſh. *Shak.*

CASTIGA'TION. *ſ.* [from *to caſtigate.*]

1. Penance; diſcipline. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Puniſhment; correction. *Hale.*
3. Emendation. *Boyle.*

CA'STIGATORY. *a.* [from *caſtigate.*] Punitive. *Bramhall.*

CASTING-NET. *ſ.* A net to be thrown into the water. *May.*

CA'STLE. *ſ.* [*caſtellum*, Lat.]

1. A houſe fortified. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. CASTLES *in the air.* Projects without reality. *Raleigh.*

CASTLE SOAP. *ſ.* [*Caſtile ſoap.*] A kind of ſoap. *Addiſon.*

CASTLED. *a.* [from *caſtle.*] Furniſhed with caſtles. *Dryden.*

CA'STLING. *ſ.* [from *caſt.*] An abortive. *Brown.*

CA'STOR. *ſ.* [*caſtor*, Lat.] A beaver.

CASTOR and *POLLUX.* [In meteorology.] A firy meteor, which at ſea ſeems ſometimes ſticking to a part of the ſhip, in form of balls. *Chambers.*

CASTO-

CASTO'REUM. f. [from *caſtor*. In pharmacy.] A liquid matter incloſed in bags or purſes, near the anus of the caſtor, falſely taken for his teſticles. *Chambers.*

CASTRAMETA'TION. *f.* [*caſtrametor.*] The art or practice of encamping.

To CA'STRATE. *v. a.* [*caſtro*, Lat.]

1. To geld.
2. To take away the obſcene parts of a writing.

CASTRATION. *ſ.* [from *caſtrate.*] The act of gelding. *Sharp.*

CA'STERIL. } *ſ.* A mean or degenerate
CA'STREL. } kind of hawk.

CASTRE'NSIAN. *a.* [*caſtrenſis*, Lat.] Belonging to a camp.

CA'SUAL. *a.* [*caſuel*, Fr.] Accidental; ariſing from chance. *Davies, Clarendon.*

CA'SUALLY. *ad.* [from *caſual.* Accidentally; without deſign. *Bacon.*

CA'SUALNESS. *ſ.* [from *caſual.*] Accidentalneſs.

CA'SUALTY. *ſ.* [from *caſual.*]

1. Accident; a thing happening by chance. *South.*
2. Chance that produces unnatural death. *Graunt.*

CA'SUIST. *ſ.* [*caſuiſte*, Fr. from *caſus*, Lat.] One that ſtudies and ſettles caſes of conſcience. *South.*

CASUI'STICAL. *a.* [from *caſuiſt.*] Relating to caſes of conſcience. *South.*

CA'SUISTRY. *ſ.* [from *caſuiſt.*] The ſcience of a caſuiſt. *Pope.*

CAT. *ſ.* [*katz*, Teuton. *chat*, Fr.] A domeſtick animal that catches mice. *Shakeſp.*

CAT. *ſ.* A ſort of ſhip.

CAT *in the pan.* Turning of the *cat in the pan*, is, when that which a man ſays to another, he ſays it as if another had ſaid it to him. *Bacon.*

CAT *o' nine tails.* A whip with nine laſhes. *Vanbrugh.*

CATACHRE'SIS. ſ. [καταχρησις] The abuſe of a trope, when the words are too far wreſted from their native ſignification; *a voice* beautiful *to the ear.*

CATACHRE'STICAL. *a.* [from *catachreſis.*] Forced; far fetched. *Brown.*

CATACLYSM. *ſ.* [κατακλυσμος.] A deluge; an inundation. *Hale.*

CA'TACOMBS. *ſ.* [from κατα and κομβος, a hollow or cavity.] Subterraneous cavities for the burial of the dead.

CATAGMATICK. *a.* [κατα and γμα, a fracture.] That which has the quality of conſolidating the parts. *Wiſeman.*

CATALE'PSIS. *ſ.* [καταλαμβανω.] A diſeaſe, wherein the patient is without ſenſe, and remains in the ſame poſture which the diſeaſe ſeizeth him.

CA'TALOGUE. *ſ.* [καταλογος.] An enumeration of particulars; a liſt.

CATAMO'UNTAIN. *ſ.* [from *cat* and *mountain.*] A fierce animal, reſembling a cat. *Arbuthnot.*

CA'TAPHRACT. *ſ.* [*cataphracta*, Lat.] A horſeman in complete armour. *Milton.*

CA'TAPLASM. *ſ.* [καταπλασμα.] A poultice. *Shakeſpeare, Arbuthnot.*

CA'TAPULT. *ſ.* [*catapulta*, Lat.] An engine uſed anciently to throw ſtones. *Camden.*

CA'TARACT. *ſ.* [καταρακτης.] A fall of water from on high; a caſcade. *Shakeſpeare, Blackmore.*

CA'TARACT. An inſpiſſation of the cryſtalline humour of the eye; ſometimes a pellicle that hinders the ſight; the diſeaſe cured by the needle. *Bacon.*

CATA'RRH. *ſ.* [καταρρεω.] A defluxion of a ſharp ſerum from the glands about the head and throat. *Milton, South.*

CATA'RRHAL. } *a.* [from *catarrh.*] Re-
CATA'RRHOUS. } lating to the catarrh; proceeding from a catarrh. *Floyer.*

CATA'STROPHE. *ſ.* [καταστροφη.]

1. The change or revolution, which produces the concluſion or final event of a dramatick piece. *Dennis.*
2. A final event; generally unhappy. *Woodward.*

CA'TCAL. *ſ.* [from *cat* and *call.*] A ſqueaking inſtrument, uſed in the playhouſe to condemn plays. *Pope.*

To CATCH. *v. a.* preter. I *catched*, or *caught*; I have *catched* or *caught.* [*ketſen*, Dutch.]

1. To lay hold on with the hand. 1 *Sam.*
2. To ſtop any thing flying. *Addiſon.*
3. To ſeize any thing by purſuit. *Shakeſp.*
4. To ſtop; to interrupt falling. *Spectator.*
5. To enſnare; to intangle in a ſnare. *Locke.*
6. To receive ſuddenly. *Dryden.*
7. To faſten ſuddenly upon; to ſeize. *Decay of Piety.*
8. To pleaſe; to ſeize the affections; to charm. *Dryden.*
9. To receive any contagion or diſeaſe. *Shakeſpeare, Pope.*

To CATCH. *v. n.* To be contagious; to ſpread infection. *Addiſon.*

CATCH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Seizure; the act of ſeizing. *Sidney.*
2. The act of taking quickly. *Bacon.*
3. A ſong ſung in ſucceſſion. *Dryden, Prior.*
4. Watch; the poſture of ſeizing. *Addiſon.*
5. An advantage taken; hold laid on. *Dryden.*
6. The thing caught; profit. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. A ſhort interval of action. *Locke.*
8. A taint; a ſlight contagion. *Glanville.*
9. Any thing that catches, as a hook.
10. A ſmall ſwift ſailing ſhip.

CA'TCHER.

CA'TCHER. *f.* [from *catch.*]
1. He that catches.
2. That in which any thing is caught. *Grew.*

CA'TCHFLY. *f.* [from *catch* and *fly.*] A plant. *campion.*

CA'TCHPOLL. [*catch poll.*] A ferjeant; a bumbailiff. *Bacon, Philips.*

CA'TCHWORD. *f.* The word at the corner of the page under the laſt line, which is repeated at the top of the next page.

CATECHE'TICAL. *a.* [from κατηχέω.] Conſiſting of queſtions and anſwers. *Addiſon.*

CATECHE'TICALLY. *ad.* In the way of queſtion and anſwer.

To CA'TECHISE. *v. a.* [κατηχέω.]
1. To inſtruct by aſking queſtions. *Shak.*
2. To queſtion; to interrogate; to examine. *Shakeſpeare, Swift.*

CA'TECHISER. *ſ.* [from *to catechiſe.*] One who catechizes.

CA'TECHISM. *ſ.* [from κατηχίζω.] A form of inſtruction by means of queſtions and anſwers, concerning religion. *Hooker, South.*

CA'TECHIST. *ſ.* [κατηχιστής.] One whoſe charge is to queſtion the uninſtructed concerning religion. *Hammond.*

CATECHU'MEN. *ſ.* [κατηχούμενος.] One who is yet in the firſt rudiments of chriſtianity. *Stillingfleet.*

CATECHUME'NICAL. *a.* Belonging to the catechumens.

CATEGO'RICAL. *a.* [from *category.*] Abſolute; adequate; poſitive. *Clarendon.*

CATEGO'RICALLY. *a.* Poſitively; expreſsly. *Child.*

CA'TEGORY. *ſ.* [κατηγορία.] A claſs; a rank; an order of ideas; predicament. *Cheyne.*

CATENA'RIAN. *a.* Relating to a chain. *Cheyne.*

To CA'TENATE. *v. a.* [from *catena*, Lat.] To chain.

CATENA'TION. *ſ.* [from *catena*, Lat.] Link; regular connexion. *Brown.*

To CA'TER. *v. n.* [from *cates.*] To provide food; to buy in victuals. *Shakeſpeare.*

CA'TER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Provider. *Carew.*

CA'TER. *ſ.* [*quatre*, Fr.] The four of cards and dice.

CA'TER-COUSIN. *ſ.* A petty favourite; one related by blood or mind. *Rymer.*

CA'TERER. *ſ.* [from *cater.*] The provider or purveyor. *B. Johnſon, South.*

CA'TERESS. *ſ.* [from *cater.*] A woman employed to provide victuals. *Milton.*

CATERPI'LLAR. *ſ.* A worm, ſuſtained by leaves and fruits. *Bacon.*

CATERPI'LLAR. *ſ.* A plant.

To CATERWA'UL. *v. n.* [from *cat.*]
1. To make a noiſe as cats in rutting time.
2. To make any offenſive or odious noiſe. *Hudibras.*

CATES. *ſ.* Viands; food; diſh of meat. *Ben Johnſon.*

CA'TFISH. *ſ.* A ſea-fiſh in the Weſt Indies. *Philips.*

CA'THARPINGS. *ſ.* Small ropes in a ſhip. *Harris.*

CATHA'RTICAL. } *a.* [καθαρτικός.] Purg-
CATHA'RTICK. } ing. *Boyle.*

CATHA'RTICALNESS. *ſ.* [from *catharticaſ.*] Purging quality.

CA'THEAD. *ſ.* A kind of foſſil. *Woodward.*

CA'THEAD. *ſ.* [In a ſhip.] A piece of timber with two ſhivers at one end, having a rope and a block. *Sea Dict.*

CATHE'DRAL. *a.* [from *cathedra*, Lat.]
1. Epiſcopal; containing the ſee of a biſhop. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Belonging to an epiſcopal church. *Locke.*
3. Antique; venerable. *Pope.*

CATHE'DRAL. *ſ.* The head church of a dioceſe. *Addiſon.*

CA'THERINE PEAR. See PEAR. *Suckl.*

CA'THETER. *ſ.* A hollow and ſomewhat crooked inſtrument, to thruſt into the bladder, to aſſiſt in bringing away the urine, when the paſſage is ſtopped. *Wiſeman.*

CA'THOLES. *ſ.* [In a ſhip.] Two little holes aſtern above the gun-room ports. *Sea Dict.*

CATHO'LICISM. *ſ.* [from *catholick.*] Adherence to the catholick church.

CA'THOLICK. *a.* [*catholique*, Fr. καθολικός.] Univerſal or general. *Glanville, Ray.*

CATHO'LICON. *ſ.* [*catholick.*] An univerſal medicine. *Government of the Tongue.*

CA'TKINS. *ſ.* [*kattekens*, Dutch.] Imperfect flowers hanging from trees, in manner of a rope or cats tail. *Chambers.*

CA'TLING. *ſ.*
1. A diſmembring knife, uſed by ſurgeons. *Harris.*
2. Catgut; fiddle ſtrings. *Shakeſpeare.*

CA'TMINT. [*cataria*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

CATOPTRICAL. *a.* [from *catoptricks.*] Relating to the catoptricks, or viſion by reflection. *Arbuthnot.*

CATOPTRICKS. *ſ.* [κατοπτρικόν.] That part of opticks which treats of viſion by reflection.

CA'TPIPE. *ſ.* Cateal. *L'Eſtrange.*

CAT'S EYE. A ſtone. *Woodward.*

CAT'S-FOOT. *ſ.* A herb; *alehoof, ground-ivy.*

CAT'S-HEAD. *ſ.* A kind of apple. *Mortimer.*

CAT'SILVER. *ſ.* A kind of foſſile. *Woodward.*

CAT'S-

CAT'S-TAIL. *ſ.*
1. A long round ſubſtance, that grows upon nut-trees.
2. A kind of reed. *Philips.*

CA'T UP. *ſ.* A kind of pickle. *Swift.*

CA'TTLE. *ſ.* Beaſts of paſture; not wild nor domeſtick. *Shakeſpeare.*

CAVALCA'DE. *ſ.* [from *cavallo.*] A proceſſion on horſeback.

CAVALI'ER. *ſ.* [*cavalier*, Fr.]
1. A horſeman; a knight.
2. A gay ſprightly military man. *Shakeſp.*
3. The appellation of the party of king Charles the firſt. *Swift.*

CAVALI'ER. *a.* [from the ſubſt.]
1. Gay; ſprightly; warlike.
2. Generous; brave. *Suckling.*
3. Diſdainful; haughty.

CAVALI'ERLY. *ad.* [from *cavalier.*] Haughtily; arrogantly; diſdainfully.

CA'VALRY. *ſ.* [*cavalerie*, Fr.] Horſe-troops. *Bacon. Addiſon.*

To CA'VATE. *v. a.* [*cavo*, Lat.] To hollow.

CAVA'ZION. *ſ.* [from *cavo*, Lat.] The hollowing of the earth for cellarage. *Philips.*

CA'UDLE. *ſ.* [*chaudeau*, Fr.] A mixture of wine and other ingredients, given to women in childbed. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CA'UDLE. *v. a.* To make caudle. *Shakeſpeare.*

CAVE. *ſ.* [*cave*, Fr.]
1. A cavern; a den. *Wotton. Dryden.*
2. A hollow; any hollow place. *Bacon.*

To CAVE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dwell in a cave. *Shakeſpeare.*

CAVE'AT. *ſ.* A *caveat* is an intimation given to ſome ordinary or eccleſiaſtical judge, notifying to him, that he ought to beware how he acts. *Ayliffe. Trumbull.*

CA'VERN. *ſ.* [*caverna*, Lat.] A hollow place in the ground. *Shakeſpeare.*

CA'VERNED. *a.* [from *cavern.*]
1. Full of caverns; hollow; excavated. *Pope.*
2. Inhabiting a cavern. *Pope.*

CA'VERNOUS. *a.* [from *cavern.*] Full of caverns. *Woodward.*

CA'VESSON. *ſ.* [Fr. In horſemanſhip.] A ſort of noſeband, put into the noſe of a horſe. *Farrier's Dict.*

CAUF. *ſ.* A cheſt with holes, to keep fiſh alive in the water. *Phil.ps.*

CAUGHT. *parti. paſſ.* [from to *catch.*]

CAVIA'RE. *ſ.* The eggs of a ſturgeon ſalted. *Grew.*

To CA'VIL. *v. n.* [*caviller.*] To raiſe captious and frivolous objections. *Pope.*

To CA'VIL. *v. a.* To receive or treat with objections. *Milton.*

CA'VIL. *ſ.* Falſe or frivolous objections. *Hooker.*

CAVILLA'TION. *ſ.* The diſpoſition to make captious objection. *Hooker.*

CA'VILLER. *ſ.* [*cavillator*, Lat.] An unfair adverſary; a captious diſputant. *Addiſon. Atterbury.*

CA'VILLINGLY. *ad.* [from *cavilling.*] In a cavilling manner.

CA'VILLOUS. *a.* [from *cavil.*] Full of objections. *Ayliffe.*

CA'VIN. ſ. [French.] A natural hollow. *Dict.*

CA'VITY. *ſ.* [*cavitas*, Latin.] Hollowneſs; hollow. *Bentley.*

CAUK. *ſ.* A coarſe talky ſpar. *Woodward.*

CAUL. *ſ.*
1. The net in which women incloſe their hair; the hinder part of a woman's cap. *Dryden.*
2. Any kind of ſmall net. *Grew.*
3. The integument in which the guts are incloſed. *Ray.*

CAULI'FEROUS. *a.* [from *caulis*, a ſtalk, and *fero.*] A term for ſuch plants as have a true ſtalk.

CA'ULIFLOWER. *ſ.* [*caulis*, Lat.] A ſpecies of *cabbage.* *Evelyn.*

To CAU'PONATE. *v. n.* [*caupono*, Lat.] To ſell wine or victuals.

CAU'SABLE. *a.* [from *cauſo*, low Lat.] That which may be cauſed. *Brown.*

CAU'SAL. *a.* [*cauſalis*, low Lat.] Relating to cauſes. *Glanville.*

CAUSA'LITY. *ſ.* [*cauſalitas*, low Latin.] The agency of a cauſe; the quality of cauſing. *Brown.*

CA'USALLY. *ad.* [from *cauſal.*] According to the order of cauſes. *Brown.*

CAUSA'TION. *ſ.* [from *cauſo*, low Lat.] The act or power of cauſing. *Brown.*

CA'USATIVE. *a.* That expreſſes a cauſe or reaſon.

CAUSA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *cauſo.*] A cauſer; an authour. *Brown.*

CAUSE. *ſ.* [*cauſa*, Lat.]
1. That which produces or effects any thing; the efficient. *Hooker. Locke.*
2. The reaſon; motive to any thing. *South. Rowe.*
3. Subject of litigation. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Side; party. *Tickell.*

To CAUSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To effect as an agent. *Locke.*

CAU'SELESLY. *ad.* [from *cauſeleſs.*] Without cauſe; without reaſon. *Taylor.*

CAU'SELESS. *a.* [from *cauſe.*]
1. Original to itſelf. *Blackmore.*
2. Without juſt ground or motive.

CA'USER. *ſ.* [from *cauſe.*] He that cauſes; the agent by which an effect is produced. *Shakeſpeare.*

CA'USEY. } *ſ.* [*chauſſee*, Fr.] A way
CA'USEWAY. } railed and paved, above the reſt of the ground. 1 *Chron. Pope.*

CA'USTICAL. } *a.* [καυστικὸς.] Belonging
CAU'STICK. } to medicaments which, by their violent activity and heat, deſtroy the texture of the part to which they are applied, and burn it into an eſchar. *Wiſeman. Arbuthnot.*

CA'USTICK. *ſ.* A cauſtick or burning application. *Temple.*

CA'UTEL. *ſ.* [*cautela*, Lat.] Caution; ſcruple. *Shakeſpeare.*

CA'UTELOUS. *a.* [*cauteleux*, Fr.]
1. Cautious; wary. *Wotton.*
2. Wily; cunning. *Spenſer. Shakeſpeare.*

CA'UTELOUSLY. *ad.* Cunningly; ſlily; cautiouſly; warily. *Brown. Bacon.*

CAUTERIZA'TION. *ſ.* [from *cauterize.*] The act of burning fleſh with hot irons. *Wiſeman.*

To CA'UTERIZE. *v. a.* [*cauteriſer*, Fr.] To burn with the cautery. *Sharp.*

CA'UTERY. *ſ.* [καίω, *uro.*] *Cautery* is either actual or potential; the firſt is burning by a hot iron, and the latter with cauſtick medicines. *Wiſeman.*

CA'UTION. *ſ.* [*caution*, Fr.]
1. Prudence, foreſight; provident care; warineſs.
2. Security. *Sidney.*
3. Proviſionary precept. *Arbuthnot.*
4. Warning.

To CA'UTION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To warn; to give notice of a danger. *Swift.*

CA'UTIONARY. *a.* [from *caution.*] Given as a pledge, or in ſecurity. *Southerne.*

CA'UTIOUS. *a.* [from *cautus*, Lat.] Wary; watchful. *Swift.*

CA'UTIOUSLY. *ad.* In an wary manner. *Dryden.*

CA'UTIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *cautious.*] Watchfulneſs; vigilance; circumſpection. *K. Charles. Addiſon.*

To CAW. *v. n.* To cry as the rook, or crow. *Addiſon.*

CA'YMAN. *ſ.* American alligator or crocodile.

To CEASE. *v. n.* [*ceſſer*, Fr. *ceſſo*, Lat.]
1. To leave off; to ſtop; to give over. *Dryden.*
2. To fail; to be extinct. *Hale.*
3. To be at an end. *Dryden.*

To CEASE. *v. a.* To put a ſtop to. *Shakeſpeare. Milton.*

CEASE. *ſ* Extinction; failure. *Shakeſpeare.*

CE'ASELESS. *a.* Inceſſant; perpetual; continual. *Fairfax.*

CE'CITY. *ſ.* [*cæcitas*, Lat.] Blindneſs; privation of ſight. *Brown.*

CECU'TIENCY. *ſ.* [*cæcutio*, Lat.] Cloudineſs of ſight. *Brown.*

CE'DAR. *ſ.* [*cedras*, Lat.] A tree. It is evergreen; the leaves are much narrower than thoſe of the pine-tree, and many of them produced out of one tubercle; it hath male-flowers. The ſeeds are produced in large cones, ſquamoſe and turbinated. The extenſion of the branches is very regular in *cedar* trees.

CE'DRINE. *a.* [*cedrinus*, Lat.] Of or belonging to the cedar tree.

To CEIL. *v. a.* [*cælo*, Lat.] To overlay, or cover the inner roof of a building. *Decay of Piety.*

CE'ILING. *ſ.* [from *ceil.*] The inner roof. *Bacon. Milton.*

CE'LANDINE. A plant.

CE'LATURE. *ſ.* [*cælatura*, Lat.] The art of engraving.

To CE'LEBRATE. *v. a.* [*celebro*, Lat.]
1. To praiſe; to commend. *Addiſon.*
2. To diſtinguiſh by ſolemn rites. 2 *Maccab.*
3. To mention in a ſet or ſolemn manner. *Dryden.*

CELEBRA'TION. *ſ.* [from *celebrate.*]
1. Solemn performance; ſolemn remembrance. *Sidney, Taylor.*
2. Praiſe; renown; memorial. *Clarendon.*

CELE'BRIOUS. *a.* [*celeber*, Lat.] Famous; renowned. *Grew.*

CELE'BRIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *celebrious.*] In a famous manner.

CELE'BRIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *celebrious.*] Renown; fame.

CELE'BRITY. *ſ.* [*celebritas*, Lat.] Celebration; fame. *Bacon.*

CELE'RIACK. Turnep-rooted celery.

CELE'RITY. *ſ.* [*celeritas*, Lat.] Swiftneſs; ſpeed; velocity. *Hooker, Digby.*

CE'LERY. A ſpecies of *parſley.*

CELE'STIAL. *a.* [*celeſtis*, Lat.]
1. Heavenly; relating to the ſuperiour regions. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Heavenly; relating to the bleſſed ſtate. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Heavenly, with reſpect to excellence. *Dryden.*

CELE'STIAL. *ſ.* An inhabitant of heaven. *Pope.*

CELE'STIALLY. *ad.* In a heavenly manner.

To CELE'STIFY. *v. a.* [from *celeſtis*, Lat.] To give ſomething of heavenly nature to any thing. *Brown.*

CE'LIACK. *a.* [κοιλία, the belly.] Relating to the lower belly. *Arbuthnot.*

CE'LIBACY. *ſ.* [from *cælebs*, Latin.] Single life. *Atterbury.*

CE'LIBATE. *ſ.* [*cælibatus*, Lat.] Single life. *Graunt.*

CELL. *ſ.* [*cella*, Lat.]
1. A ſmall cavity or hollow place. *Prior.*
2. The cave or little habitation of a religious perſon. *Denham.*
3. A ſmall and cloſe apartment in a priſon.

4. Any

4. Any small place of residence. *Milton.*

CE'LLAR. *s.* [*cella*, Lat.] A place under ground, where stores are reposited. *Peacham.*

CE'LLARAGE. *s.* [from *cellar.*] The part of the building which makes the cellars. *Shakespeare.*

CE'LLARIST. *s.* [*cellarius*, Lat.] The butler in a religious house.

CE'LLULAR. *a* [*cellula*, Lat.] Consisting of little cells or cavities. *Sharp.*

CE'LSITUDE. *s.* [*celsitudo*, Lat.] Height.

CE'MENT. *s.* [*cæmentum*, Lat.]

1. The matter with which two bodies are made to cohere. *Bacon.*

2. Bond of union in friendship. *South.*

To CEME'NT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To unite by means of something interposed. *Burnet.*

To CEME'NT. *v. n.* To come into conjunction; to cohere. *Sharp.*

CEMENTA'TION. *s.* [from *cement.*] The act of cementing.

CE'METERY. *s.* [κοιμητήριον.] A place where the dead are reposited. *Addison.*

CE'NATORY. *a.* [*ceno*, Lat.] Relating to supper. *Brown.*

CENOBI'TICAL. *a.* [κοινὸς and βίος.] Living in community. *Stillingfleet.*

CE'NOTAPH. *s.* [κένος and τάφος.] A monument for one elsewhere. *Dryden.*

CENSE. *s.* [*census*, Lat.] Publick rates. *Ba.*

To CENSE. *v. a.* [*encenser*, Fr.] To perfume with odours. *Dryden.*

CE'NSER. *s.* [*encensoir*, Fr.] The pan in which incense is burned. *Peacham.*

CE'NSOR. *s.* [*censor*, Lat.]

1. An officer of Rome, who had the power of correcting manners.

2. One who is given to censure. *Roscommon.*

CENSO'RIAN. *a.* [from *censor.*] Relating to the censor. *Bacon.*

CENSO'RIOUS. *a.* [from *censor.*] Addicted to censure; severe. *Sprat.*

CENSO'RIOUSLY. *ad.* In a severe reflecting manner.

CENSO'RIOUSNESS. *s.* Disposition to reproach. *Tillotson.*

CE'NSORSHIP. *s.* [from *censor.*] The office of a censor. *Brown.*

CE'NSURABLE. *a.* [from *censure.*] Worthy of censure; culpable. *Locke.*

CE'NSURABLENESS. *s.* Blamableness.

CE'NSURE. *s.* [*censura*, Latin.]

1. Blame; reprimand; reproach. *Pope.*

2. Judgment; opinion. *Shakespeare.*

3. Judicial sentence. *Shakespeare.*

4. Spiritual punishment. *Hammond.*

To CE'NSURE. *v. a.* [*censurer*, Fr.]

1. To blame; to brand publickly. *Sanderson.*

2. To condemn.

CE'NSURER. *s.* He that blames. *Addison.*

CENT. *s.* [*centum*, Lat.] A hundred; as, five *per cent*, that is, five in the hundred.

CE'NTAUR. *s.* [*centaurus*, Lat.]

1. A poetical being, supposed to be compounded of a man and a horse. *Thomson.*

2. The archer in the zodiack. *Thomson.*

CE'NTAURY. A plant.

CE'NTENARY. [*centenarius.*] The number of a hundred. *Hakewell.*

CENTE'SIMAL. *s.* [*centesimus*, Latin.] Hundredth. *Arbuthnot.*

CENTIFO'LIOUS. *a.* [from *centum* and *folium*, Lat.] An hundred leaves.

CE'NTIPEDE. *s.* [*centum* and *pes.*] A poisonous insect.

CE'NTO. *s.* [*cento*, Lat. A composition formed by joining scrapes from other authors. *Camden.*

CE'NTRAL. *a.* [from *centre.*] Relating to the centre. *Woodward.*

CE'NTRALLY. *a.* With regard to the centre. *Dryden.*

CE'NTRE. *s.* [*centrum*, Lat.] The middle. *Digby.*

To CE'NTRE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place on a centre; to fix as on a centre. *South.*

To CE'NTRE. *v. n.*

1. To rest on; to repose on. *Decay of Piety. Atterbury.*

2. To be placed in the midst or centre. *Milton.*

CE'NTRICK. *a.* [from *centre.*] Placed in the centre. *Donne.*

CENTRI'FUGAL. *a.* [*centrum* and *fugio*, Lat.] Having the quality acquired by bodies in motion, of receding from the centre.

CENTRIPETAL. *a.* Having a tendency to the centre. *Cheyne.*

CE'NTRY. See SENTINAL. *Gay.*

CE'NTUPLE. *a.* [*centuplex*, Lat.] An hundredfold.

To CENTU'PLICATE. *v. a.* [*centum* and *plico*, Lat.] To make a hundred fold.

To CENTU'RIATE. *v. a.* [*centurio*, Lat.] To divide into hundreds.

CENTURIA'TOR. *s.* [from *century.*] A name given to historians, who distinguish times by centuries. *Ayliffe.*

CENTU'RION. *s.* [*centurio*, Latin.] A military officer, who commanded an hundred men. *Shakespeare.*

CE'NTURY. *s.* [*centuria*, Lat.] A hundred; usually employed to specify time; as, the second *century.* *Boyle.*

CE'PHALALGY. *s.* [κεφαλαλγία.] The headach.

CEPHA'LICK. *a.* [κεφαλή.] That which is medicinal to the head. *Arbuthnot.*

CERA'STES. *s.* [κεράστης.] A serpent having horns. *Milton.*

CE'RATE. *s.* [*cera*, Lat. wax.] A medicine made of wax. *Quincy.*

CE'RATED. *a.* [*ceratus*, Lat.] Waxed.

To CERE. *v. a.* [from *cera*, Lat. wax.] To wax. *Wiseman.*

CE'REBEL. *f.* [*cerebellum*, Lat.] Part of the brain. *Derham.*

CE'RECLOTH. *f.* [from *cere* and *cloth.*] Cloth smeared over with glutinous matter.

CE'REMENT. *f.* [from *cera*, Lat. wax.] Cloaths dipped in melted wax, with which dead bodies were infolded. *Shakespeare.*

CERE'MONIAL. *a.* [from *ceremony.*]

1. Relating to ceremony, or outward rite. *Stillingfleet.*
2. Formal; observant of old forms. *Donne.*

CEREMO'NIAL. *f.* [from *ceremony.*]

1. Outward form; external rite. *Swift.*
2. The order for rites and forms in the Roman church.

CEREMO'NIALNESS. *f.* The quality of being ceremonial.

CEREMO'NIOUS. *a.* [from *ceremony.*]

1. Consisting of outward rites. *South.*
2. Full of ceremony; awful. *Shakespeare.*
3. Attentive to the outward rites of religion. *Shakespeare.*
4. Civil; according to the strict rules of civility. *Addison.*
5. Civil and formal to a fault. *Sidney.*

CEREMO'NIOUSLY. *ad.* In a ceremonious manner; formally. *Shakespeare.*

CEREMO'NIOUSNESS. *f.* Fondness of ceremony.

CE'REMONY. *f.* [*ceremonia*, Lat.]

1. Outward rite; external form in religion. *Spenser.*
2. Forms of civility. *Bacon.*
3. Outward forms of state. *Dryden.*

CE'ROTE. *f.* The same with *cerate.* *Wiseman.*

CE'RTAIN. *a.* [*certus*, Lat.]

1. Sure; indubitable; unquestionable. *Tillotson.*
2. Resolved; determined. *Milton.*
3. In an indefinite sense, some; as, a *certain* man told me this. *Wilkins.*
4. Undoubting; put past doubt. *Dryden.*

CE'RTAINLY. *ad.* [from *certain.*]

1. Indubitably; without question. *Locke.*
2. Without fail.

CE'RTAINTY. *f.* [from *certain.*]

1. Exemption from doubt. *Locke.*
2. That which is real and fixed. *Shakesp.*

CE'RTES. *ad.* [*certes*, Fr.] Certainly; in truth. *Hudibras.*

CERTIFICATE. *f.* [*certificat*, low Lat.]

1. A writing made in any court, to give notice to another court of any thing done therein. *Cowel.*
2. Any testimony. *Addison.*

To CE'RTIFY. *v. a.* [*certifier*, Fr.] To give certain information of. *Hammond.*

CERTIORARI. f. [Latin.] A writ issuing out of the chancery, to call up the records of a cause therein depending. *Cowel.*

CERTITUDE. *f.* [*certitudo*, Lat.] Certainty; freedom from doubt. *Dryden.*

CERVI'CAL. *a.* [*cervicalis*, Lat.] Belonging to the neck. *Cheyne.*

CERU'LEAN. } *a.* [*cæruleus*, Lat.] Blue;
CERU'LEOUS. } sky-coloured. *Boyle.*

CERU'LIFICK. *a.* [from *ceruleous.*] Having the power to produce a blue colour. *Grew.*

CERUMEN. f. [Latin.] The wax of the ear.

CE'RUSE. *f.* [*ceruſſa*, Lat.] White lead. *Quincy.*

CESA'RIAN. *a.* [from *Cæsar.*] The *Cesarian* section is cutting a child out of the womb. *Quincy.*

CESS. *f.* [from *cense.*]

1. A levy made upon the inhabitants of a place, rated according to their property. *Spenser.*
2. The act of laying rates.
3. Bounds or limits. *Shakespeare.*

To CESS. *v. a.* To rate; to lay charge on. *Spenser.*

CESSA'TION. *f.* [*ceſſatio*, Lat.]

1. A stop; a rest; a vacation. *Hayward.*
2. A pause of hostility, without peace. *K. Charles.*

CESSAVIT. f. [Latin.] A writ that lies upon this general ground, that the person, against whom it is brought, hath, for two years, omitted to perform such service as he is obliged by his tenure. *Cowel.*

CESSIBI'LITY. *f.* The quality of receding, or giving way. *Digby.*

CE'SSIBLE. *a.* [*ceſſum*, Lat.] Easy to give way. *Digby.*

CE'SSION. *f.* [*ceſſion*, Fr.]

1. Retreat; the act of giving way. *Bacon.*
2. Resignation. *Temple.*

CE'SSIONARY. *a.* [from *ceſſion.*] Implying a resignation.

CE'SSMENT. *f.* [from *ceſs.*] An assessment or tax.

CE'SSOR. *f.* [from *ceſſo*, Lat.] He that ceaseth or neglecteth so long to perform a duty belonging to him, as that he incurreth the danger of law. *Cowel.*

CE'STUS. f. [Latin.] The girdle of Venus. *Addison.*

CETA'CEOUS. *a.* [from *cete*, Lat.] Of the whale kind. *Brown. Ray.*

CHAD. *f.* A sort of fish. *Carew.*

To CHAFF. *v. a.* [*echauffer*, Fr.]

1. To warm with rubbing. *Sidney.*
2. To heat. *Shakespeare.*
3. To perfume. *Suckling.*
4. To make angry. *Hayward. Knolles.*

To CHAFF. *v. n.*

1. To rage; to fret; to fume. *Pope.*
2. To fret against any thing. *Shakespeare.*

CHAFE. *f.* [from the verb.] A heat; a rage; a fury. *Hudibras.*

CHAFE-WAX. *f.* An officer belonging to the lord high chancellor, who fits the wax for the sealing of writs. *Harris.*

CHA'FER. *f.* [ceaf̃op, Saxon.] An insect; a sort of yellow beetle.

CHA'FERY. *f.* A forge in an iron mill. *Philips.*

CHAFF. *f.* [ceaf, Saxon.]
1. The husks of corn that are separated by threshing and winnowing. *Dryden.*
2. It is used for any thing worthless.

To CHA'FFER. *v. n.* [*kaufen*, Germ. to buy.] To haggle; to bargain. *Swift.*

To CHA'FFER. *v. a.*
1. To buy. *Spenser.*
2. To exchange. *Spenser.*

CHA'FFERER. *f.* [from *chaffer.*] A buyer; bargainer.

CHA'FFERN. *f.* [from *eſchauffer*, Fr. to heat.] A vessel for heating water.

CHA'FFERY. *f.* [from *chaffer.*] Traffick. *Spenser*

CHA'FFINCH. *f.* [from *chaff* and *finch.*] A bird so called, because it delights in chaff. *Philips.*

CHA'FFLESS. *a.* [from *chaff.*] Without chaff. *Shakespeare.*

CHA'FFWEED. *f.* Cudweed.

CHA'FFY. *a.* Like chaff; full of chaff. *Brown.*

CHA'FINGDISH. *f.* [from *chafe* and *diſh.*] A vessel to make any thing hot in; a portable grate for coals. *Bacon.*

CHAGRI'N. *f.* [*chagrine*, Fr.] Ill humour; vexation. *Pope.*

To CHAGRI'N. *v. a.* [*chagriner*, Fr.] To vex; to put out of temper.

CHAIN. *f.* [*chaine*, Fr.]
1. A series of links fastened one within another. *Geneſis.*
2. A bond; a manacle; a fetter. *Pope.*
3. A line of links with which land is measured. *Locke.*
4. A series linked together. *Hammond.*

To CHAIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To fasten or link with a chain. *Knolles.*
2. To bring into slavery. *Pope.*
3. To put on a chain. *Knolles.*
4. To unite. *Shakespeare.*

CHA'INPUMP. *f.* [from *chain* and *pump.*] A pump used in large English vessels, which is double, so that one rises as the other falls. *Chambers.*

CHA'INSHOT. *f.* [from *chain* and *ſhot.*] Two bullets or half bullets, fastened together by a chain, which, when they fly open, cut away whatever is before them. *Wiſeman.*

CHA'INWORK. *f.* Work with open spaces. *Kings.*

CHAIR. *f.* [*chair*, Fr.]
1. A moveable seat. *Watts.*
2. A seat of justice, or of authority. *Clarendon.*
3. A vehicle born by men; a sedan. *Pope.*

CHA'IRMAN. *f.* [from *chair* and *man.*]
1. The president of an assembly. *Watts.*
2. One whose trade it is to carry a chair. *Dryden.*

CHAISE. *f.* [*chaiſe*, Fr.] A carriage of pleasure drawn by one horse. *Addiſon.*

CHALCO'GRAPHER. *f.* [χαλκογεάφος, of χαλκὸς, brass.] An engraver in brass.

CHALCO'GRAPHY. *f.* [χαλκογεαφία.] Engraving in brass.

CHA'LDER. } *f.* A dry English measure of coals, consisting of
CHA'LDRON. } thirty-six bushels heaped up. The *chaudron* should weigh two thousand pounds. *Chambers.*

CHA'LICE. *f.* [calic, Saxon.]
1. A cup; a bowl. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. It is generally used for a cup used in acts of worship. *Stilling fleet.*

CHA'LICED. *a.* [from *calix*, Lat.] Having a cell or cup. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHALK. *f.* [cealc, Saxon.] *Chalk* is a white fossile, usually reckoned a stone, but by some ranked among the boles.

To CHALK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To rub with chalk.
2. To manure with chalk. *Mortimer.*
3. To mark or trace out as with chalk. *Woodward.*

CHALK-CUTTER. *f.* A man that digs chalk. *Woodward.*

CHA'LKY. *a.* [from *chalk.*]
1. Consisting of chalk; white with chalk. *Rowe.*
2. Impregnated with chalk. *Bacon.*

To CHA'LLENGE. *v. a.* [*chalenger*, Fr.]
1. To call another to answer for an offence by combat. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To call to a contest. *Locke.*
3. To accuse. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. [In law.] To object to the impartiality of any one. *Hale.*
5. To claim as due. *Hooker, Addiſon.*
6. To call any one to the performance of conditions. *Peacham.*

CHA'LLENGE. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. A summons to combat. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A demand of something as due. *Collier.*
3. [In law.] An exemption taken either against persons or things; persons, as in assize to the jurors, or any one or more of them, by the prisoner at the bar. *Cowel.*

CHA'LLENGER. *f.* [from *challenge.*]
1. One that defies or summons another to combat. *Dryden.*
2. One that claims superiority. *Shakeſp. Hooker.*
3. A claimant.

CHALY-

CHALY'BEATE. *a.* [from *chalybs*, Lat.] Impregnated with iron or steel. *Arbuthnot.*

CHAMA'DE. *f.* [French.] The beat of the drum which declares a surrender. *Addison.*

CHA'MBER. *f.* [*chambre*, Fr.]

1. An apartment in a house; generally used for those appropriated to lodging. *Shakespeare.*
2. Any retired room. *Prior.*
3. Any cavity or hollow. *Sharp.*
4. A court of justice. *Ayliffe.*
5. The hollow part of a gun where the charge is lodged.
7. The cavity where the powder is lodged in a mine.

To CHA'MBER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be wanton; to intrigue. *Romans.*
2. To reside as in a chamber. *Shakespeare.*

CHA'MBERER. *f.* [from *chamber*.] A man of intrigue. *Shakespeare.*

CHA'MBERFELLOW. *f.* [from *chamber* and *fellow*.] One that lies in the same chamber. *Spectator.*

CHA'MBERLAIN. *f.* [from *chamber*.]

1. Lord great chamberlain of England is the sixth officer of the crown.
2. Lord chamberlain of the household has the oversight of all officers belonging to the king's chambers, except the precinct of the bedchamber. *Chambers. Clarendon.*
3. A servant who has the care of the chambers. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*

CHA'MBERLAINSHIP. *f.* [from *chamberlain*.] The office of a chamberlain.

CHA'MBERMAID. *f.* [from *chamber* and *maid*.] A maid whose business is to dress a lady. *Ben. Johnson.*

To CHA'MBLET. *v. a.* To vary; to variegate. *Bacon.*

CHA'MBREL *of a horse.* The joint or bending of the upper part of the hinder leg.

CHAME'LEON. *f.* [χαμαίλεων.] The *chameleon* has four feet, and on each foot three claws. Its tail is flat, its nose long, its back is sharp, its skin plaited. Some have asserted, that it lives only upon air; but it has been observed to feed on flies. This animal is said to assume the colour of those things to which it is applied. *Bacon. Dryden.*

To CHA'MFER. *v. a.* [*chambrer*, Fr.] To channel.

CHA'MFER. } *f.* A small furrow or gut-
CHA'MFRET. } ter on a column.

CHA'MLET. *f.* See CAMELOT. *Peacham.*

CHA'MOIS. *f.* [*chamois*, Fr.] An animal of the goat kind. *Deuteronomy.*

CHA'MOMILE. *f.* [χαμαιμήλον.] The name of an odoriferous plant. *Spenser.*

To CHAMP. *v. a.* [*champoyer*, Fr.]

1. To bite with a frequent action of the teeth. *Bacon.*
2. To devour. *Spectator.*

To CHAMP. *v. n.* To perform frequently the action of biting. *Sidney. Wiseman.*

CHA'MPAIGN. *f.* [*campagne*, Fr.] A flat open country. *Spenser. Milton.*

CHA'MPERTORS. *f.* [from *champerty*.] Such as move suits at their proper costs, to have part of the gains.

CHA'MPERTY. *f.* [*champart*, Fr.] A maintenance of any man in his suit to have part of the thing recovered.

CHAMPI'GNON. *f.* [*champignon*, Fr.] A kind of mushroom. *Woodward.*

CHA'MPION. *f.* [*champion*, Fr.]

1. A man who undertakes a cause in single combat. *Dryden.*
2. A hero; a stout warriour. *Locke.*

To CHA'MPION. *v. a.* To challenge. *Shakespeare.*

CHANCE. *f.* [*chance*, Fr.]

1. Fortune; the cause of fortuitous events. *Bentley.*
2. The act of fortune. *Bacon.*
3. Accident; casual occurrence; fortuitous event. *South. Pope.*
4. Event; success; luck. *Shakespeare.*
5. Misfortune; unlucky accident. *Shak.*
6. Possibility of any occurrence. *Milton.*

To CHANCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To happen; to fall out. *Knolles.*

CHANCE-MEDLEY. *f.* [from *chance* and *medley*.] In law, the casual slaughter of a man, not altogether without the fault of the slayer. *Cowel. South.*

CHA'NCEABLE. *a.* [from *chance*.] Accidental. *Sidney.*

CHA'NCEL. *f.* [from *cancelli*, Lat.] The eastern part of the church, in which the altar is placed. *Hooker. Addison.*

CHA'NCELLOR. *f.* [*cancellarius*, Lat. *chancelier*, Fr.]

1. The *chancellor* hath power to moderate and temper the written law, and subjecteth himself only to the law of nature and conscience. *Cowel. Swift.*
2. CHANCELLOR *in the Ecclesiastical Court.* A bishop's lawyer, to direct the bishops in matters of judgment. *Ayliffe.*
3. CHANCELLOR *of a Cathedral.* A dignitary, whose office it is to superintend the regular exercise of devotion.
4. CHANCELLOR *of the Exchequer.* An officer who sits in that court, and in the exchequer chamber, and, with the rest of the court, ordereth things to the king's best benefit. *Cowel.*
5. CHANCELLOR *of an University.* The principal magistrate.

CHA'NCELLORSHIP. *f.* The office of chancellor. *Camden.*

CHA'NCERY.

CHA'NCERY. *ſ.* [probably *chancellery* ; then ſhortened.] The court of equity and conſcience. *Cowel.*

CHA'NCRE. *ſ.* [*chancre*, Fr.] An ulcer uſually ariſing from venereal maladies. *Wiſeman.*

CHA'NCROUS. *a.* [from *chancre.*] Ulcerous. *Wiſeman.*

CHANDELI'ER. *ſ.* [*chandelier*, Fr.] A branch for candles.

CHA'NDLER. *ſ.* [*chandelier*, Fr.] An artiſan whoſe trade it is to make candles. *Gay.*

CHA'NFRIN. ſ. [old French.] The forepart of the head of a horſe. *Farrier's Dict.*

To CHANGE. *v. a.* [*changer*, Fr.]

1. To put one thing in the place of another. *Bacon.*
2. To reſign any thing for the ſake of another. *South. Dryden.*
3. To diſcount a larger piece of money into ſeveral ſmaller. *Swift.*
4. To give and take reciprocally. *Taylor.*
5. To alter. *Ecclus.*
6. To mend the diſpoſition or mind. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CHANGE. *v. n.* To undergo change ; to ſuffer alteration. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHANGE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. An alteration of the ſtate of any thing. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A ſucceſſion of one thing in the place of another. *Prior.*
3. The time of the moon in which it begins a new monthly revolution. *Bacon.*
4. Novelty. *Dryden.*
5. An alteration of the order in which a ſet of bells is ſounded. *Norris.*
6. That which makes a variety. *Judges.*
7. Small money. *Swift.*

CHA'NGEABLE. *a.* [from *change.*]

1. Subject to change ; fickle ; inconſtant. *Dryden.*
2. Poſſible to be changed. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Having the quality of exhibiting different appearances. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHA'NGEABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *changeable.*]

1. Suſceptibility of change. *Hooker.*
2. Inconſtancy ; fickleneſs. *Sidney.*

CHA'NGEABLY. *ad.* Inconſtantly.

CHA'NGEFUL. *a.* Inconſtant ; uncertain ; mutable. *Pope.*

CHA'NGELING. *ſ.* [from *change.*]

1. A child left or taken in the place of another. *Spenſer.*
2. An ideot ; a natural. *Dryden.*
3. One apt to change, a waverer. *Hudibras.*

CHA'NGER. *ſ.* One that is employed in changing or diſcounting money.

CHA'NNEL. *ſ.* [*canal*, Fr.]

1. The hollow bed of running waters. *Spenſer. Bentley.*
2. Any cavity drawn longways. *Dryden.*
3. A ſtrait or narrow ſea.
4. A gutter or furrow of a pillar.

To CHA'NNEL. *v. a.* To cut any thing in channels. *Wotton. Blackmore.*

To CHANT. *v. a.* [*chanter*, Fr.]

1. To ſing. *Spenſer.*
2. To celebrate by ſong. *Bramhall.*
3. To ſing in the cathedral ſervice.

To CHANT. *v. n.* To ſing. *Amos.*

CHANT. *ſ.* Song ; melody. *Milton.*

CHA'NTER. *ſ.* A ſinger ; a ſongſter. *Wotton. Pope.*

CHA'NTICLEER. *ſ.* [from *chanter* and *clair*, Fr.] The cock, from his crow. *Ben. Johnſon. Dryden.*

CHA'NTRESS. *ſ.* [from *chant.*] A woman ſinger. *Milton.*

CHA'NTRY. *ſ.* [from *chant.*] Chantry is a church endowed with revenue for prieſts, to ſing maſs for the ſouls of the donors. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHA'OS. *ſ.* [*chaos*, Lat.]

1. The maſs of matter ſuppoſed to be in confuſion before it was divided by the creation into its proper claſſes and elements. *Bentley.*
2. Confuſion ; irregular mixture. *King Charles.*
3. Any thing where the parts are undiſtinguiſhed. *Pope.*

CHAOTICK. *a.* [from *chaos.*] Reſembling chaos ; confuſed. *Derham.*

To CHAP. *v. a.* [*kappen*, Dutch.] To break into *hiatus*, or gapings. *Blackmore.*

CHAP. *ſ.* A cleft ; a gaping ; a chink. *Burnet.*

CHAP. *ſ.* The upper or under part of a beaſt's mouth. *Grew.*

CHAPE. *ſ.* [*chappe*, Fr.] The catch of any thing by which it is held in its place. *Shak.*

CHA'PEL. *ſ.* [*capella*, Lat.] A *chapel* is either adjoining to a church, as a parcel of the ſame, or ſeparate, called a *chapel* of eaſe. *Cowel. Sidney. Ayliffe.*

CHA'PELESS. *a.* Without a chape. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHAPE'LLANY. *ſ.* A *chapellany* is founded within ſome other church. *Ayliffe.*

CHAPE'LRY. *ſ.* [from *chapel.*] The juriſdiction or bounds of a chapel.

CHA'PERON. ſ. A kind of hood worn by the knights of the garter. *Camden.*

CHA'PFALN. *a.* [from *chap* and *faln.*] Having the mouth ſhrunk. *Dryden.*

CHA'PITER. *ſ.* [*chapiteau*, Fr.] Capital of a pillar. *Exodus.*

CHA'PLAIN. *ſ.* [*capellanus*, Latin.] He that attends the king, or other perſon, for the inſtruction of him and his family. *Cowel. Shakeſpeare.*

CHA'PLAINSHIP. *ſ.* [from *chaplain.*]

1. The office or buſineſs of a chaplain.
2. The poſſeſſion or revenue of a chapel.

CHAP-

CHA'PLESS. *a.* [from *chap.*] Without any fleſh about the mouth. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHA'PLET. *ſ.* [*chapelet*, Fr.]

1. A garland or wreath to be worn about the head. *Suckling.*
2. A ſtring of beads uſed in the Romiſh church.
3. [In architecture.] A little moulding carved into round beads.

CHA'PMAN. *ſ.* [ceapman, Saxon.] A cheapner; one that offers as a purchaſer. *Shakeſpeare. Ben. Johnſon. Dryden.*

CHAPS. *ſ.* [from *chap.*]. The mouth of a beaſt of prey. *Dryden.*

CHAPT. } *part. paſſ.* [from *to chap.*]
CHA'PPED. } Cracked, cleft. *B. Johnſon.*

CHA'PTER. *ſ.* [*chapitre*, Fr.]

1. A diviſion of a book. *South.*
2. *Chapter*, from *capitulum*, an aſſembly of the clergy of a cathedral. *Cowel.*
4. The place in which aſſemblies of the clergy are held. *Ayliffe.*

CHA'PTREL. *ſ.* The capitals of pillars, or pillaſters, which ſupport arches. *Mexon.*

CHAR. *ſ.* A fiſh found only in Winander meer in Lancaſhire.

To CHAR. *v. a.* To burn wood to a black cinder. *Woodward.*

CHAR. *ſ.* [cyppe, work, Saxon.] Work done by the day. *Dryden.*

To CHAR. *v. n.* To work at others houſes by the day.

CHAR-WOMAN. *ſ.* A woman hired accidentally for odd work. *Swift.*

CHA'RACTER. *ſ.* [*character*, Lat.]

1. A mark; a ſtamp; a repreſentation. *Milton.*
2. A letter uſed in writing or printing. *Holder.*
3. The hand or manner of writing. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. A repreſentation of any man as to his perſonal qualities. *Denham.*
5. An account of any thing as good or bad. *Addiſon.*
6. The perſon with his aſſemblage of qualities. *Dryden.*
7. Perſonal qualities; particular conſtitution of the mind. *Pope.*
8. Adventitious qualities impreſſed by a poſt or office. *Atterbury.*

To CHA'RACTER. *v. a.* To inſcribe; to engrave. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHARACTERI'STICAL. } *a.* [from *cha-*
CHARACTERI'STICK. } *racterize.*]
That which conſtitutes the character. *Woodward.*

CHARACTERISTICALNESS. *ſ.* [from *characteriſtical.*] The quality of being peculiar to a character.

CHARACTERI'STICK. *ſ.* That which conſtitutes the character. *Pope.*

To CHA'RACTERIZE. *v. a.* [from *character.*]

1. To give a character or an account of the perſonal qualities of any man. *Swift.*
2. To engrave, or imprint. *Hale.*
3. To mark with a particular ſtamp or token. *Arbuthnot.*

CHA'RACTERLESS. *a.* [from *character.*] Without a character. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHA'RACTERY. *ſ.* [from *character.*] Impreſſion; mark. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHA'RCOAL. *ſ.* [from *to char*, to burn.] Coal made by burning wood under turf. *Hudibras.*

CHARD. *ſ.* [*charde*, Fr.]

1. *Chards* of artichokes are the leaves of fair artichoke plants, tied and wrapped up all over but the top, in ſtraw. *Chambers.*
2. *Chards* of beet, are plants of white beet tranſplanted. *Mortimer.*

To CHARGE. *v. a.* [*charger*, Fr.]

1. To entruſt; to commiſſion for a certain purpoſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To impute as a debt. *Locke.*
3. To impute. *Pope. Watts.*
4. To impoſe as a taſk. *Tillotſon.*
5. To accuſe; to cenſure. *Wake.*
6. To accuſe. *Job.*
7. To challenge. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. To command. *Dryden.*
9. To fall upon; to attack. *Granville.*
10. To burden; to load. *Temple.*
11. To fill. *Addiſon.*
12. To load a gun.

CHARGE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Care; truſt; cuſtody. *Knolles.*
2. Precept; mandate; command. *Hooker.*
3. Commiſſion; truſt conferred; office. *Pope.*
4. Accuſation; imputation. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. The thing entruſted to care or management. *Milton.*
6. Expence; coſt. *Spenſer. Dryden.*
7. Onſet; attack. *Bacon.*
8. The ſignal to fall upon enemies. *Dryden.*
9. The quantity of powder and ball put into a gun.
10. A preparation or a ſort of ointment, applied to the ſhoulder-ſplaits and ſprains of horſes. *Farrier's Dict.*
11. [In heraldry.] The *charge* is that which is born upon the colour. *Peacham.*

CHA'RGEABLE. *a.* [from *charge.*]

1. Expenſive; coſtly. *Wotton.*
2. Imputable, as a debt or crime. *South.*
3. Subject to charge; accuſable. *Spectator.*

CHA'RGEABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *chargeable.*] Expence; coſt; coſtlineſs. *Boyle.*

CHA'RGEABLY. *ad.* [from *chargeable.*] Expenſively. *Aſcham.*

CHA'RGER. *ſ.* [from *charge.*] A large diſh, *Denham.*

CHA'RILY.

CHA'RILY. *ad.* [from *chary.*] Warily; frugally.

CHA'RINESS. *f.* [from *chary.*] Caution; nicety. *Shakespeare.*

CHA'RIOT. *f.* [*carr-rhed*, Welch.]
1. A carriage of pleasure, or state. *Dryden.*
2. A car in which men of arms were anciently placed.

To CHA'RIOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To convey in a chariot. *Milton.*

CHARIOTE'ER. *f.* [from *chariot.*] He that drives the chariot. *Prior.*

CHA'RIOT RACE. *f.* A sport where chariots were driven for the prize. *Addison.*

CHA'RITABLE. *a.* [*charitable*, Fr.]
1. Kind in giving alms. *Taylor.*
2. Kind in judging of others. *Bacon.*

CHA'RITABLY. *ad.* [from *charity.*]
1. Kindly; liberally.
2. Benevolently; without malignity. *Taylor.*

CHA'RITY. *f.* [*charité*, Fr.]
1. Tenderneſs; kindneſs; love. *Milton.*
2. Goodwill; benevolence. *Dryden.*
3. The theological virtue of univerſal love. *Hooker. Atterbury.*
4. Liberality to the poor. *Dryden.*
5. Alms; relief given to the poor. *L'Eſtrange.*

To CHARK. *v. a.* To burn to a black cinder. *Grew.*

CHA'RLATAN. *f.* [*charlatan*, Fr.] A quack; a mountebank. *Brown.*

CHARLATA'NICAL. *a.* [from *charlatan.*] Quakiſh; ignorant. *Cowley.*

CHA'RLATANRY. *f.* [from *charlatan.*] Wheedling; deceit.

CHARLES'S-WAIN. *f.* The northern conſtellation, called the Bear. *Brown.*

CHA'RLOCK. *f.* A weed growing among the corn with a yellow flower.

CHARM. *f.* [*charme*, Fr. *carmen*, Lat.]
1. Words or philtres, imagined to have ſome occult power. *Shakeſpeare. Swift.*
2. Something of power to gain the affections. *Waller.*

To CHARM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To fortify with charms againſt evil. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To make powerful by charms. *Sidney.*
3. To ſubdue by ſome ſecret power. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To ſubdue by pleaſure. *Waller.*

CHA'RMER. *f.* [from *charm.*] One that has the power of charms, or enchantments. *Dryden.*

CHA'RMING. *particip. a.* [from *charm.*] Pleaſing in the higheſt degree. *Sprat.*

CHA'RMINGLY. *ad.* [from *charming.*] In ſuch a manner as to pleaſe exceedingly. *Addiſon.*

CHA'RMINGNESS. *f.* [from *charming.*] The power of pleaſing.

CHA'RNEL. *a.* [*charnel*, Fr.] Containing fleſh or carcaſes. *Milton.*

CHA'RNEL-HOUSE. *f.* [*charnier*, Fr.] The place where the bones of the dead are repoſited. *Taylor.*

CHART. *f.* [*charta*, Lat.] A delineation of coaſts. *Arbuthnot.*

CHA'RTER. *f.* [*charta*, Lat.]
1. A charter is a written evidence. *Cowel.*
2. Any writing beſtowing privileges or rights. *Raleigh. Swift.*
3. Privilege; immunity; exemption. *Shakſpeare.*

CHA'RTER-PARTY. *f.* [*charte partie*, Fr.] A paper relating to a contract, of which each party has a copy. *Hale.*

CHA'RTERED. *a.* [from *charter.*] Privileged. *Shakſpeare.*

CHA'RY. *a.* [from *care.*] Careful; cautious. *Carew.*

To CHASE. *v. a.* [*chaſſer*, Fr.]
1. To hunt.
2. To purſue as an enemy. *Judges.*
3. To drive. *Knolles.*

CHASE. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Hunting; purſuit of any thing as game. *Burnet.*
2. Fitneſs to be hunted. *Dryden.*
3. Purſuit of an enemy. *Knolles.*
4. Purſuit of ſomething as deſirable. *Dryden.*
5. Hunting match. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. The game hunted. *Sidney. Granville.*
7. Open ground ſtored with ſuch beaſts as are hunted. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. *The* CHASE *of a gun*, is the whole bore or length of a piece. *Chambers.*

CHASE-GUN. *f.* [from *chaſe* and *gun.*] Guns in the forepart of the ſhip, fired upon thoſe that are purſued. *Dryden.*

CHA'SER. *f.* [from *chaſe.*] Hunter; purſuer; driver. *Denham.*

CHASM. *f.* [χασμα.]
1. A cleft; a gape; an opening. *Locke.*
2. A place unfilled; a vacuity. *Dryden.*

CHA'NSELAS. f. [French.] A ſort of grape.

CHASTE. *a.* [*chaſte*, Fr. *caſtus*, Lat.]
1. Pure from all commerce of ſexes; as a *chaſte* virgin.
2. Pure; uncorrupt; not mixed with barbarous phraſes.
3. Without obſcenity. *Watts.*
4. True to the marriage bed. *Titus.*

CHASTE-TREE. *f.* [*vitex*, Lat.] A tree. *Miller.*

To CHA'STEN. *v. a.* [*chaſtier*, Fr.] To correct; to puniſh. *Prior. Rowe.*

To CHASTI'SE. *v. a.* [*caſtigo*, Lat.]
1. To puniſh; to correct by punishment. *Locke. Grew.*
2. To reduce to order, or obedience. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHASTI'SEMENT. *f.* Correction; punishment. *Raleigh. Bentley.*

CHA'STITY. *f.* [*caſtitas*, Lat.]
1. Purity of the body. *Taylor. Pope.*
2. Freedom from obſcenity. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Freedom from bad mixture of any kind.

CHASTI'SER. *f.* [from *chaſtiſe.*] A puniſher; a corrector.

CHA'STLY. *ad.* [from *chaſte.*] Without incontinence; purely; without contamination. *Wotton. Dryden.*

CHA'STNESS. *f.* [from *chaſte.*] Chaſtity; purity.

To CHAT. *v. n.* [from *caqueter*, Fr.] To prate; to talk idly; to prattle. *Spenſer. Milton. Dryden.*

CHAT. *f.* [from the verb.] Idle talk; prate. *Shakeſpeare. Pope.*

CHAT. *f.* The keys of trees.

CHA'TELLANY. *f.* [*châtelenie*, Fr.] The diſtrict under the dominion of a caſtle. *Dryden.*

CHA'TTEL. *f.* Any moveable poſſeſſion. *Hudibras.*

To CHA'TTER. *v. n.* [*caqueter*, Fr.]
1. To make a noiſe as a pie, or other unharmonious bird. *Sidney. Dryden.*
2. To make a noiſe by colliſion of the teeth. *Prior.*
3. To talk idly or careleſly. *Watts.*

CHA'TTER. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Noiſe like that of a pie or monkey. *Swift.*
2. Idle prate.

CHA'TTERER. *f.* [from *chatter.*] An idle talker.

CHA'TWOOD. *f.* Little ſticks; fuel.

CHA'VENDER. *f.* [*chevejne*, Fr.] The chub; a fiſh. *Walton.*

CHAUMANTE'LLE. *f.* [Fr.] A ſort of pear.

To CHAW. *v. a.* [*kauen*, German.] To maſticate; to chew. *Donne. Boyle.*

CHAW. *f.* [from the verb.] The chap. *Ezekiel.*

CHA'WDRON. *f.* Entrails. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHEAP. *a.* [ceapan, Saxon.]
1. To be had at a low rate. *Locke.*
2. Eaſy to be had; not reſpected. *Bacon. Dryden.*

CHEAP. *f.* Market; purchaſe; bargain. *Sidney. Decay of Piety.*

To CHE'APEN. *v. a.* [ceapan, Saxon; to buy.]
1. To attempt to purchaſe; to bid for any thing. *Prior.*
2. To leſſen value. *Dryden.*

CHE'APLY. *ad.* [from *cheap.*] At a ſmall price; at a low rate. *Dryden.*

CHE'APNESS. *f.* [from *cheap*] Lowneſs of price. *Temple.*

To CHEAT. *v. a.* To defraud; to impoſe upon; to trick. *Tillotſon.*

CHEAT. *f.*
1. A fraud; a trick; an impoſture. *Temple.*
2. A perſon guilty of fraud. *South.*

CHE'ATER. *f.* [from *cheat.*] One that practiſes fraud. *Taylor.*

To CHECK. *v. a.*
1. To repreſs; to curb. *Bacon. Milton. South.*
2. To reprove; to chide. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To control by a counter reckoning.

To CHECK. *v. n.*
1. To ſtop; to make a ſtop. *Locke.*
2. To claſh; to interfere. *Bacon.*

CHECK. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Repreſſure; ſtop; rebuff. *Tillotſon. Rogers.*
2. Reſtraint; curb; government. *Clarendon.*
3. A reproof; a ſlight. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. A diſlike; a ſudden diſguſt. *Dryden.*
5. In falconry, when a hawk forſakes her proper game to follow other birds. *Suckling.*
6. The cauſe of reſtraint; a ſtop. *Clarendon.*
7. *Clerk of the* CHECK, has the check and controulment of the yeomen of the guard. *Chambers.*

To CHE'CKER. } *v. a.* [from *echecs*, cheſs,
To CHE'QUER. } Fr.] To variegate or diverſify, in the manner of a cheſs-board, with alternate colours. *Drayton.*

CHE'CKER. } Work varied al-
CHE'CKER-WORK. } ternately. *Kings.*

CHE'CKMATE. *f.* [*echec eſt mat*, French.] The movement on the cheſs-board, that kills the oppoſite men. *Spenſer.*

CHEEK. *f.* [ceac, Saxon.]
1. The ſide of the face below the eye. *Donne.*
2. A general name among mechanicks for almoſt all thoſe pieces of their machines that are double. *Chambers.*

CHE'EKTOOTH. *f.* The hinder tooth or tuſk. *Joel.*

CHEER. *f.* [*chere*, Fr.]
1. Entertainment; proviſions. *Locke.*
2. Invitation to gaiety. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Gaiety; jollity. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Air of the countenance. *Daniel.*
5. Temper of mind. *Acts.*

To CHEER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To incite; to encourage; to inſpirit. *Knolles.*
2. To comfort; to conſole. *Dryden.*
3. To gladden. *Pope.*

To CHEER. *v. n.* To grow gay or gladſome. *Philips.*

CHE'ERER. *f.* [from *to cheer.*] Gladner; giver of gaiety. *Wotton. Walton.*

CHE'ERFUL. *a.* [from *cheer* and *full.*]
1. Gay; full of life; full of mirth. *Spenſer.*

2. Having

2. Having an appearance of gaiety. *Proverbs.*

CHE'ERFULLY. *ad.* [from *cheerful.*] Without dejection; with gaiety. *South.*

CHE'ERFULNESS. *f.* [from *cheerful.*]
1. Freedom from dejection; alacrity. *Tillotson.*
2. Freedom from gloominess. *Sidney.*

CHE'ERLESS. *a.* [from *cheer.*] Without gaiety, comfort, or gladness. *Dryden.*

CHE'ERLY. *a.* [from *cheer.*]
1. Gay; cheerful. *Ray.*
2. Not gloomy.

CHE'ERLY. *ad.* [from *cheer.*] Cheerfully. *Milton.*

CHE'ERY. *a.* [from *cheer.*] Gay; sprightly. *Gay.*

CHEESE. *f.* [cyre, Saxon.] A kind of food made by pressing the curd of milk. *Shakespeare.*

CHE'ESECAKE. *f.* [from *cheese* and *cake.*] A cake made of soft curds, sugar and butter. *Prior.*

CHE'ESEMONGER. *f.* [from *cheese* and *monger.*] One who deals in cheese. *Ben. Johnson.*

CHE'ESEVAT. *f.* [from *cheese* and *vat.*] The wooden case in which the curds are pressed into cheese. *Glanville.*

CHE'ESY. *a.* Having the nature or form of cheese. *Arbuthnot.*

CHE'LY. *f.* [*chela*, Lat.] The claw of a shell fish. *Brown.*

To CHE'RISH. *v. a.* [*cherir*, Fr.] To support; to shelter; to nurse up. *Tillotson.*

CHE'RISHER. *f.* [from *cherish.*] An encourager; a supporter. *Sprat.*

CHE'RISHMENT. *f.* [from *cherish.*] Encouragement; support; comfort. *Spenser.*

CHE'RRY. } *f.* [*cerise*, Fr. *cerasus*,
CHE'RRY-TREE. } Latin.] A tree and fruit. *Hale.*

CHERRY. *a.* Resembling a *cherry* in colour. *Shakespeare.*

CHE'RRYBAY. Laurel.

CHE'RRYCHEEKED. *a.* [from *cherry* and *cheek.*] Having ruddy cheeks. *Congreve.*

CHE'RRYPIT. *f.* A child's play, in which they throw cherry stones into a small hole. *Shakespeare.*

CHERSONE'SE. *f.* [χερσόνησος.] A peninsula.

CHERT. *f.* [from *quartz*, German.] A kind of flint. *Woodward.*

CHE'RUB. *f.* [כְּרוּב.] A celestial spirit, which, in the hierarchy, is placed next in order to the seraphim. *Calmet. Prior.*

CHERU'BICK. *a.* [from *cherub.*] Angelick; relating to the cherubim. *Milton.*

CHERU'BIN. *a.* [from *cherub.*] Angelical. *Shakespeare.*

CHERVIL. *f.* [*chærophyllum*, Latin.] An umbelliferous plant. *Miller.*

To CHE'RUP. *v. n.* [from *cheer up.*] To chirp; to use a cheerful voice. *Spenser.*

CHE'SLIP. *f.* A small vermin. *Skinner.*

CHESS. *f.* [*echec*, Fr.] A game, in which two sets of men are moved in opposition. *Denham.*

CHE'SS-APPLE. *f.* Wild service.

CHE'SS-BOARD. *f.* [from *chess* and *board.*] The board or table on which the game of chess is played. *Prior.*

CHE'SS-MAN. *f.* A puppet for chess. *Locke.*

CHE'SSOM. *f.* Mellow earth. *Bacon.*

CHEST. *f.* [cyrc, Sax.] A box of wood or other materials. *Dryden.*

To CHEST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To repositе in a chest.

CHEST-FOUNDERING. *f.* A disease in horses. A pleurisy, or peripneumony. *Farrier's Dict.*

CHE'STED. *a.* Having a chest.

CHE'STNUT. }
CHE'STNUT TREE. } *f.* A tree.
1. The fruit of the chestnut-tree. *Peacham.*
2. The name of a brown colour. *Cowel.*

CHE'STON. *f.* A kind of plum.

CHEVALIER. *f.* A knight. *Shakesp.*

CHEVAUX de Frise. *f.* A piece of timber traversed with wooden spikes, pointed with iron, five or six feet long; used in defending a passage, a turnpike, or tourniquet. *Chambers.*

CHE'VEN. *f.* [*chevesne*, Fr.] A river fish; the same with chub.

CHE'VERIL. *f.* [*chevreau*, Fr.] A kid; kidleather. *Shakespeare.*

CHE'VISANCE. *f.* [*chevisance*, Fr.] Enterprize; atchievement. *Spenser.*

To CHEW. *v. a.* [ceopyan, Saxon.]
1. To grind with the teeth; to masticate. *Dryden, Arbuthnot.*
2. To meditate; or ruminate in the thoughts. *Prior.*
3. To taste without swallowing. *Bacon.*

To CHEW. *v. n.* To champ upon; to ruminate. *Pope.*

CHICA'NE. *f.* [*chicane*, Fr.]
1. The art of protracting a contest by artifice. *Locke.*
2. Artifice in general. *Prior.*

To CHICA'NE. *v. n.* [*chicaner*, Fr.] To prolong a contest by tricks.

CHICA'NER. *f.* [*chicaneur*, Fr.] A petty sophister; a wrangler. *Locke.*

CHICA'NERY. *f.* [*chicanerie*, Fr.] Sophistry; wrangle. *Arbuthnot.*

CHICK. } *f.* [cicen, Saxon; *kieken*,
CHI'CKEN. } Dutch.]
1. The young of a bird, particularly of a hen, or small bird. *Davies. Hale. Swift.*
2. A word of tenderness. *Shakespeare.*
3. A term for a young girl. *Swift.*

CHI'CKENHEARTED. *a.* Cowardly; fearful. *Spenſer.*

The CHI'CKENPOX. *ſ.* An exanthematous diſtemper.

CHI'CKLING. *ſ.* [from *chick.*] A ſmall chicken.

CHI'CKPEAS. *ſ.* [from *chick* and *pea.*] An herb.

CHI'CKWEED. *ſ.* A plant. *Wiſeman.*

To CHIDE. *v. a.* preter. *chid* or *chode*, part. *chid* or *chidden.* [cıdan, Sax.]

1. To reprove. *Waller.*
2. To drive away with reproof. *Shakeſp.*
3. To blame; to reproach. *Prior.*

To CHIDE. *v. n.*

1. To clamour; to ſcold. *Swift.*
2. To quarrel with. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To make a noiſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHI'DER. *ſ.* [from *chide.*] A rebuker; a reprover. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHIEF. *a.* [*chef*, the head, Fr.]

1. Principal; moſt eminent. *Kings.*
2. Eminent; extraordinary. *Proverbs.*
3. Capital; of the firſt order. *Locke.*

CHIEF. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] A commander; a leader. *Milton. Pope.*

CHI'EFLESS. *a.* Without a head. *Pope.*

CHI'EFLY. *ad.* [from *chief.*] Principally; eminently; more than common. *Dryden.*

CHIEFRIE. *ſ.* [from *chief.*] A ſmall rent paid to the lord Paramount. *Spenſer.*

CHI'EFTAN. *ſ.* [from *chief.*]

1. A leader; a commander. *Spenſer.*
2. The head of a clan. *Davies.*

CHIEVANCE. *ſ.* Traffick, in which money is extorted; as diſcount. *Bacon.*

CHILBLAIN. *ſ.* [from *chill*, cold, and *blain.*] Sores made by froſt. *Temple.*

CHILD. *ſ.* in the plural CHILDREN. [cılb, Saxon.]

1. An infant, or very young perſon. *Denham. Wake.*
2. One in the line of filiation, oppoſed to the parent. *Addiſon.*
3. A girl child. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Any thing, the product or effect of another. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. *To be with* CHILD. To be pregnant.

To CHILD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring children. *Shakeſp. Arbuthnot.*

CHI'LDBEARING. *partic.* The act of bearing children. *Milton.*

CHI'LDBED. *ſ.* The ſtate of a woman bringing a child. *Arbuthnot.*

CHI'LDBIRTH. *ſ.* [from *child* and *birth.*] Travail; labour. *Sidney. Dryden.*

CHI'LDED. *a.* Furniſhed with a child. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHI'LDERMASS DAY. [from *child* and *maſs.*] The day of the week, throughout the year, anſwering to the day on which the feaſt of the holy Innocents is ſolemnized. *Carew.*

CHI'LDHOOD. *ſ.* [from *child.*]

1. The ſtate of infants; the time in which we are children. *Rogers.*
2. The time of life between infancy and puberty. *Arbuthnot.*
3. The properties of a child. *Dryden.*

CHI'LDISH. *a.* [from *child.*]

1. Trifling; ignorant; ſimple. *Bacon.*
2. Becoming only children; trivial; puerile. *Sidney. Milton. Roſcommon.*

CHI'LDISHLY. *ad.* [from *childiſh.*] In a childiſh trifling way. *Hooker. Hayward.*

CHI'LDISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *childiſh.*]

1. Puerility; triflingneſs. *Locke.*
2. Harmleſſneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHI'LDLESS. *a.* [from *child.*] Without children. *Bacon. Milton.*

CHI'LDLIKE. *a.* [*child* and *like.*] Becoming or beſeeming a child. *Hooker.*

CHILIAD. *ſ.* [from χίλιας.] A thouſand. *Holder.*

CHILIA'EDRON. *ſ.* [from χίλια.] A figure of a thouſand ſides. *Locke.*

CHILL. *a.* [cele, Saxon.]

1. Cold; that which is cold to the touch. *Milton.*
2. Having the ſenſation of cold. *Rowe.*
3. Depreſſed; dejected; diſcouraged.

CHILL. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] Chilneſs; cold. *Derham.*

To CHILL. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make cold. *Dryden. Creech.*
2. To depreſs; to deject. *Rogers.*
3. To blaſt with cold. *Blackmore.*

CHI'LLINESS. *ſ.* [from *chilly.*] A ſenſation of ſhivering cold. *Arbuthnot.*

CHI'LLY. *a.* Somewhat cold. *Philips.*

CHI'LNESS. *ſ.* Coldneſs; want of warmth. *Bacon.*

CHIMB. *ſ.* [*kime*, Dutch.] The end of a barrel or tub.

CHIME. *ſ.* [*chirme*, an old word.]

1. The conſonant or harmonick ſound of many correſpondent inſtruments. *Ben. Johnſon.*
2. The correſpondence of ſound. *Dryden.*
3. The ſound of bells ſtruck with hammers. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. The correſpondence of proportion or relation. *Grew.*

To CHIME. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſound in harmony. *Prior.*
2. To correſpond in relation or proportion. *Locke.*
3. To agree; to fall in with. *Arbuthnot.*
4. To ſuit with; to agree. *Locke.*
5. To jingle; to clatter. *Smith.*

To CHIME. *v. a.*

1. To make to move, or ſtrike, or ſound harmonically. *Dryden.*
2. To ſtrike a bell with a hammer.

CHIME'RA. *ſ.* [*chimæra*, Lat.] A vain and wild fancy. *Dryden.*

CHIME-

CHIME'RICAL. *a.* [from *chimera.*] Imaginary; fantaſtick. *Spectator.*

CHIME'RICALLY. *ad.* [from *chimerical.*] Vainly; wildly.

CHI'MINAGE. *ſ.* [from *chimin.*] A toll for paſſage through a foreſt. *Cowel.*

CHI'MNEY. *ſ.* [*cheminée*, Fr.]

1. The paſſage through which the ſmoke aſcends from the fire in the houſe. *Swift.*

2. The turret raiſed above the roof of the houſe, for conveyance of the ſmoke. *Shakſpeare.*

3. The fireplace. *Raleigh.*

CHI'MNEY CORNER. *ſ.* The fireſide; the place of idlers. *Denham.*

CHI'MNEYPIECE. *ſ.* [from *chimney* and *piece.*] The ornamental piece round the fireplace. *Swift.*

CHI'MNEYSWEEPER. *ſ.* [from *chimney* and *ſweeper.*] One whoſe trade it is to clean foul chimnies of ſoot. *Shakſpeare.*

CHIN. *ſ.* [cinne, Saxon.] The part of the face beneath the under lip. *Sidney. Dryden.*

CHI'NA. *ſ.* [from *China*] China ware; porcelain; a ſpecies of veſſels made in China, dimly tranſparent. *Pope.*

CHI'NA-ORANGE. *ſ.* The ſweet orange. *Mortimer.*

CHI'NA-ROOT. *ſ.* A medicinal root, brought originally from China.

CHI'NCOUGH. *ſ.* [*kincken*, to pant, Dut. and *cough.*] A violent and convulſive cough. *Floyer.*

CHINE. *ſ.* [*eſchine*, Fr.]

1. The part of the back, in which the backbone is found. *Sidney.*

2. A piece of the back of an animal. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CHINE. *v. a.* To cut into chines. *Dryden.*

CHINK. *ſ.* [cinan, to gape, Saxon.] A ſmall aperture longwiſe. *Bacon. Swift. South.*

To CHINK. *v. a.* To ſhake ſo as to make a ſound. *Pope.*

To CHINK. *v. n.* To ſound by ſtriking each other. *Arbuthnot.*

CHI'NKY. *a.* [from *chink.*] Full of holes; gaping. *Dryden.*

CHINTS. *ſ.* Cloth of cotton made in India. *Pope.*

CHI'OPPINE. *ſ.* A high ſhoe, formerly worn by ladies. *Cowley.*

CHIP, CHEAP, CHIPPING, in the names of places, imply a market. *Gibſon.*

To CHIP. *v. a.* [from *chop.*] To cut into ſmall pieces. *Thomſon.*

CHIP. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

A ſmall piece taken off by a cutting inſtrument. *Taylor.*

CHI'PPING. *ſ.* A fragment cut off. *Mortimer.*

CHIRA'GRICAL. *a.* [*chiragra*, Lat.] Having the gout in the hand. *Brown.*

CHIRO'GRAPHER. *ſ.* [χειρ, the hand, γραφω, to write.] He that exerciſes writing. *Bacon.*

CHIRO'GRAPHIST. *ſ.* Chirographer.

CHIRO'GRAPHY. *ſ.* The art of writing.

CHIRO'MANCER. *ſ.* One that foretels future events by inſpecting the hand. *Dryden.*

CHI'ROMANCY. *ſ.* [χειρ, the hand, and μαντις, a prophet.] The art of foretelling the events of life, by inſpecting the hand. *Brown.*

To CHIRP. *v. n.* [from *cheer up.*] To make a cheerful noiſe; as birds. *Sidney.*

To CHIRP. *v. a.* [*cheer up.*] To make cheerful. *Johnſon.*

CHIRP. The voice of birds or inſects. *Spectator.*

CHI'RPER. *ſ.* [from *chirp.*] One that chirps.

To CHI'RRE. *v. n.* [ceopian, Saxon.] To coo as a pigeon. *Junius.*

CHIRURGEON. *ſ.* [χειρουργος.] One that cures ailments, not by internal medicines, but outward applications. Surgeon. *South.*

CHIRU'RGERY. *ſ.* [from *chirurgeon.*] The art of curing by external applications. *Sidney. Wiſeman.*

CHIRU'RGICAL. } *a.*
CHIRU'RGICK. }

1. Having qualities uſeful in outward applications to hurts. *Mortimer.*

2. Manual in general. *Wilkins.*

CHI'SEL. *ſ.* [*ciſeau*, Fr.] An inſtrument with which wood or ſtone is pared away. *Wotton.*

To CHI'SEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut with a chiſel.

CHIT. *ſ.* [*chico*, little, Spaniſh.]

1. A child; a baby.

2. The ſhoot of corn from the end of the grain. *Mortimer.*

3. A freckle.

To CHIT. *v. n.* To ſprout. *Mortimer.*

CHI'TCHAT. *ſ.* [from *chat.*] Prattle; idle prate. *Spectator.*

CHI'TTERLINGS. *ſ.* [from *ſchyterlingh*, Dutch.] The guts.

CHI'TTY. *a.* [from *chit.*] Childiſh; like a baby.

CHI'VALROUS. *a.* [from *chivalry.*] Relating to chivalry; knightly; warlike. *Spenſer.*

CHI'VALRY. *ſ.* [*chevalerie*, Fr.]

1. Knighthood; a military dignity. *Bacon.*

2. The qualifications of a knight; as valour. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. The general ſyſtem of knighthood. *Dryden.*

4. An

4. An adventure ; an exploit. *Sidney.*
5. The body or order of knights. *Shakesp.*
6. [In law.] A tenure of land by knights service. *Cowel.*

CHI'VES. *f.* [*cive*, Fr.]
1. The threads or filaments rising in flowers, with seeds at the end. *Ray.*
2. A species of small onion. *Skinner.*

CHLORO'SIS. *f.* [from χλώρος, green.] The green-sickness.

To CHOAK. See CHOKE.

CHO'COLATE. *f.* [*chocolate*, Span.]
1. The nut of the cocao-tree.
2. The mass made by grinding the kernel of the cocao-nut, to be dissolved in hot water.
3. The liquor made by a solution of chocolate. *Arbuthnot. Pope.*

CHO'COLATE-HOUSE. *f.* [*chocolate* and *house*.] A house where company is entertained with chocolate. *Tatler.*

CHODE. The old preterite, from *chide*. *Genesis.*

CHOICE. *f.* [*choix*, French.]
1. The act of choosing ; election. *Dryden.*
2. The power of choosing ; election. *Hooker. Grew.*
3. Care in choosing ; curiosity of distinction. *Bacon.*
4. The thing chosen. *Milton. Prior.*
5. The best part of any thing. *Hooker.*
6. Several things proposed as objects of election. *Shakespeare.*

CHOICE. *a.* [*choisi*, French.]
1. Select ; of extraordinary value. *Guardian.*
2. Chary ; frugal ; careful. *Taylor.*

CHO'ICELESS. *a.* [from *choice*.] Without the power of choosing. *Hammond.*

CHO'ICELY. *ad.* [from *choice*.]
1. Curiously ; with exact choice. *Shakesp.*
2. Valuably ; excellently. *Walton.*

CHO'ICENESS. *f.* [from *choice*.] Nicety ; particular value. *Evelyn.*

CHOIR. *f.* [*chorus*, Lat.]
1. An assembly or band of singers. *Waller.*
2. The singers in divine worship. *Shakesp.*
3. The part of the church where the singers are placed. *Shakespeare.*

To CHOKE. *v. a.* [aceocan, Saxon.]
1. To suffocate. *Waller.*
2. To stop up ; to block up a passage. *Chapman.*
3. To hinder by obstruction. *Shakespeare. Davies.*
4. To suppress. *Shakespeare.*
5. To overpower. *Luke. Dryden.*

CHOKE. *f.* The filamentous or capillary part of an artichoke.

CHOKE-PEAR. *f.* [from *choke* and *pear*.]
1. A rough, harsh, unpalatable pear.
2. Any sarcasm that stops the mouth. *Clarissa.*

A CHO'KER. *f.* [from *choke*.]
1. One that chokes.
2. One that puts another to silence.
3. Any thing that cannot be answered.

CHO'KY. *a.* [from *choke*.] That which has the power of suffocation.

CHOLAGOGUES. *f.* [χόλος, *bile*.] Medicines which have the power of purging bile.

CHO'LER. *f.* [*cholera*, Lat. from χολή.]
1. The bile. *Wotton.*
2. The humour, supposed to produce irascibility. *Shakespeare.*
3. Anger ; rage. *Shakespeare. Prior.*

CHO'LERICK. *a.* [*cholericus*, Lat.]
1. Abounding with choler. *Dryden.*
2. Angry ; irascible. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Offensive. *Sidney. Raleigh.*

CHO'LERICKNESS. *f.* [from *cholerick*.] Anger ; irascibility ; peevishness.

To CHOOSE. *v. a.* I chose, I have chosen or chose. [*choisir*, Fr. ceopan, Sax.]
1. To take by way of preference of several things offered. *Shakespeare.*
2. To take ; not to refuse. *South.*
3. To select ; to pick out of a number. *Samuel.*
4. To elect for eternal happiness ; a term of theologians.

To CHOOSE. *v. n.* To have the power of choice. *Hooker. Tillotson.*

CHO'OSER. *f.* [from *choose*.] He that has the power of choosing ; elector. *Drayton. Hammond.*

To CHOP. *v. a.* [*kappen*, Dutch ; *couper*, French.]
1. To cut with a quick blow. *Shakespeare.*
2. To devour eagerly. *Dryden.*
3. To mince ; to cut into small pieces. *Micah.*
4. To break into chinks. *Shakespeare.*

To CHOP. *v. n.*
1. To do any thing with a quick motion. *Bacon.*
2. To light or happen upon a thing.

To CHOP. *v. a.* [ceapan, Saxon.]
1. To purchase ; generally by way of truck. *Bacon.*
2. To put one thing in the place of another. *Hudibras.*
3. To bandy ; to altercate. *Bacon.*

CHOP. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. A piece chopped off. *Bacon.*
2. A small piece of meat. *King.*
3. A crack, or cleft. *Bacon.*

CHOP-HOUSE. *f.* [*chop* and *house*.] A mean house of entertainment. *Spectator.*

CHO'PIN. f. [French.]
1. A French liquid measure, containing nearly a pint of Winchester.
2. A term used in Scotland for a quart of wine measure.

CHO'PPING.

CHO'PPING. *particip. a.* An epithet frequently applied to infants, by way of commendation. *Fenton.*

CHO'PPING-KNIFE. *ſ.* [*chop* and *knife.*] A knife with which cooks mince their meat. *Sidney.*

CHO'PPY. *a.* [from *chop.*] Full of holes or cracks. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHOPS. *ſ.* [from *chaps.*]
1. The mouth of a beaſt. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. The mouth of any thing in familiar language.

CHO'RAL. *a.* [from *chorus*, Lat.]
1. Sing by a choir. *Milton.*
2. Singing in a choir. *Amhurſt.*

CHORD. *ſ.* [*chorda*, Lat.]
1. The ſtring of a muſical inſtrument. *Milton.*
2. A right line, which joins the two ends of any arch of a circle.

To CHORD. *v. a.* To furniſh with ſtrings. *Dryden.*

CHORDE'E. *ſ.* [from *chorda*, Lat.] A contraction of the frœnum.

CHO'RION. *ſ.* [χωρεῖν, to contain.] The outward membrane that enwraps the fœtus.

CHO'RISTER. *ſ.* [from *chorus.*]
1. A ſinger in the cathedrals; a ſinging boy.
2. A ſinger in a concert. *Spenſer. Ray.*

CHORO'GRAPHER. *ſ.* [χωρὴ, and γράφω.] He that deſcribes particular regions or countries.

CHOROGRA'PHICAL. *a.* Deſcriptive of particular regions. *Raleigh.*

CHOROGRA'PHICALLY. *ad.* In a chorographical manner.

CHORO'GRAPHY. *ſ.* The art of deſcribing particular regions.

CHO'RUS. *ſ.* [*chorus*, Latin.]
1. A number of ſingers; a concert. *Dryden. Pope.*
2. The perſons who are ſuppoſed to behold what paſſes in the acts of a tragedy. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. The ſong between the acts of a tragedy.
4. Verſes of a ſong in which the company join the ſinger.

CHOSE. The preter tenſe, from *To chooſe.* *Dryden.*

CHO'SEN. The participle paſſive, from *To chooſe.* *Shakeſpeare.*

CHOUGH. *ſ.* [ceo, Sax.] A bird which frequents the rocks by the ſea. *Bacon.*

CHOULE. *ſ.* The crop of a bird. *Brown.*

To CHOUSE. *v. a.* To cheat; to trick. *Swift.*

A CHOUSE. *ſ.*
1. A bubble; a tool. *Hudibras.*
2. A trick or ſham.

CHRISM. *ſ.* [χρίζμα, an ointment.] Unguent; or unction. *Hammond.*

CHRI'SOM. *ſ.* [See CHRISM.] A child that dies within a month after its birth. *Graunt.*

To CHRI'STEN. *a.* [chpiꝑtnian, Sax.]
1. To baptize; to initiate into chriſtianity by water.
2. To name; to denominate. *Burnet.*

CHRI'STENDOM. *ſ.* [from *Chriſt* and *dom.*] The collective body of chriſtianity. *Hooker.*

CHRI'STENING. *ſ.* [from the verb.] The ceremony of the firſt initiation into chriſtianity. *Bacon.*

CHRI'STIAN. *ſ.* [*Chriſtianus*, Lat.] A profeſſor of the religion of Chriſt. *Tillotſon.*

CHRI'STIAN. *a.* Profeſſing the religion of Chriſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHRISTIAN-NAME. *ſ.* The name given at the font, diſtinct from the Gentilitious name, or ſurname.

CHRI'STIANISM. *ſ.* [*chriſtianiſmus*, Lat.]
1. The chriſtian religion.
2. The nations profeſſing chriſtianity.

CHRISTIA'NITY. *ſ.* [*chretienté*, French.] The religion of chriſtians. *Addiſon.*

To CHRI'STIAINIZE. *v. a.* [from *chriſtian.*] To make chriſtian. *Dryden.*

CHRI'STIANLY. *ad.* [from *chriſtian.*] Like a chriſtian.

CHRI'STMAS. *ſ.* [from *Chriſt* and *maſs.*] The day on which the nativity of our bleſſed Saviour is celebrated.

A CHRISTMAS BOX. *ſ.* A box in which little preſents are collected at Chriſtmas. *Gay.*

CHRIST'S-THORN. *ſ.* A plant.

CROMA'TICK. *a.* [χρῶμα, colour.]
1. Relating to colour. *Dryden.*
2. Relating to a certain ſpecies of antient muſic. *Arbuthnot.*

CHRO'NICAL. } *a.* [from χρόνος, time.]
CHRO'NICK. } A *chronical* diſtemper is of length. *Brown.*

CHRO'NICLE. *ſ.* [*cronique*, Fr.]
1. A regiſter or account of events in order of time. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A hiſtory. *Spenſer. Dryden.*

To CHRO'NICLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To record in chronicle, or hiſtory. *Spenſer.*
2. To regiſter; to record. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHRO'NICLER. *ſ.* [from *chronicle.*]
1. A writer of chronicles. *Donne.*
2. A hiſtorian. *Raleigh.*

CHRONOGRAM. *ſ.* [χρόνος, and γράφω.] An inſcription including the date of any action.

CHRONOGRAMMA'TICAL. *a.* Belonging to a chronogram.

CHRONOGRA'MMATIST. *ſ.* A writer of chronograms. *Addiſon.*

CHRONO-

CHRONOLOGER. *f.* [χρόνος, and λόγος, doctrine.] He that ſtudies or explains the ſcience of computing paſt time. *Holder.*

CHRONOLO'GICAL. *a.* [from *chronology.*] Relating to the doctrine of time. *Hale.*

CHRONOLO'GICALLY. *ad.* [from *chronological.*] In a chronological manner; according to the exact ſeries of time.

CHRONO'LOGIST. *f.* One that ſtudies or explains time. *Locke.*

CHRONO'LOGY. *f.* [χρόνος, time, and λόγος, doctrine.] The ſcience of computing and adjuſting the periods of time. *Prior.*

A CHRONO'METER. *f.* [χρόνος and μέτρον.] An inſtrument for the exact menſuration of time. *Derham.*

CHRY'SALIS. *f.* [from χρυσος, gold.] Aurelia, or the firſt apparent change of the maggot of any ſpecies of inſects. *Chambers.*

CHRY'SOLITE. *f.* [χρύσος, and λιθος.] A precious ſtone of a duſky green, with a caſt of yellow. *Woodward.*

CHRYSO'PRASUS. *f.* [χρυσος, and *praſinus*, green] A precious ſtone of a yellow colour, approaching to green. *Rev.* xxi. 20.

CHUB. *f.* [from *cop*, a great head.] A river fiſh. The chevin. *Walton.*

CHU'BBED. *a.* [from *chub.*] Big-headed like a chub.

To CHUCK. *v. n.* To make a noiſe like a hen.

To CHUCK. *v. a.*

1. To call as a hen calls her young. *Dryden.*
2. To give a gentle blow under the chin. *Congreve.*

CHUCK. *f.*

1. The voice of a hen. *Temple.*
2. A word of endearment. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHUCK-FARTHING. *f.* A play, at which the money falls with a chuck into the hole beneath. *Arbuthnot.*

To CHU'CKLE. *v. n.* [*ſchuckken*, Dut.] To laugh vehemently. *Prior.*

To CHU'CKLE. *v. a.* [from *chuck.*]

1. To call as a hen. *Dryden.*
2. To cocker; to fondle. *Dryden.*

CHU'ET. *f.* Forced meat. *Bacon.*

CHUFF. *f.* A blunt clown. *L'Eſtrange.*

CHU'FFILY. *ad.* Stomachfully. *Cleriſſa.*

CHU'FFINESS. *f.* [from *chuffy.*] Clownishneſs.

CHU'FFY. *a.* [from *chuff.*] Surly; fat.

CHUM. *f.* [*chom*, Armorick.] A chamber fellow.

CHUMP. *f.* A thick heavy piece of wood. *Moxon.*

CHURCH. *f.* [cipce, Sax. κυριακὸν.]

1. The collective body of chriſtians. *Hooker.*
2. The body of chriſtians adhering to one particular form of worſhip. *Watts.*
3. The place which chriſtians conſecrate to the worſhip of God. *Hooker. Shakeſp.*

To CHURCH. *v. a.* To perform with any one the office of returning thanks, after any ſignal deliverance, as childbirth.

CHURCH-ALE. *f.* [from *church* and *ale.*] A wake, or feaſt, commemoratory of the dedication of the church. *Carew.*

CHURCH-ATTIRE. *f.* The habit in which men officiate at divine ſervice. *Hooker.*

CHURCHMAN. *f.* [*church* and *man.*]

1. An eccleſiaſtic; a clergyman. *Clarendon.*
2. An adherent to the church of England.

CHURCH-WARDENS. *f.* Officers yearly choſen, to look to the church, churchyard, and ſuch things as belong to both; and to obſerve the behaviour of the pariſhioners. *Cowel. Spenſer.*

CHURCHYARD. *f.* The ground adjoining to the church, in which the dead are buried; a cemetery. *Bacon. Pope.*

CHURL. *f.* [ceorl, Sax.]

1. A ruſtick; a countryman. *Dryden.*
2. A rude, ſurly, ill-bred man. *Sidney.*
3. A miſer; a niggard. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHU'RLISH. *a.* [from *churl.*]

1. Rude; brutal; harſh; auſtere; uncivil. *Waller.*
2. Selfiſh; avaricious. 1 *Sam.*
3. Unpliant; croſs-grained; unmanageable. *Bacon. Mortimer.*
4. Intractable; vexatious. *Craſhaw.*

CHU'RLISHLY. *ad.* [from *churliſh.*] Rudely; brutally. *Howel.*

CHU'RLISHNESS. *f.* [from *churliſh.*] Brutality; ruggedneſs of manner. *Eccluſ.*

CHURME. *f.* A confuſed ſound; a noiſe. *Bacon.*

A CHURN. *f.* The veſſel in which the butter is, by agitation, coagulated. *Gay.*

To CHURN. *v. a.* [*kernen*, Dutch.]

1. To agitate or ſhake any thing by a violent motion. *Dryden.*
2. To make butter by agitating the milk. *Proverbs. Bacon.*

CHU'RRWORM. *f.* [from cyrn, Sax.] An inſect that turns about nimbly; called alſo a fancricket. *Skinner.*

CHYLA'CEOUS. *a.* [from *chyle.*] Belonging to chyle. *Floyer.*

CHYLE. *f.* [χύλος.] The white juice formed in the ſtomach by digeſtion of the aliment. *Arbuthnot.*

CHYLIFA'CTION. *f.* [from *chyle.*] The act or proceſs of making chyle in the body. *Arbuthnot.*

CHYLIFA'CTIVE. *a.* Having the power of making chyle.

CHYLO-

CHYLOPOE'TICK. *a.* χύλος, and ποιέω.] Having the power, of forming chyle. *Arbuthnot.*

CHY'LOUS. *a.* [from *chyle.*] Conſiſting of chyle. *Arbuthnot.*

CHY'MICAL. } *a.* [*chymicus*, Latin.]
CHYMICK. }
1. Made by chymiſtry. *Dryden.*
2. Relating to chymiſtry. *Pope.*

CHY'MICALLY. *ad.* [from *chymical.*] In a chymical manner.

CHY'MIST. *ſ.* [See CHYMISTRY.] A profeſſor of chymiſtry; a philoſopher by fire. *Pope.*

CHY'MISTRY. *ſ.* Philoſophy by fire. *Arbut.*

CIBA'RIOUS. *a.* [*cibarius*, Lat.] Relating to food.

CI'BOL. *ſ.* [*ciboule*, Fr.] A ſmall ſort of onion. *Mortimer.*

CI'CATRICE. or CICATRIX. *ſ.* [*cicatrix*, Latin.]
1. The ſcar remaining after a wound. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A mark; an impreſſure. *Shakeſpeare.*

CICATRI'SANT. *ſ.* [from *cicatrice.*] An application that induces a cicatrice.

CICATRI'SIVE. *a.* [from *cicatrice.*] Having the qualities proper to induce a cicatrice.

CICATRIZA'TION. *ſ.* [from *cicatrice.*]
1. The act of healing the wound. *Harvey.*
2. The ſtate of being healed, or ſkinned over.

To CI'CATRIZE. *v. a.* [from *cicatrix.*] To apply ſuch medicines to wounds, or ulcers, as ſkin them. *Quincy.*

CI'CELY. *ſ.* A ſort of herb.

CICHORA'CEOUS. *a.* [*cichorium*, Lat.] Having the qualities of ſuccory. *Floyer.*

To CI'CURATE. *v. a.* To tame; to reclaim from wildneſs. *Brown.*

CICURA'TION. *ſ.* The act of taming or reclaiming from wildneſs. *Ray.*

CI'DER. *ſ.* [*cidre*, Fr. *ſidra*, Ital.]
1. Liquor made of the juice of fruits preſſed. *Bacon.*
2. The juice of apples expreſſed and fermented. *Philips.*

CI'DERIST. *ſ.* A maker of cider. *Mortimer.*

CI'DERKIN. *ſ.* [from *cider.*] The liquor made of the groſs matter of apples, after the cider is preſſed out. *Mortimer.*

CIERGE. *ſ.* [French.] A candle carried in proceſſions.

CI'LIARY. *a.* [*cilium*, Lat.] Belonging to the eyelids. *Ray.*

CILI'CIOUS. *a.* [from *cilicium*, hair-cloth, Lat.] Made of hair. *Brown.*

CIME'LIARCH. *ſ.* [from κειμηλιαρχης.] The chief keeper of things of value belonging to a church. *Dict.*

CI'METER. *ſ.* [*cimitarra*, Span.] A ſort of ſword; ſhort and recurvated. *Dryden.*

CI'NCTURE. *ſ.* [*cinctura*, Latin.]
1. Something worn round the body. *Pope.*
2. Any girt. *Bacon.*
3. A ring or liſt at the top or bottom of the ſhaft of a column. *Chambers.*

CI'NDER. *ſ.* [*cendre*, Fr.]
1. A coal ignited and quenched. *Waller.*
2. A hot coal that has ceaſed to flame. *Swift.*

CI'NDER-WOMAN } *ſ.* [*cinder* and *woman.*] A woman
CI'NDER-WENCH } whoſe trade is to take in heaps of aſhes. *Arbuthnot.*

CINERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *cineres*, Lat.] The reduction of any thing by fire to aſhes.

CINERI'TIOUS. *a.* [*cineritius*, Lat.] Having the form or ſtate of aſhes. *Cheyne.*

CINERULENT. *a.* Full of aſhes.

CI'NGLE. *ſ.* [*cingulum*, Lat.] A girth for a horſe.

CI'NNABAR. *ſ.* [*cinnabaris*, Latin.] Cinnabar is native or factitious: the factitious cinnabar is called vermilion. The particles of mercury uniting with the particles of ſulphur, compoſe cinnabar. *Woodward. Newton.*

CINNABAR *of Antimony*, is made of mercury, ſulphur, and crude antimony.

CINNAMON. *ſ.* [*cinnamomum*, Lat.] The fragrant bark of a low tree in the iſland of Ceylon. *Chambers.*

CINQUE. *ſ.* [Fr.] A Five.

CINQUE FOIL. *ſ.* [*cinque feuille*, Fr.] A kind of five leaved clover.

CINQUE-PACE. *ſ.* [*cinque pas*, Fr.] A kind of grave dance. *Shakeſpeare.*

CINQUE PORTS. *ſ.* [*cinque ports*, Fr.] Thoſe havens that lie towards France. The *cinque ports* are Dover, Sandwich, Rye, Haſtings, Winchelſea, Rumney, and Hithe; ſome of which, as the number exceeds five, muſt be added to the firſt inſtitution. *Cowel.*

CINQUE-SPOTTED. *a.* Having five ſpots. *Shakeſpeare.*

CI'ON. *ſ.* [*ſion*, or *ſcion*, French.]
1. A ſprout; a ſhoot from a plant. *Shak. Howel.*
2. The ſhoot engrafted on a ſtock *Bacon.*

CI'PHER. *ſ.* [*chiffre*, Fr. *cifra*, low Lat.]
1. An arithmetical character, by which ſome number is noted; a figure.
2. An arithmetical mark, which, ſtanding for nothing itſelf, increaſes the value of the other figures. *South.*
3. An intertexture of letters. *Dryden.*
4. A character in general. *Raleigh.*
5. A ſecret or occult manner of writing, or the key to it. *Donne.*

To CI'PHER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To practice arithmetick. *Arbuthnot.*

To CI'PHER. *v. a.* To write in occult characters. *Heywood.*

To CI'RCINATE. *v. a.* [*circino*, Lat.] To make a circle. *Baily.*

CIRCINA'TION. *f.* An orbicular motion.

CI'RCLE. *f.* [*circulus*, Latin.]

1. A line continued till it ends where it begun. *Locke.*
2. The ſpace included in a circular line.
3. A round body; an orb. *Iſaiah.*
4. Compaſs; incloſure. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. An aſſembly ſurrounding the principal perſon. *Pope.*
6. A company. *Addiſon.*
7. Any ſeries ending as it begins. *Bacon. Dryden.*
8. An inconcluſive form of argument, in which the foregoing propoſition is proved by the following, and the following inferred from the foregoing. *Watts.*
9. Circumlocution; indirect form of words. *Fletcher.*
10. CIRCLES *of the German Empire.* Such provinces and principalities as have a right to be preſent at diets.

To CI'RCLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To move round any thing. *Bacon.*
2. To incloſe; to ſurround. *Prior.*
3. To confine; to keep together. *Dighy.*

To CI'RCLE. *v. n.* To move circularly. *Pope.*

CI'RCLED. *a.* Having the form of a circle; round. *Shakeſpeare.*

CI'RCLET. *ſ.* [from *circle.*] A circle; an orb. *Pope.*

CI'RCLING. *parti. a.* Circular; round. *Milton.*

CI'RCUIT. *ſ.* [*circuit.* Fr. *circuitus*, Latin.]

1. The act of moving round any thing. *Davies.*
2. The ſpace incloſed in a circle. *Milton.*
3. Space; extent; meaſured by travelling round. *Hooker.*
4. A ring; a diadem. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. The viſitations of the judges for holding aſſiſes.

To CI'RCUIT. *v. n.* To move circularly. *Philips.*

CIRCUITE'ER. *ſ.* One that travels a circuit. *Pope.*

CIRCUI'TION. *ſ* [*circuitio*, Lat.]

1. The act of going round any thing.
2. Compaſs; maze of argument; comprehenſion *Hooker.*

CI'RCULAR. *a.* [*circularis*, Latin.]

1. Round, like a circle; circumſcribed by a circle. *Spenſer. Addiſon.*
2. Succeſſive to itſelf; always returning. *Roſcommon.*
3. Vulgar; mean; circumforaneous. *Dennis.*
4. CIRCULAR *Letter.* A letter directed to ſeveral perſons, who have the ſame intereſt in ſome common affair.
5. CIRCULAR *Sailing*, is that performed on the arch of a great circle.

CI'RCULARITY. *ſ.* [from *circular.*] A circular form. *Brown.*

CIRCULA'RLY. *a.* [from *circular.*]

1. In form of a circle. *Burnet.*
2. With a circular motion. *Dryden.*

To CI'RCULATE. *v. n.* [from *circulus.*] To move in a circle. *Denham.*

To CI'RCULATE. *v. a.* To put about.

CIRCULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *circulate.*]

1. Motion in a circle. *Burnet.*
2. A ſeries in which the ſame order is always obſerved, and things always return to the ſame ſtate. *Swift.*
3. A reciprocal interchange of meaning. *Hooker.*

CI'RCULATORY. *ſ.* [from *circulate.*] A chymical veſſel, in which that which riſes from the veſſel on the fire, is collected and cooled in another fixed upon it, and falls down again.

CIRCUMA'MBIENCY. *ſ.* [from *circumambient.*] The act of encompaſſing. *Brown.*

CIRCUMA'MBIENT. *a.* [*circum* and *ambio*, Latin.] Surrounding; encompaſſing. *Wilkins.*

To CIRCUMA'MBULATE. *v. n.* [*circum* and *ambulo*, Lat.] To walk round about. *Dict.*

To CIRCUMCISE. *v. a.* [*circumcido*, Lat.] To cut the prepuce, according to the law given to the Jews. *Swift.*

CIRCUMCI'SION. *ſ.* [from *circumciſe.*] The rite or act of cutting off the foreſkin. *Milton.*

To CIRCUMDU'CT. *v. a.* [*circumduco*, Lat.] To contravene; to nullify. *Ayliffe.*

CIRCUMDU'CTION. *ſ.* [from *circumduct.*]

1. Nullification; cancellation. *Ayliffe.*
2. A leading about.

CIRCU'MFERENCE. *ſ.* [*circumferentia*, Latin.]

1. The periphery; the line including and ſurrounding any thing. *Newton.*
2. The ſpace incloſed in a circle. *Milton.*
3. The external part of an orbicular body. *Newton.*
4. An orb; a circle. *Milton.*

To CIRCU'MFERENCE. *v. a.* To include in a circular ſpace. *Brown.*

CIRCUMFERE'NTOR. *ſ.* [from *circumfero.*] An inſtrument uſed in ſurveying, for meaſuring angles. *Chambers.*

CI'RCUMFLEX. *ſ.* [*circumflexus*, Lat.] An accent uſed to regulate the pronunciation of ſyllables, including or participating the acute and grave. *Holder.*

CIRCU'MFLUENCE. *ſ.* An incloſure of waters.

CIRCU'MFLUENT. *a.* [*circumfluens*, Lat.] Flowing round any thing. *Pope.*

CIRCUM-

CIRCU'MFLUOUS. *a.* [*circumfluus*, Lat.] Environing with waters. *Milton. Pope.*

CIRCUMFORA'NEOUS. *a.* [*circumforaneus*, Lat.] Wandering from houſe to houſe.

To CIRCUMFU'SE. *v. a.* [*circumfuſus*, Lat.] To pour round. *Bacon.*

CIRCUMFU'SILE. *a.* [*circum* and *fuſilis*, Lat.] That which may be poured round any thing. *Pope.*

CIRCUMFU'SION. *ſ.* The act of ſpreading round.

To CIRCU'MGYRATE. *v. a.* [*circum* and *gyrus*, Lat.] To roll round. *Ray.*

CIRCUMGYRATION. *ſ.* [from *circumgyrate.*] The act of running round.

CIRCUMJA'CENT. *a.* [*circumjacens*, Lat.] Lying round any thing.

CIRCUMI'TION. *ſ.* [*circumitum.*] The act of going round.

CIRCUMLIGA'TION. *ſ.* [*circumligo*, Lat.]

1. The act of binding round.
2. The bond with which any thing is encompaſſed.

CIRCUMLOCU'TION. *ſ.* [*circumlocutio*, Latin.]

1. A circuit or compaſs of words; periphraſis. *Swift.*
2. The uſe of indirect expreſſions. *L'Eſtrange.*

CIRCUMMU'RED. *a.* [*circum.*] Walled round. *Shakeſpeare.*

CIRCUMNA'VIGABLE. *a.* That which may be ſailed round. *Kay.*

To CIRCUMNAVIGATE. *v. a.* [*circum* and *navigo*] To ſail round.

CIRCUMNAVIGA'TION. *ſ.* The act of ſailing round. *Arbuthnot.*

CIRCUMPLICA'TION. *ſ.* [*circumplico*, Lat.]

1. The act of enwrapping on every ſide.
2. The ſtate of being enwrapped.

CIRCUMPO'LAR. *a.* [from *circum* and *polus.*] Round the pole.

CIRCUMPOSI'TION. *ſ.* [from *circum* and *poſition.*] The act of placing any thing circularly. *Evelyn.*

CIRCUMRA'SION *ſ.* [*circumraſio*, Lat.] The act of ſhaving or ſhaving round.

CIRCUMROTA'TION. *ſ.* [*circum* and *roto*, Lat.] The act of whirling round like a wheel.

To CIRCUMSCRIBE. *v. a.* [*circum* and *ſcribo*, Latin.]

1. To incloſe in certain lines or boundaries.
2. To bound; to limit; to confine. *Southern.*

CIRCUMSCRI'PTION. *ſ.* [*circumſcriptio*, Latin.]

1. Determination of particular form or magnitude. *Ray.*
2. Limitation; confinement. *Shakeſpeare.*

CIRCUMSCRIPTIVE. *a.* [from *circumſcribo.*] Including the ſuperficies. *Creav.*

CIRCUMSPE'CT. *a.* [*circumſpectum*, Lat.] Cautious; attentive; watchful. *Boyle.*

CIRCUMSPECTION. *ſ.* [from *circumſpect.*] Watchfulneſs on every ſide; caution; general attention. *Clarendon.*

CIRCUMSPECTIVE. *a.* [*circumſpectum*, Latin.] Attentive; vigilant; cautious. *Pope.*

CIRCUMSPE'CTIVELY. *ad.* [from *circumſpective.*] Cautiouſly; vigilantly.

CIRCUMSPE'CTLY. *ad.* [from *circumſpect.*] Watchfully; vigilantly. *Ray.*

CIRCUMSPE'CTNESS. *ſ.* [from *circumſpect.*] Caution; vigilance. *Wotton.*

CIRCUMSTANCE. *ſ.* [*circumſtantia*, Lat.]

1. Something appendant or relative to a fact. *South.*
2. Accident; ſomething adventitious. *Davies.*
3. Incident; event. *Clarendon.*
4. Condition; ſtate of affairs. *Bentley.*

To CIRCUMSTANCE. *v. a.* To place in particular ſituation, or relation to the things. *Donne.*

CIRCUMSTANT. *a.* [*circumſtans*, Lat.] Surrounding. *Digby.*

CIRCUMSTANTIAL. *a.* [*circumſtantialis*, low Lat.]

1. Accidental; not eſſential. *South.*
2. Incidental; caſual. *Donne.*
3. Full of ſmall events; detailed. *Prior.*

CIRCUMSTANTIALITY. *ſ.* The appendage of circumſtances.

CIRCUMSTA'NTIALLY. *ad.* [from *circumſtantial.*]

1. According to circumſtance; not eſſentially. *Glanville.*
2. Minutely; exactly. *Broome.*

To CIRCUMSTA'NTIATE. *v. a.* [from *circumſtance.*]

1. To place in particular circumſtances. *Bramh.*
2. To place in a particular condition. *Swift.*

To CIRCUMVA'LLATE. *v. a.* [*circumvallo*, Lat.] To incloſe round with trenches or fortifications.

CIRCUMVALLATION. *ſ.* [from *circumvallate*, Lat.]

1. The act or act of caſting up fortifications round a place. *Watts.*
2. The fortification thrown up round a place beſieged. *Howel.*

CIRCUMVE'CTION. *ſ.* [*circumvectio*, Lat.]

1. The act of carrying round.
2. The ſtate of being carried round.

To CIRCUMVE'NT. *v. a* [*circumvenio*, Lat.] To deceive; to cheat. *Knolles.*

CIRCUMVE'NTION. *ſ.* [from *circumvent.*]

1. Fraud;

1. Fraud; impoſture; cheat; deluſion. *South. Collier.*

2. Prevention; pre-occupation. *Shakſp.*

To CIRCUMVEST. *v. a.* [*circumveſtio*, Lat.] To cover round with a garment. *Wotton.*

CIRCUMVOLATION. *ſ. circumvolo*, Lat.] The act of flying round.

To CIRCUMVOLVE. *v. a.* [*circumvolvo*, Lat.] To roll round. *Glanville.*

CIRCUMVOLUTION. *ſ.* [*circumvolutus*, Lat.]

1. The act of rolling round.

2. The thing rolled round another. *Wilkins.*

CIRCUS. } *ſ.* [*circus*, Latin.] An open
CIRQUE. } ſpace or area for ſports. *Sidney. Stillingfleet.*

CIST. *ſ.* [*ciſta*, Latin.] A caſe; a cover-ment; commonly the incloſure of a tumour.

CI'STED. *a.* [from *ciſt.*] Incloſed in a ciſt, or bag.

CISTERN. *ſ.* [*ciſterna*, Latin.]

1. A receptacle of water for domeſtick uſe. *South.*

2. A reſervoir; an incloſed fountain. *Blackmore.*

3. Any watry receptacle. *Shakſpeare.*

CISTUS. *ſ.* [Lat.] Rockroſe.

CIT. *ſ.* [contracted from *citizen.*] An inhabitant of a city. A pert low townſman. *Johnſon.*

CI'TADEL. *ſ.* [*citadelle*, French.] A fortreſs; a caſtle. *Dryden.*

CITAL. *ſ.* [from *cite.*]

1. Reproof; impeachment. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Summons; citation.

CITATION. *ſ.* [*citatio*, Latin.]

1. The calling a perſon before the judge. *Ayliffe.*

2. Quotation; from another author.

3. The paſſage or words quoted. *Watts.*

4. Enumeration; mention. *Harvey.*

CI'TATORY. *a.* [from *To cite.*] Having the power or form of citation. *Ayliffe.*

To CITE. *v. a.* [*cito*, Latin.]

1. To ſummon to anſwer in a court. *Milton.*

2. To enjoin; to call upon another authoritatively. *Prior.*

3. To quote. *Hooker.*

CITER. *ſ.* [from *cite.*]

1. One who cites into a court.

2. One who quotes; a quoter. *Atterbury.*

CITESS. *ſ.* [from *cit.*] A city woman. *Dryden.*

CI'THERN. *ſ.* [*cithara*, Latin.] A kind of harp. *Mac.*

CITIZEN. *ſ.* [*citoyen*, French.]

1. A freeman of a city. *Raleigh.*

2. A townſman; not a gentleman. *Slack.*

3. An inhabitant. *Dryden.*

CITIZEN. *a.* Having the qualities of a citizen. *Shakſpeare.*

CITRINE. *a.* [*citrinus*, Lat.] Lemon-coloured. *Grew. Floyer.*

CI'TRINE. *ſ.* [from *citrinus*, Latin.] A ſpecies of cryſtal of an extremely pure, clear, and fine texture, generally free from flaws and blemiſhes. Our jewellers cut ſtones for rings out of it, which are generally miſtaken for topazes. *Hill.*

CITRON TREE. *ſ.* [from *citrus*, Latin.] One ſort, with a pointed fruit, is in great eſteem. *Miller. Addiſon.*

CITRON-WATER. *ſ.* Aqua vitæ, diſtilled with the rind of citrons. *Pope.*

CI'TRUL. *ſ.* Pumpion.

CI'TY. *ſ.* [*cité*, French.]

1. A large collection of houſes and inhabitants. *Temple.*

2. In the Engliſh law. A town corporate, that hath a biſhop. *Cowel.*

3. The inhabitants of a certain city. *Shakſpeare.*

CI'TY. *a.* Relating to the city. *Shakſpeare.*

CI'VET. *ſ.* [*civette*, Fr.] A perfume from the civet cat. The *civet*, or *civet* cat, is a little animal, not unlike our cat, excepting that his ſnout is more pointed, his claws leſs dangerous, and his cry different. *Trevoux. Bacon.*

CI'VICK. *a.* [*civicus*, Latin.] Relating to civil honours; not military. *Pope.*

CI'VIL. *a.* [*civilis*, Latin.]

1. Relating to the community; political. *Hooker. Sprat.*

2. Not in anarchy; not wild. *Rojcommon.*

3. Not foreign; inteſtine. *Bacon.*

4. Not eccleſiaſtical.

5. Not natural.

6. Not military.

7. Not criminal.

8. Civiliſed; not barbarous. *Spenſer.*

9. Complaiſant; civiliſed; gentle; well bred. *Dryden.*

10. Grave; ſober. *Milton.*

11. Relating to the ancient conſular or imperial government; as, *civil* law.

CIVILIAN. *ſ.* [*civilis*, Lat.] One that profeſſes the knowledge of the old Roman law. *Bacon.*

CIVI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *civil.*]

1. Freedom from barbarity. *Davies.*

2. Politeneſs; complaiſance; elegance of behaviour. *Carendon.*

3. Rule of decency; practiſe of politeneſs. *Dryden.*

To CI'VILIZE. *v. a.* [from *civil.*] To reclaim from ſavageneſs and brutality. *Denham.*

CI'VILIZER. *ſ.* [from *civilize.*] He that reclaims others from a wild and ſavage life. *Philips.*

CI'VILLY. *ad.* [from *civil.*]

1. In

1. In a manner relating to government. *Hooker.*

2. Politely; complaiſantly; without rudeneſs. *Cotton.*

3. Without gay or gaudy colours. *Bacon.*

CIZE. *ſ.* [from *incija*, Lat.] The quantity of any thing, with regard to its external form. *Grew.*

CLACK. *ſ.* [*klatchen*, Germ. to rattle.]

1. Any thing that makes a laſting and importunate noiſe. *Prior.*

2. The CLACK *of a Mill.* A bell that rings when more corn is required to be put in. *Betterton.*

To CLACK. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To make a chinking noiſe.

2. To let the tongue run.

CLAD. *part. pret.* Clothed; inveſted; garbed. 1 *Kings.* *Swift.*

To CLAIM. *v. a.* [*clamer*, French.] To demand or right; to require authoritatively. *Locke.*

CLAIM. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A demand of any thing, as due. *Dryden.*

2. A title to any privilege or poſſeſſion in the hands of another. *Locke.*

3. In law. A demand of any thing that is in the poſſeſſion of another. *Cowel.*

CLA'IMABLE. *a.* That which may be demanded as due.

CLA'IMANT. *ſ.* [from *claim.*] He that demands any thing as unjuſtly detained by another.

A CLA'IMER. *ſ.* [from *claim.*] He that makes a demand.

To CLA'MBER. *v. n.* To climb with difficulty. *Shakeſpeare. Ray.*

To CLA'MM. *v. a.* [clæmman, Sax.] To clog with any glutinous matter.

CLA'MMINESS. *ſ.* [from *clammy.*] Viſcoſity; viſcidity. *Moxon.*

CLA'MMY. *a.* [from *clamm.*] Viſcous; glutinous. *Bacon. Addiſon.*

CLA'MOROUS. *a.* [from *clamour.*] Vociferous; noiſy. *Hooker. Swift.*

CLA'MOUR. *ſ.* [*clamor*, Latin.] Outcry; noiſe; exclamation; vociferation. *K. Charles. Addiſon.*

To CLA'MOUR. *v. n.* To make outcries; to exclaim; to vociferate. *Shakeſpeare.*

CLAMP. *ſ.* [*clamp*, French.]

1. A piece of wood joined to another.

2. A quantity of bricks. *Mortimer.*

To CLAMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] Ends of tables are commonly *clamped.* *Moxon.*

CLAN. *ſ.* [*klaan*, in the Highlands, ſignifies *children.*]

1. A family; a race. *Milton.*

2. A body or ſect of perſons. *Swift.*

CLA'NCULAR. *a.* [*clancularius*, Latin.] Clandeſtine; ſecret. *Decay of Piety.*

CLANDE'STINE. *a.* [*clandeſtinus*, Lat.] Secret; hidden. *Blackmore.*

CLANDE'STINELY. *ad.* [from *clandeſtine.*] Secretly; privately. *Swift.*

CLANG. *ſ.* [*clangor*, Lat.] A ſharp, ſhrill noiſe. *Milton. Dryden.*

To CLANG. *v. n.* [*clango*, Lat.] To clatter; to make a loud ſhrill noiſe. *Prior.*

CLA'NGOUR. *ſ.* [*clangor*, Lat.] A loud ſhrill ſound. *Dryden.*

CLA'NGOUS. *a.* [from *clang.*] Making a clang. *Brown.*

CLANK. *ſ.* [from *clang.*] A loud ſhrill, ſharp noiſe. *Spectator.*

To CLAP. *v. a.* [clappan, Sax.]

1. To ſtrike together with a quick motion. *Job.*

2. To add one thing to another. *Taylor.*

3. To do any thing with a ſudden haſty motion. *Prior.*

4. To celebrate or praiſe by clapping the hands; to applaud. *Dryden.*

5. To infect with a venereal poiſon. *Wiſeman.*

6. *To* CLAP *up.* To complete ſuddenly. *Howel.*

To CLAP. *v. n.*

1. To move nimbly with a noiſe. *Dryden.*

2. To enter with alacrity and briſkneſs upon any thing. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To ſtrike the hands together in applauſe. *Epilogue to Hen.* VIII.

CLAP. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A loud noiſe made by ſudden colliſion. *Swift.*

2. A ſudden or unexpected act or motion. *Swift.*

3. An exploſion of thunder. *Hakewell.*

4. An act of applauſe. *Addiſon.*

5. A venereal infection. *Pope.*

6. The nether part of the beak of a hawk.

CLA'PPER. *ſ.* [from *clap.*]

1. One who claps with his hands.

2. The tongue of a bell. *Addiſon.*

To CLAPPERCLA'W. *v. a.* [from *clap* and *claw.*] To tongue-beat; to ſcold. *Shakeſpeare.*

CLA'RENCEUX, or CLA'RENCIEUX. *ſ.* The ſecond king at arms: ſo named from the dutchy of *Clarence.*

CLARE-OBSCURE. *ſ.* [from *clarus*, bright, and *obſcurus*, Lat.] Light and ſhade in painting. *Prior.*

CLA'RET. *ſ.* [*clairet*, Fr.] French wine.

CLA'RICORD. *ſ.* [from *clarus* and *chorda*, Latin.] A muſical inſtrument in form of a ſpinette. *Chambers.*

CLARIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *clarify.*] The act of making any thing clear from impurities. *Bacon.*

To CLA'RIFY. *v. a.* [*clarifier*, French.]

1. To purify or clear. *Bacon.*

2. To

2. To brighten; to illuminate. *South.*

CLA'RION. *f.* [*clarin*, Span.] A trumpet. *Spenser. Pope.*

CLA'RITY. *f.* [*clarté*, French.] Brightness; splendour. *Raleigh.*

CLARY. *f.* An herb. *Bacon.*

To CLASH. *v. n.* [*klatsen*, Dut.]

1. To make a noise by mutual collision. *Denham. Bentley.*

2. To act with opposite power, or contrary direction. *South.*

3. To contradict; oppose. *Spectator.*

To CLASH. *v. a.* To strike one thing against another.

CLASH. *f.*

1. A noisy collision of two bodies. *Denham.*

2. Opposition; contradiction. *Atterbury.*

A CLASP. *f.* [*cheſpe*, Dutch.]

1. A hook to hold any thing close. *Addison.*

2. An embrace. *Shakespeare.*

To CLASP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shut with a clasp. *Hooker.*

2. To catch and hold by twining. *Milton.*

3. To inclose between the hands. *Bacon.*

4. To embrace. *Smith.*

5. To inclose. *Shakespeare.*

CLA'SPER. *f.* [from *clasp.*] The tendrels or threads of creeping plants. *Ray.*

CLASP KNIFE. *f.* A knife which folds into the handle.

CLASS. *f.* [from *classis*, Latin.]

1. A rank or order of persons. *Dryden.*

2. A number of boys learning the same lesson. *Watts.*

3. A set of beings or things. *Addison.*

To CLASS. *v. a.* To range according to some stated method of distribution. *Arbuthnot.*

CLASSICAL, or CLASSICK. *a.* [*classicus*, Latin.]

1. Relating to antique authors. *Addison. Felton.*

2. Of the first order or rank. *Arbuthnot.*

CLASSICK. *f.* An author of the first rank.

CLASSIS. *f.* [Latin.] Order; sort; body. *Clarendon.*

To CLA'TTER. *v. n.* [clæcnunge, a rattle, Saxon.]

1. To make a noise by knocking two sonorous bodies frequently together. *Dryden.*

2. To utter a noise by being struck together. *Knolles.*

3. To talk fast and idly. *Decay of Piety.*

To CLA'TTER. *v. a*

1. To strike any thing so as to make it sound. *Milton.*

2. To disturb, jar, or clamour. *Martin.*

A CLA'TTER. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A rattling noise made by frequent collision of sonorous bodies. *Swift.*

2. Any tumultuous and confused noise. *B. Johnson.*

CLA'VATED. *a.* [*clavatus*, Lat.] Knobbed. *Woodward.*

CLA'UDENT. *a.* [*claudens*, Lat.] Shutting; inclosing.

To CLA'UDICATE. *v. n.* [*claudico.*] To halt.

CLAUDICA'TION. The habit of halting. *Dict.*

CLAVE. [the preterite of *cleave.*]

CLA'VELLATED. *a.* [*clavellatus*, low Latin.] Made with burnt tartar. A chymical term. *Arbuthnot.*

CLA'VER. *f.* [clæppe, Sax.] Clover.

CLA'VICLE. *f.* [*clavicula*, Lat.] The collar bone. *Brown. Wiseman.*

CLAUSE. *f.* [*clausula*, Latin.]

1. A sentence; a single part of discourse; a subdivision of a larger sentence. *Hooker.*

2. An article, or particular stipulation.

CLA'USTRAL. *a.* [from *claustrum.*] Lat.] Relating to a cloyster. *Ayliffe.*

CLA'USURE. *f.* [*clausura*, Lat.] Confinement. *Geddes.*

A CLAW. *f.* [clapan, Saxon.]

1. The foot of a beast or bird, armed with sharp nails. *Spenser. Gurto.*

2. A hand, in contempt.

To CLAW. *v. a.* [clapan, Saxon.]

1. To tear with nails or claws. *Shakespeare.*

2. To tear or scratch in general. *Hudibras.*

3. To tickle. *Shakspeare.*

4. *To* CLAW *off.* To scold. *L'Estrange.*

CLA'WBACK. *f.* A flatterer; a wheedler.

CLA'WED. *a.* [from *claw.*] Furnished or armed with claws. *Grew.*

CLAY. *f.* [*clai*, Welch.] Unctuous and tenacious earth. *Watts.*

To CLAY. *v. a.* To cover with clay. *Mortimer.*

CLAY-COLD. *a.* Cold as the unanimated earth. *Rowe.*

CLA'YEY. Consisting of clay. *Dryden.*

CLA'YMARL. [*clay* and *marl.*] A chalky clay. *Mortimer.*

CLEAN. *a.* [clæne, Saxon.]

1. Free from dirt or filth. *Spenser.*

2. Chaste; innocent; guiltless.

3. Elegant; neat; not unwieldy; not incumbred. *Waller.*

4. Not leprous. *Leviticus.*

CLEAN. *ad.* Quite; perfectly; fully; completely. *Hooker.*

To CLEAN. *v. a.* To free from dirt. *Thomson.*

CLEANLILY. *ad.* In a cleanly manner.

CLEANLINESS. *f.* [from *cleanly.*]

1. Freedom from dirt or filth. *Addison.*

2. Neatness of dress; purity. *Sidney.*

CLEANLY. *a.* [from *clean.*]

1. Free from dirtiness; pure in the person. *Dryden.*

2. That

2. That which makes cleanliness. *Prior.*
3. Pure; immaculate. *Glanville.*
4. Nice; artful. *L'Estrange.*

CLE'ANLY. *ad.* [from *clean.*] Elegantly; neatly.

CLE'ANNESS. *f.* [from *clean*]
1. Neatness; freedom from filth.
2. Easy exactness; justness; natural, unlaboured correctness. *Dryden. Pope.*
3. Purity; innocence.

To CLEANSE. *v. a.* [clænrian, Saxon.]
1. To free from filth or dirt. *Prior.*
2. To purify from guilt. *Proverbs.*
3. To free from noxious humours. *Arbuthnot.*
4. To free from leprosy. *Mark.*
5. To scour. *Addison.*

A CLE'ANSER. *f.* [clænrpe, Sax.] That which has the quality of evacuating. *Arbuthnot.*

CLEAR. *a.* [*clair*, Fr. *clarus*, Latin.]
1. Bright; transpicuous; pellucid; transparent; not opacous. *Denham.*
2. Free from clouds; serene; as a *clear* day.
3. Without mixture; pure; unmingled.
4. Perspicuous; not obscure; not ambiguous. *Temple.*
5. Indisputable; evident; undeniable. *Milton.*
6. Apparent; manifest; not hid. *Hooker.*
7. Unspotted; guiltless; irreproachable. *Shakespeare. Pope.*
8. Unprepossessed; impartial. *Sidney.*
9. Free from distress, prosecution, or imputed guilt. *Gay.*
10. Free from deductions or incumbrances. *Collier.*
11. Vacant; unobstructed. *Shakespeare. Pope.*
12. Out of debt.
13. Unentangled; at a safe distance from danger. *Shakespeare.*
14. Canorous; sounding distinctly. *Addison.*
15. Free; guiltless. *Sufan.*

CLEAR. *ad.* Clean; quite; completely. *L'Estrange.*

To CLEAR. *v. a.*
1. To make bright; to brighten. *Dryden.*
2. To free from obscurity. *Boyle.*
3. To purge from the imputation of guilt; to justify. *Hayward.*
4. To clear. *Shakespeare.*
5. To discharge; to remove any incumbrance. *Wilkins. Addison.*
6. To free from any thing offensive. *Locke.*
7. To clarify; as to *clear* liquors.
8. To gain without deduction. *Addison.*

To CLEAR. *v. n.*
1. To grow bright; to recover transparency. *Shakespeare, Norris.*
2. To be disengaged from incumbrances, or entanglements. *Bacon.*

CLE'ARANCE. *f* A certificate that a ship has been cleared at the custom-house.

CLE'ARER. *f.* Brightener, purifier; enlightener. *Addison.*

CLE'ARLY. *ad.* [from *clear.*]
1. Brightly; luminously. *Hooker.*
2. Plainly; evidently. *Rogers.*
3. With discernment; acutely. *B. Johnson.*
4. Without entanglement. *Bacon.*
5. Without by-ends; honestly. *Tillotson.*
6. Without deduction or cost.
7. Without reserve; without subterfuge. *Davies.*

CLE'ARNESS. *f.* [from *clear.*]
1. Transparency; brightness. *Bacon.*
2. Splendour; lustre. *Sidney.*
3. Distinctness; perspicuity. *Addison.*

CLEAR SIGHTED. *a.* [*clear* and *sight.*] Discerning; judicious. *Denham.*

To CLE'ARSTARCH. *v. a.* [*clear* and *starch.*] To stiffen with starch. *Addison.*

To CLEAVE. *v. n.* pret. *I clave*, part. *cloven.* [cleopan, Sax.]
1. To adhere; to stick; to hold to. *Job.*
2. To unite aptly; to fit. *Shakespeare.*
3. To unite in concord. *Hooker. Knolles.*
4. To be concomitant. *Hooker.*

To CLEAVE. *v. a.* preterite, *I clove, I clave, I cleft*; part. pass. *cloven*, or *cleft.* [cleopan, Sax.]
1. To divide with violence; to split. *Milton. Blackmore.*
2. To divide. *Deutronomy.*

To CLEAVE. *v. n.*
1. To part asunder. *Shakespeare. Pope.*
2. To suffer division. *Newton.*

A CLE'AVER. [from *cleave.*] A butcher's instrument to cut animals into joints. *Arbuthnot.*

CLEES. *f.* The two parts of the foot of beasts which are cloven-footed.

CLEF. *f.* [from *clef*, key, Fr.] A mark at the beginning of the lines of a song, which shews the tone or key in which the piece is to begin. *Chambers.*

CLEFT. part. pass. [from *cleave.*] Divided. *Milton.*

CLEFT. *f.* [from *cleave.*]
1. A space made by the separation of parts; a crack. *Woodward.*
2. In farriery. *Clefts* appear on the bought of the pasterns, and are caused by a sharp and malignant humour. *Farr. Dict. Ben. Johns.*

To CLE'FTGRAFT. *v. a.* [*cleft* and *graft.*] To engraft by cleaving the stock of a tree. *Mortimer.*

CLE'MENCY. [*clemence*, Fr. *clementia*, Lat.] Mercy; remission of severity. *Addison.*

CLE'MENT. *a.* [*clemens*, Latin.] Mild; gentle; merciful.

To

To CLEPE. *v. a.* [clẏpan, Saxon.] To call. *Soakſpeare.*

CLE'RGY. *ſ.* [*clergè*, Fr κληρος.] The body of men ſet apart by due ordination for the ſervice of God. *Shakſpeare.*

CLE'RGYMAN. *ſ.* A man in holy orders; not a lack. *Swift.*

CLE'RICAL. *a.* [*clericus*, Lat.] Relating to the clergy. *Bacon.*

A CLERK. *ſ.* clepic, Sax.]

1. A clergyman. *Ayliffe.*
2. A ſcholar; a man of letters. *South.*
3. A man employed under another as a writer. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. A petty writer in publick offices. *Granville.*
5. The layman who reads the reſponſes to the congregation in the church, to direct the reſt.

CLE'RKSHIP. *ſ.* [from *clerk.*]

1. Scholarſhip.
2. The office of a clerk of any kind. *Swift.*

CLEVE. } At the beginning or end of the
CLIF. } proper name of a place, denotes
CLIVE. } it to be ſituated on a rock or hill.

CLE'VER. *a.*

1. Dextrous; ſkilful. *Addiſon.*
2. Juſt; fit; proper; commodious. *Pope.*
3. Well-ſhaped; handſome. *Arbuthnot.*

CLE'VERLY. *ad* [from *clever.*] Dextrouſly; fitly; handſomely. *Hudibras.*

CLE'VERNESS. *ſ.* [from *clever.*] Dexterity; ſkill.

CLEW. *ſ.* clẏƿe, Sax.]

1. Thread wound upon a bottom. *Roſcommon.*
2. A guide; a direction. *Smith.*

To CLEW. *v. a.* *To clew the Sails*, is to raiſe them, in order to be furled. *Harris.*

To CLICK. *v. n.* [*clicken*, Dut.] To make a ſharp, ſucceſſive noiſe. *Gay.*

CLI'CKER. *ſ.* [from *click.*] A low word for the ſervant of a ſaleſman.

CLI'CKET. The knocker of a door. *Skinner.*

CLI'ENT. *ſ.* [*cliens*, Latin.]

1. One who applies to an advocate for counſel and defence. *Taylor.*
2. A dependant. *Ben. Johnſon.*

CLI'ENTED. *parti. a.* Supplied with clients. *Carew.*

CLIENTE'LE. *ſ.* [*clientela*, Lat.] The condition or office of a client. *Ben. Johnſon.*

CLI'ENTSHIP. *ſ.* [from *client.*] The condition of a client. *Dryden.*

CLIFF. *ſ.* [*clivus*, Lat. clif, Saxon.] A ſteep rock; a rock. *Bacon.*

CLIFT. *ſ.* The ſame with CLIFF. *Spenſer.*

CLIMA'CTER. *ſ.* [κλιμακτηρ.] A certain progreſſion of years, ſuppoſed to end in a dangerous time. *Brown.*

CLIMACTE'RICK. } *a.* [from *climacter.*] Containing
CLIMACTE'RICAL } a certain number of years, at the end of which ſome great change is ſuppoſed to befal the body. *Brown. Pope.*

CLI'MATE. *ſ.* [κλιμα.]

1. A ſpace upon the ſurface of the earth, meaſured from the equator to the polar circles; in each of which ſpaces the longeſt day is half an hour longer. From the polar circles to the poles climates are meaſured by the increaſe of a month.
2. A region, or tract of land. *Dryden.*

To CLI'MATE. *v. n.* To inhabit. *Shakeſp.*

CLI'MATURE. *ſ.* The ſame with climate. *Shakeſpeare.*

CLI'MAX. *ſ.* [κλιμαξ.] Gradation; aſcent; a figure in rhetorick, by which the ſentence riſes gradually. *Dryden.*

To CLIMB. *v. n.* pret. *clomb* or *climbed*; part. *clomb* or *climbed.* [climan, Sax.] To aſcend up any place. *Sam.*

To CLIMB. *v. a.* To aſcend. *Prior.*

CLI'MBER. *ſ.* [from *climb.*]

1. One that mounts or ſcales any place; a mounter; a riſer. *Carew.*
2. A plant that creeps upon other ſupports. *Mortimer.*
3. The name of a particular herb. *Miller.*

CLIME. *ſ.* [from *climate.*] Climate; region; tract of earth. *Milton. Atterbury.*

To CLINCH. *v. a.* [clẏnĝa, Sax.]

1. To hold in hand with the fingers bent. *Dryden.*
2. To contract or double the fingers. *Swift.*
3. To bend the point of a nail in the other ſide.
4. To confirm; to fix; as, *to clinch an argument.*

CLINCH. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A pun; an ambiguity. *Boyle. Dryden.*

CLINCHER. *ſ.* [from *clinch.*] A cramp; a holdfaſt. *Pope.*

To CLING. *v. n.* pret. *I clung*; part. *I have clung.* [*Klynger*, Daniſh.]

1. To hang upon by twining round. *Ben Johnſon.*
2. To dry up; to conſume. *Shakeſpeare.*

CLI'NGY. *a.* [from *cling.*] Clinging; adheſive.

CLI'NICAL. } *a.* [κλινω, to lie down.]
CLI'NICK. } One that keeps the bed. *Taylor.*

To CLINK. *v. n.* To utter a ſmall, interrupted noiſe. *Prior.*

CLINK. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſharp ſucceſſive noiſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

CLINQUINT. *ſ.* [Fr.] Embroidery; ſpangles. *Shakeſpeare.*

To

To CLIP. [*v. a.* clippan, Saxon.]
1. To embrace, by throwing the arms round. *Sidney. Ray.*
2. To cut with ſheers. *Suckling. Bentley.*
3. It is particularly uſed of thoſe who diminiſh coin. *Locke.*
4. To curtail; to cut ſhort. *Addiſon.*
5. To confine; to hold. *Shakeſpeare.*

CLI'PPER. *ſ.* One that debaſes coin by cutting. *Addiſon.*

CLI'PPING. *ſ.* The part cut or clipped off. *Locke.*

CLI'VER. *ſ.* An herb. *Miller.*

A CLOAK. *ſ.* [*lach*, Saxon.]
1. The outer garment. *Pope.*
2. A concealment. *Peter.*

To CLOAK. *v. a.*
1. To cover with a cloak.
2. To hide; to conceal. *Spenſer.*

CLO'AKBAG. *ſ.* [from *cloak* and *bag.*] A portmanteau; a bag in which cloaths are carried. *Shakeſpeare.*

CLOCK. *ſ.* [*cloce*, Welſh.]
1. The inſtrument which tells the hour. *Bacon.*
2. It is an uſual expreſſion to ſay, *What is it of the clock*, for *What hour is it? Or ten o'clock*, for *the tenth hour.*
3. The clock of a ſtocking; the flowers or inverted work about the ankle. *Swift.*
4. A ſort of beetle.

CLO'CKMAKER. *ſ.* An artificer whoſe profeſſion is to make clocks. *Derham.*

CLO'CKWORK. *ſ.* Movements by weights or ſprings. *Prior.*

CLOD. *ſ.* [clud, Saxon.]
1. A lump of earth or clay. *B. Johnſon.*
2. A turf; the ground. *South.*
3. Any thing vile, baſe, and earthy. *Milton.*
4. A dull fellow; a dolt. *Dryden.*

To CLOD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather into concretions; to coagulate. *Milton.*

To CLOD. *v. a.* To pelt with clods.

CLO'DDY. *a.* [from *clod.*]
1. Conſiſting of earth or clods; earthy. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Full of clods unbroken. *Mortimer.*

CLO'DPATE. *ſ.* [*clod* and *pate.*] A ſtupid fellow; a dolt; a thickſcull.

CLO'DPATED. *a.* [from *clodpate.*] Doltiſh: thoughtleſs. *Arbuthnot.*

CLO'DPOLL. *ſ.* A thickſcull; a dolt. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CLOG. *v. a.* [from *log.*]
1. To load with ſomething that may hinder motion. *Digby.*
2. To hinder; to obſtruct. *Raleigh.*
3. To load; to burthen. *Shakeſpeare. Addiſon.*

To CLOG. *v. n.*
1. To coaleſce; to adhere. *Evelyn.*
2. To be encumbered or impeded. *Sharp.*

CLOG. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Any incumbrance hung to hinder motion. *Milton.*
2. A hindrance; an obſtruction. *Hooker. Donne.*
3. A kind of additional ſhoe worn by women, to keep them from wet.
4. A wooden ſhoe. *Harvey.*

CLO'GGINESS. *ſ.* [from *cloggy.*] The ſtate of being clogged.

CLO'GGY. *a.* [from *clog.*] That which has the power of clogging up. *Boyle.*

CLO'ISTER. *ſ.* [cloyſtr n, Sax. *clauſtrum*, Latin.]
1. A religious retirement. *Davies.*
2. A periſtile; a piazza.

To CLO'ISTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſhut up in a religious houſe; to immure from the world. *Bacon. Rymer.*

CLO'ISTERAL. *a.* Solitary; retired. *Walton.*

CLO'ISTERED. *part. a.* [from *cloiſter.*]
1. Solitary; inhabiting cloiſters. *Shakeſp.*
2. Built with periſtiles or piazzas. *Wotton.*

CLO'ISTRESS. *ſ.* [from *cloiſter.*] A nun. *Shakeſpeare.*

CLOMB. [*pret.* of *To climb.*] *Milton.*

To CLOOM. *v. a.* [clæman, Sax.] To ſhut with viſcous matter. *Mortimer.*

To CLOSE. *v. a.* [*clos*, Fr. *clauſus*, Lat.]
1. To ſhut; to lay together. *Prior.*
2. To conclude; to end; to finiſh. *Wake.*
3. To incloſe; to confine. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To join; to unite fractures. *Addiſon.*

To CLOSE. *v. n.*
1. To coaleſce; to join its own parts together. *Numbers. Bacon.*
2. *To* CLOSE *upon.* To agree upon. *Temple.*
3. *To* CLOSE *with.* To come to an agreement with; to unite with. *Shakeſpeare. South. Newton.*

CLOSE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Any thing ſhut; without outlet. *Bacon.*
2. A ſmall field incloſed. *Carew.*
3. The manner of ſhutting. *Chapman.*
4. The time of ſhutting up. *Dryden.*
5. A grapple in wreſtling. *Bacon. Chapman.*
6. A pauſe or ceſſation. *Dryden.*
7. A concluſion or end. *Milton.*

CLOSE. *a.* [from the verb.]
1. Shut faſt. *Wilkins.*
2. Without vent; without inlet; private. *Dryden.*
3. Confined; ſtagnant. *Bacon.*
4. Compact; ſolid. *Burnet.*
5. Viſcous; glutinous. *Wilkins.*
6. Conciſe; brief. *Dryden.*
7. Immediate; without any intervening diſtance or ſpace. *Ben. Johnſon. Pope.*
8. Joined one to another. *Shakeſpeare.*
9. Narrow; as a *cloſe* alley.

10. Admitting small distance. *Dryden.*
11. Undiscovered. *Shakespeare.*
12. Hidden; secret; not revealed. *Boyle.*
13. Having the quality of secrecy; trusty. *Shakespeare.*
14. Cloudy; sly. *Shakespeare.*
15. Without wandering; attentive. *Locke.*
16. Full to the point; home. *Dryden.*
17. Retired; solitary.
18. Secluded from communication.
19. Dark, cloudy, not clear.

CLOSEBODIED. *a.* Made to fit the body exactly. *Addis.*

CLO'SE-HANDED. *a.* Covetous. *Arbuthnot.*

CLO'SELY. *ad.* [from *close.*]
1. Without inlet or outlet. *Boyle.*
2. Without much space intervening; nearly. *Shakespeare.*
3. Secretly; slily. *Carew.*
4. Without deviation. *Dryden.*

CLO'SENESS. *s.* [from *close.*]
1. The state of being shut. *Bacon.*
2. Narrowness; straitness.
3. Want of air, or ventilation. *Swift.*
4. Compactness; solidity. *Bentley.*
5. Recluseness; solitude; retirement. *Shakespeare.*
6. Secrecy; privacy. *Collier.*
7. Covetousness; sly avarice. *Addison.*
8. Connection; dependance. *South.*

CLO'SER. *s.* [from *close.*] A finisher; a concluder.

CLO'SESTOOL. *s.* A chamber implement. *Garth.*

CLO'SET. *s.* [from *close.*]
1. A small room of privacy and retirement. *Wotton.*
2. A private repository of curiosities. *Dryden.*

To CLO'SET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To shut up, or conceal in a closet. *Herbert.*
2. To take into a closet for a secret interview. *Swift.*

CLO'SH. *s.* A distemper in the feet of cattel.

CLO'SURE. *s.* [from *close.*]
1. The act of shutting up. *Boyle.*
2. That by which any thing is closed or shut. *Pope.*
3. The parts inclosing; inclosure. *Shakesp.*
4. Conclusion; end. *Shakespeare.*

CLOT. *s.* Concretion; grume. *Bacon.*

To CLOT. *v. n.*
1. To form clots; to hang together. *Philips.*
2. To concrete; to coagulate. *Philips.*

CLOTH. *s.* plural *cloths* or *clothes.* [clað, Saxon.]
1. Any thing woven for dress or covering. *Swift.*
2. The piece of linnen spread upon a table. *Pope.*
3. The canvas on which pictures are delineated. *Dryden.*
4. In the plural. Dress; habit; garment; vesture. Pronounced *clo's.* *Shakespeare. Temple.*
5. The covering of a bed. *Prior.*

To CLOTHE. *v. a.* pret. I *clothed*; part. I have *clothed*, or *clad.* [from *cloth.*]
1. To invest with garments; to cover with dress. *Addison.*
2. To adorn with dress. *Ray.*
3. To invest; as with clothes. *Dryden. Watts.*
4. To furnish or provide with clothes.

CLO'THIER. *s.* [from *cloth.*] A maker of cloth. *Graunt.*

CLO'THING. *s.* [from *To clothe.*] Dress; vesture; garments. *Fairfax. Swift.*

CLOTHSHEARER. *s.* One who trims the cloth. *Hakewill.*

CLO'TPOLL. *s.* [from *clot* and *poll.*]
1. Thickskull; blockhead. *Shakspeare.*
2. Head, in scorn. *Shakespeare.*

To CLOTTER. *v. n.* [*klotteren*, Dutch.] To concrete; to coagulate. *Dryden.*

CLO'TTY. *a.* [from *clot.*] Full of clots; concreted. *Harvey. Mortimer.*

A CLOUD. *s.*
1. The dark collection of vapours in the air. *Grew. Roscommon.*
2. The veins, or stains in stones, or other bodies.
3. Any state of obscurity or darkness. *Waller.*
4. Any thing that spreads wide; as a multitude. *Atterbury.*

To CLOUD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To darken with clouds. *Pope.*
2. To obscure; to make less evident. *Decay of Piety.*
3. To variegate with dark veins. *Pope.*

To CLOUD. *v. n.* To grow cloudy.

CLO'UDBERRY. *s.* [from *cloud* and *berry.*] A plant, called also knotberry.

CLO'UDCAPT. *a.* Topped with clouds. *Shakespeare.*

CLOUDCOMPE'LLING. *a.* An epithet of Jupiter, by whom clouds were supposed to be collected. *Waller.*

CLO'UDILY. *ad.* [from *cloudy.*]
1. With clouds; darkly.
2. Obscurely; not perspicuously. *Spenser.*

CLO'UDINESS. *s.* [from *cloudy.*]
1. The state of being covered with clouds; darkness. *Harvey.*
2. Want of brightness. *Boyle.*

CLO'UDLESS. *a.* [from *cloud.*] Clear; unclouded; luminous. *Pope.*

CLO'UDY. *a.* [from *cloud.*]
1. Obscured with clouds. *Exodus.*
2. Dark; obscure; not intelligible. *Watts.*
3. Gloomy of look; not open, nor cheerful. *Spenser.*
4. Marked

4. Marked with ſpots or veins.

CLOVE. *ſ.* [the preterite of *cleave*.]

CLOVE. *ſ.* [*clou*, Fr.]

1. A valuable ſpice brought from Ternate. The fruit or ſeed of a very large tree. *Brown.*

2. Some of the parts into which garlick ſeparates. *Tate.*

CLOVE GILLYFLOWER. *ſ.* [from its ſmelling like *cloves*.]

CLO'VEN. part. pret. [from *cleave*.] *Waller.*

CLO'VEN-FOOTED. } *a.* [*cloven* and
CLO'VEN-HOOFED } *foot*, or *hoof*.]
Having the foot divided into two parts. *Dryden. Ray.*

CLO'VER. *ſ.* [clæfep, Saxon.]

1. A ſpecies of trefoil. *Shakſpeare. Mortimer.*

2. *To live in* CLOVER, is to live luxuriouſly. *Ogle.*

CLO'VERED. *a.* [from *clover*.] Covered with clover. *Thomſon.*

CLOUGH. *ſ.* [clough, Saxon.] A cliff.

CLOUGH. *ſ.* [in commerce.] An allowance of two pounds in every hundred weight for the turn of the ſcale, that the commodity may hold out weight when ſold by retail.

A CLOUT. *ſ.* [clut, Saxon.]

1. A cloth for any mean uſe. *Swift.*

2. A patch on a ſhoe or coat.

3. Anciently, the mark of white cloth at which archers ſhot. *Shakſpeare.*

4. An iron plate to an axle tree.

To CLOUT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To patch; to mend coarſely. *Milton.*

2. To cover with a cloth. *Spenſer.*

3. To join awkwardly together. *Ajcham.*

CLO'UTED. *particip. a.* Congealed; coagulated. *Gay.*

CLOUTERLY. *a.* Clumſy; awkward. *Mortimer.*

CLOWN. *ſ.* [lown, Saxon.]

1. A ruſtick; a churl. *Sidney.*

2. A coarſe ill-bred man. *Spectator.*

CLOWNERY. *ſ.* [from *clown*.] Ill breeding; churliſhneſs. *L'Eſtrange.*

CLO'WNISH. *a.* [from *clown*.]

1. Conſiſting of ruſticks or clowns. *Dryden.*

2. Coarſe; rough; rugged. *Spenſer.*

3. Uncivil; ill-bred. *Shakſpeare.*

4. Clumſy; ungainly. *Prior.*

CLO'WNISHLY. *ad.* Coarſely; rudely.

CLO'WNISHNESS *ſ.* [from *clownish*.]

1. Ruſticity; coarſeneſs. *Locke.*

2. Incivility; brutality.

CLOWN'S MUSTARD *ſ.* An herb.

To CLOY. *v. a.* [*encouer*, Fr.]

1. To ſatiate; to ſate; to ſurfeit. *Sidney.*

2. To ſtrike the beak together. *Shakſp.*

3. To nail up guns, by ſtriking a ſpike into the touch-hole.

CLO'YLESS. *a.* [from *cloy*.] That which cannot cauſe ſatiety. *Shakſpeare.*

CLO'YMENT. *ſ.* [from *cloy*.] Satiety; repletion. *Shakſpeare.*

CLUB. *ſ.* [*clwppa*, Welſh.]

1. A heavy ſtick. *Spenſer.*

2. The name of one of the ſuits of cards. *Pope.*

3. The ſhot or dividend. *L'Eſtrange.*

4. An aſſembly of good fellows. *Dryden.*

5. Concurrence; contribution; joint charge. *Hudibras.*

To CLUB. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To contribute to a common expence.

2. To join to one effect. *Dryden. Knolles.*

To CLUB. *v. a.* To pay to a common reckoning. *Pope.*

CLUBHEADED. *a.* [*club* and *head*.] Having a thick head. *Derham.*

CLUB-LAW. *ſ.* [*club* and *law*.] The law of arms. *Addiſon.*

CLUBROOM. *ſ.* [*club* and *room*.] The room in which a club or company aſſembles. *Addiſon.*

To CLUCK. *v. n.* [cloccan, Saxon.] To call chickens; as a hen. *Ray.*

CLUMP. *ſ.* [from *lump*.] A ſhapeleſs piece of wood.

CLUMPS. *ſ.* A numbſcull. *Skinner.*

CLUMSILY. *ad.* [from *clumſy*.] Awkwardly. *Ray.*

CLUMSINESS. *ſ.* [from *clumſy*.] Awkwardneſs; ungainlineſs; want of dexterity. *Collier.*

CLUMSY. *a.* [*klumpig*, Dutch, ſtupid.] Awkward; heavy; artleſs; unhandy. *Ray. Dryden.*

CLUNG. The preterite and participle of *cling*.

To CLUNG. *v. n.* [clungan, Saxon.] To dry as wood does.

CLUNG. *a.* [clungen, Saxon.] Waſted with leanneſs.

CLUSTER. *ſ.* [clyſtpe, Saxon.]

1. A bunch; a number of things of the ſame kind growing or joined together. *Bacon. Denham. Newton.*

2. A number of animals gathered together. *Milton.*

3. A body of people collected. *Addiſon.*

To CLUSTER. *v. n.* To grow in bunches. *Dryden.*

To CLUSTER. *v. a.* To collect any thing into bodies.

CLUSTER GRAPE. *ſ.* The ſmall black grape, called the currant. *Mortimer.*

CLUSTERY. *a.* Growing in cluſters.

To CLUTCH. *v. a.*

1. To hold in the hand; to gripe; to graſp. *Herbert.*

2. To contract; to double the hand. *Shakſpeare.*

CLUTCH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The gripe; graſp; ſeizure.
2. The paws, the talons. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. Hands. *Stillingfleet.*

A CLU'TTER. *ſ.* A noiſe; a buſtle; a hurry. *King.*

To CLU'TTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a noiſe or buſtle.

A CLY'STER. *ſ.* [χλυσηρ.] An injection into the anus. *Arbuthnot.*

To COACE'RVATE. *v. a.* [*coacervo*, Lat.] To heap up together. *Bacon.*

COACERVA'TION. *ſ.* [from *coacervate.*] The act of heaping. *Bacon.*

COACH. *ſ.* [*coche*, Fr.] A carriage of pleaſure, or ſtate. *Sidney. Pope.*

To COACH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To carry in a coach. *Pope.*

COACH-BOX. *ſ.* The ſeat on which the driver of the coach ſits. *Arbuthnot.*

COACH HIRE. *ſ.* Money paid for the uſe of a hired coach. *Spectator.*

COACH-MAN. *ſ.* The driver of a coach. *South.*

To COA'CT. *v. n.* To act together in concert. *Shakeſpeare.*

COA'CTION. *ſ.* [*coactus*, Lat.] Compulſion; force. *South.*

COA'CTIVE. *a.* [from *coact.*]
1. Having the force of reſtraining or impelling; compulſory. *Raleigh.*
2. Acting in concurrence. *Shakeſpeare.*

COADJU'MENT. *ſ.* Mutual aſſiſtance.

COADJU'TANT. *ſ.* Helping; co-operating. *Philips.*

COADJU'TOR. *ſ.*
1. A fellow-helper; an aſſiſtant; an aſſociate. *Garth.*
2. In the canon law, one who is empowered to perform the duties of another. *Ayliffe.*

COADJU'VANCY. *ſ.* Help; concurrent help. *Brown.*

COADUNI'TION. *ſ.* The conjunction of different ſubſtances into one maſs. *Hale.*

To COAGME'NT. *v. a.* To congregate. *Glanville.*

COAGMENTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *coagment.*] Coacervation into one maſs; union. *Ben Jobnſon.*

COA'GULABLE. *a.* [from *coagulate.*] That which is capable of concretion. *Boyle.*

To COA'GULATE. *v. a.* [*coagulo*, Lat.] To force into concretions. *Bacon. Woodw.*

To COA'GULATE. *v. n.* To run into concretions. *Boyle.*

COAGULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *coagulate.*]
1. Concretion; congelation.
2. The body formed by coagulation. *Arbuthnot.*

COA'GULATIVE. *a.* [from *coagulate.*] That which has the power of cauſing concretion. *Boyle.*

COAGULA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *coagulate.*] That which cauſes coagulation. *Arbuthnot.*

COAL. *ſ.* [col, Sax. *kol*, Germ.]
1. The common foſſil fewel. *Denham.*
2. The cinder of burnt wood, charcoal. *Bacon.*
3. Any thing inflamed or ignited. *Dryden.*

To COAL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To burn wood to charcoal. *Carew.*
2. To delineate with a coal. *Camden.*

COAL-BLACK. *a.* [*coal* and *black.*] Black in the higheſt degree. *Dryden.*

COAL-MINE. *ſ.* [*coal* and *mine.*] A mine in which coals are dug. *Mortimer.*

COAL-PIT. *ſ.* [from *coal* and *pit.*] A pit for digging coals. *Woodward.*

COAL-STONE. *ſ.* A ſort of cannel coal. *Woodward.*

COAL-WORK. *ſ.* A coalery; a place where coals are found. *Felton.*

CO'ALERY. *ſ.* A place where coals are dug. *Woodward.*

To COALE'SCE. *v. n.* [*coaleſco*, Lat.]
1. To unite in maſſes. *Newton.*
2. To grow together; to join.

COALE'SCENCE. *ſ.* [from *coaleſce.*] Concretion; union.

COALI'TION. *ſ.* [*coalitum*, Lat.] Union in one maſs or body. *Hale. Bentley.*

CO'ALY. *a.* Containing coal. *Milton.*

COAPTA'TION. *ſ.* [*con* and *apto*, Latin.] The adjuſtment of parts to each other. *Boyle. Broome.*

To COA'RCT. *v. a.* [*coarcto*, Lat.]
1. To ſtraighten; to confine.
2. To contract power. *Ayliffe.*

COARCTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *coarct.*]
1. Confinement; reſtraint to a narrow ſpace. *Bacon.*
2. Contraction of any ſpace. *Ray.*
3. Reſtraint of liberty. *Bramhall.*

COA'RSE. *a.*
1. Not refined. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Not ſift or fine.
3. Rude; uncivil.
4. Groſs; not delicate. *Thomſon.*
5. Inelegant; unpoliſhed. *Dryden.*
6. Unaccompliſhed by education. *Arbuthn.*
7. Mean; not nice; vile. *Roſcommon. Otway.*

CO'ARSELY. *ad.* [from *coarſe.*]
1. Without fineneſs.
2. Meanly; not elegantly. *Brown.*
3. Rudely; not civilly. *Dryden.*
4. Inelegantly. *Dryden.*

CO'ARSENESS. *ſ.* [from *coarſe.*]
1. Impurity; unrefined ſtate. *Bacon.*
2. Roughneſs; want of fineneſs.
3. Groſſneſs; want of delicacy. *L'Eſtrange.*
4. Roughneſs; rudeneſs of manners. *Garth.*
5. Meanneſs; want of nicety. *Addiſon.*

COAST. *f.* [*coſte*, Fr.]
1. The edge or margin of the land next the ſea; the ſhore. *Dryden.*
2. Side. *Newton.*
3. *The* COAST *is clear.* The danger is over. *Sidney. Dryden.*

To COAST. *v. n.* To ſail cloſe by the coaſt. *Arbuthnot.*

To COAST. *v. a.* To ſail by. *Addiſon.*

CO'ASTER. *f.* He that ſails timorouſly near the ſhore. *Dryden.*

COAT. *f.* [*cotte*, Fr.]
1. The upper garment. *Samuel.*
2. Petticoat; the habit of a boy in his infancy; the lower part of a woman's dreſs. *Locke.*
3. Veſture, as demonſtrative of the office. *Hewel.*
4. The covering of any animal. *Milton. Mortimer.*
5. Any tegument. *Derham.*
6. That on which the enſigns armorial are portrayed. *Dryden.*

To COAT. *v. a.* To cover; to inveſt.

To COAX. *v. a.* To wheedle; to flatter. *L'Eſtrange. Farquhar.*

CO'AXER. *f.* [from the verb.] A wheedler; a flatterer.

COB. *f.* The head or top.

COB. *f.* A ſort of ſea-fowl. *Phillips.*

CO'BALT. *f.* A marcaſite plentifully impregnated with arſenick. *Woodward.*

To CO'BBLE. *v. a.* [*kobler*, Daniſh]
1. To mend any thing coarſely. *Shakeſp.*
2. To do or make any thing clumſily. *Bentley.*

CO'BBLER. *f.* [from *cobble.*]
1. A mender of old ſhoes. *Addiſon.*
2. A clumſy workman in general. *Shakeſp.*
3. Any mean perſon. *Dryden.*

CO'BIRONS. *f.* Irons with a knob at the upper end. *Bacon.*

COBISHOP. *f.* A coadjutant biſhop. *Ayliffe.*

CO'BNUT. *f.* [*cob* and *nut.*] A boy's game.

CO'BSWAN. *f.* [*cob*, head, and *ſwan.*] The head or leading ſwan. *Ben. Johnſon.*

CO'BWEB. *f.* [*kopw b*, Dutch.]
1. The web or net of a ſpider. *Spenſer. L'Eſtrange.*
2. Any ſnare or trap. *Swift.*

COCCI'FEROUS. *a.* [κοκκος and *fero.*] Plants are ſo called that have berries. *Quincy.*

CO'CHINEAL. *f.* [*cochinilla*, Span.] An inſect gathered upon the *opuntia*, from which a red colour is extracted. *Hill.*

CO'CHLEARY. *a.* [from *cochlea*, Lat. a ſcrew.] Screwform. *Brown.*

CO'CHLEATED. *a.* [from *cochlea*, Lat.] Of a ſcrewed or turbinated form. *Woodw.*

COCK. *f.* [cocc, Saxon.]
1. The male to the hen. *Dryden.*
2. The male of any ſmall birds. *Arbuthn.*
3. The weathercock, that ſhews the direction of the wind. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. A ſpout to let out water at will. *Pope.*
5. The notch of an arrow.
6. The part of the lock of a gun that ſtrikes with the flint. *Grew.*
7. A conqueror; a leader. *Swift.*
8. Cockcrowing. *Shakeſpeare.*
9. A cockboat; a ſmall boat. *Shakſpeare.*
10. A ſmall heap of hay. [Properly *cop.*] *Mortimer.*
11. The form of a hat. *Addiſon.*
12. The ſtyle of a dial. *Chambers.*
13. The needle of a balance.
14. *Cock on the Hoop.* Triumphant; exulting. *Camden. Hudibras.*

To COCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſet erect; to hold bolt upright. *Swift.*
2. To ſet up the hat with an air of petulance. *Prior.*
3. To mould the form of the hat.
4. To fix the cock of a gun for a diſcharge. *Dryden.*
5. To raiſe hay in ſmall heaps. *Spenſer.*

To COCK. *v. n.*
1. To ſtrut; to hold up the head. *Addiſon.*
2. To train or uſe fighting cocks. *Ben. Johnſon.*

COCKA'DE. *f.* [from *cock.*] A ribband worn in the hat.

A COCKA'TRICE. *f.* [*cock* and *arreon*, Saxon; a ſerpent.] A ſerpent ſuppoſed to riſe from a cock's egg. *Bacon.*

CO'CKBOAT. *f.* [*cock* and *boat.*] A ſmall boat belonging to a ſhip. *Stilling fleet.*

CO'CKBROATH. *f.* Broath made by boiling a cock. *Harvey.*

COCKCRO'WING. *f.* [*cock* and *crow.*] The time at which cocks crow. *Mark.*

To CO'CKER. *v. a.* [*coqueliner*, Fr.] To cade; to fondle. *Locke. Swift.*

CO'CKER. *f.* One who follows the ſport of cockfighting.

CO'CKEREL. *f.* [from *cock.*] A young cock. *Dryden.*

CO'CKET. *f.* A ſeal belonging to the king's cuſtomhouſe: likewiſe a ſcroll of parchment delivered by the officers of the cuſtomhouſe to merchants, as a warrant that their merchandize is entered. *Cowel. Davies.*

CO'CKFIGHT. *f.* A match of cocks. *Bacon.*

CO'CKHORSE. [*cock* and *horſe.*] On horſeback; triumphant. *Prior.*

CO'CKLE. *f.* [*coquille*, Fr.] A ſmall teſtaceous fiſh. *Locke.*

CO'CKLE-STAIRS. *f.* Winding or ſpiral ſtairs. *Chambers.*

CO'CKLE. *f.* [coccel, Saxon.] A weed that grows in corn; corn-roſe. *Dorne.*

To

To CO'CKLE. *v. a.* [from *cockle.*] To contract into wrinkles. *Gay.*

CO'CKLED. *a.* [from *cockle.*] Shelled, or carbunated. *Shakespeare.*

CO'CKLOFT. *f.* [*cock* and *loft.*] The room over the garret. *Dryden.*

CO'CKMASTER. *f.* One that breeds game cocks. *L'Estrange.*

CO'CKMATCH. *f.* Cockfight for a prize. *Addison.*

CO'CKNEY. *f.*

1. A native of London. *Dorset.*
2. A lay effeminate, low citizen. *Shakesp.*

CO'CKPIT. *f.* [*cock* and *pit.*]

1. The area where cocks fight. *Howel.*
2. A place on the lower deck of a man of war. *Harris.*

CO'CK'SCOMB. *f.* A plant; lobs-wort.

CO'CK'SHEAD. *f.* A plant; fainfoin.

CO'CKSHUT. *f.* The close of the evening. *Shakespeare.*

CO'CKSPUR. *f.* Virginian hawthorn. A species of medlar.

CO'CKSURE. [from *cock* and *sure.*] Confidently certain. *Shakespeare. Pope.*

CO'CKSWAIN. *f.* [cogzzppeine, Saxon.] The officer who has the command of the cockboat. Corruptly COXON.

CO'CKWEED. *f.* A plant, dittander or pepperwort.

CO'COA. *f.* [*cacaotal*, Spanish.] A species of palm-tree. The bark of the nut is made into cordage, and the shell into drinking bowls. The kernel of the nut affords a wholesome food, and the milk contained in the shell a cooling liquor. The leaves of the trees are used for thatching houses. This tree flowers twice or three times in the year, and ripens as many series of fruits. *Miller. Hill.*

CO'CTILE. *a.* [*coctilis*, Latin.] Made by baking.

CO'CTION. *f.* [*coctio*, Lat.] The act of boiling. *Arbuthnot.*

COD. } *f.* A sea fish.
CO'DFISH. }

COD. *f.* [coddе, Sax.] Any case or husk in which seeds are lodged. *Mortimer.*

To COD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inclose in a cod. *Mortimer.*

CO'DDERS. *f.* [from *cod.*] Gatherers of peafe. *Dict.*

CODE. *f.* [*codex*, Latin.]

1. A book.
2. A book of the civil law. *Arbuthnot.*

CO'DICIL. *f.* [*codicillus*, Latin.] An appendage to a will. *Prior.*

CODI'LLE. *f.* [*codille*, Fr.] A term at ombre. *Pope.*

To CO'DLE. *v. a.* [*coctulo*, Lat.] To parboil.

CO'DLING. *f.* [from *to codle.*] An apple generally codled. *King.*

COE'FFICACY. *f.* [*con* and *efficacia*, Lat.] The power of several things acting together. *Brown.*

COEFFI'CIENCY. *f.* [*con* and *efficio*, Lat.] Co-operation; the state of acting together to some single end. *Granville.*

COEFFI'CIENT. *f.* [*con* and *efficiens*, Lat.] That which unites its action with the action of another.

CO'ELIACK *Passion.* A diarrhœa or flux, that arises from indigestion, whereby the aliment comes away little altered. *Quincy.*

COE'MPTION. *f.* [*coemptio*, Lat.] The act of buying up the whole quantity of any thing. *Bacon.*

COE'QUAL. *a.* [from *con* and *equalis*, Lat.] Equal. *Shakespeare.*

COEQUA'LITY. *f.* [from *coequal.*] The state of being equal.

To COE'RCE. *v. a.* [*coerceo*, Latin.] To restrain; to keep in order by force. *Ayliffe.*

COE'RCIBLE. *a.* [from *coerce.*]

1. That may be restrained.
2. That ought to be restrained.

COE'RCION. *f.* [from *coerce.*] Penal restraint; check. *Hale. South.*

COE'RCIVE. *a.* [from *coerce.*]

1. That which has the power of laying restraint. *Blackmore.*
2. That which has the authority of restraining by punishment. *Hooker.*

COESSE'NTIAL. *a.* [*con* and *essentia*, Lat.] Participating of the same essence. *Hooker.*

COESSENTIA'LITY. *f.* [from *coessential.*] Participation of the same essence.

COETA'NEOUS. *a.* [*con* and *ætas*, Lat.] Of the same age with another. *Brown. Government of the Tongue. Bentley.*

COETE'RNAL. *a.* [*con* and *æternus*, Lat.] Equally eternal with another. *Milton.*

COETE'RNALLY. *ad.* [from *coeternal.*] In a state of equal eternity with another. *Hooker.*

COETE'RNITY. *f.* [from *coeternal.*] Having existence from eternity equal with another eternal being. *Hammond.*

COE'VAL. *a.* [*cœvus*, Latin.] Of the same age. *Prior. Bentley.*

COE'VAL. *f.* [from the adjective.] A contemporary. *Pope.*

COE'VOUS. *a.* [*cœvus*, Latin.] Of the same age. *South.*

To COEXIST. *v. n.* [*con* and *existo*, Lat.] To exist at the same time. *Hale.*

COEXISTE'NCE. *f.* [from *coex ß.*] Existence at the same time with another. *Grew.*

COEXISTE'NT. *a.* [from *coex ß.*] Having existence at the same time with another. *Bramhall. Bentley.*

To COEXTE'ND. *v. a.* [*con* and *extendo*, Lat.] To extend to the same space or duration with another. *Grew.*

COEX-

COEXTE'NSION. *f.* [from *coextend.*] The ſtate of extending to the ſame ſpace with another. *Hale.*

CO'FFEE. *f.* [Arabick.] They have in Turky a drink called *coffee*, made of a berry of the ſame name, as black as ſoot, and of a ſtrong ſcent, which they take, beaten into powder, in water, hot. *Bacon. Pope.*

CO'FFEEHOUSE. *f.* [*coffee* and *houſe.*] A houſe where coffee is ſold. *Prior.*

CO'FFEEMAN. *f.* One that keeps a coffeehouſe. *Addiſon.*

CO'FFEEPOT. *f.* [*coffee* and *pot.*] The covered pot in which coffee is boiled.

CO'FFER. *ſ.* [*coffre*, Saxon.]

1. A cheſt generally for keeping money. *Spenſer. L'Eſtrange.*
2. Treaſure. *Bacon.*
3. [In fortification.] A hollow lodgment acroſs a dry moat. *Chambers.*

To CO'FFER. *v. a.* To treaſure up in cheſts. *Bacon.*

COFFERER *of the King's Houſhold ſ.* A principal officer of his majeſty's court, next under the comptroller. *Cowel.*

COFFIN. *ſ.* [*cofin*, French.]

1. The cheſt in which dead bodies are put into the ground. *Sidney. Swift.*
2. A mould of paſte for a pye.
3. COFFIN *of a horſe*, is the whole hoof of the foot above the coronet, including the *coffin* bone. *Farrier's Dict.*

To CO'FFIN. *v. a.* To incloſe in a coffin. *Donne.*

To COG. *v. a.*

1. To flatter; to wheedle. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To obtrude by falſhood. *Milton. Dennis.*
3. *To* COG *a die.* To ſecure it, ſo as to direct its fall. *Swift.*

To COG. *v. n.* To lye; to wheedle. *Shakeſpeare.*

COG. *ſ.* The tooth of a wheel, by which it acts upon another wheel.

To COG. *v. a.* To fix cogs in a wheel.

CO'GENCY. *ſ.* [from *cogent.*] Force; ſtrength. *Locke.*

CO'GENT. *a.* [*cogens*, Latin.] Forcible, reſiſtleſs; convincing. *Bentley.*

CO'GENTLY. *ad.* [from *cogent.*] With reſiſtleſs force; forcibly. *Locke.*

CO'GGER. *ſ.* [from *to cog.*] A flatterer; a wheedler.

COGGLESTONE. *ſ.* [*cuagulo*, Ital.] A little ſtone. *Skinner.*

CO'GITABLE. *a.* [from *cogito*, Latin.] What may be the ſubject of thought.

To CO'GITATE. *v. n.* [*cogito*, Lat.] To think.

COGITA'TION. *ſ.* [*cogitatio*, Lat.]

1. Thought; the act of thinking. *Hooker. Bentley.*
2. Purpoſe; reflection previous to action. *Locke.*
3. Meditation. *Milton.*

CO'GITATIVE. *a* [from *cogito*, Lat.]

1. Having the power of thought. *Bentley.*
2. Given to meditation. *Wotton.*

COGNA'TION. *ſ.* [*cognatio*, Lat.]

1. Kindred. *South.*
2. Relation; participation of the ſame nature. *Brown.*

COGNISE'E. *ſ.* [In law.] He to whom a fine in lands or tenements is acknowledged. *Cowel.*

CO'GNISOUR. *ſ.* [In law.] He that paſſeth or acknowledgeth a fine. *Cowel.*

COGNI'TION. *ſ.* [*cognitio*, Lat.] Knowledge; complete conviction. *Brown.*

CO'GNITIVE. *a.* [from *cognitus*, Latin.] Having the power of knowing. *South.*

CO'GNIZABLE. *a.* [*cognoiſable*, Fr.]

1. That falls under judicial notice.
2. Proper to be tried, judged, or examined. *Ayliffe.*

CO'GNIZANCE. *ſ.* [*conroiſance*, Fr.]

1. Judicial notice; trial. *South.*
2. A badge, by which any one is known. *Brown.*

COGNO'MINAL. *a.* [*cognomen*, Lat.] Having the ſame name. *Brown.*

COGNOMINA'TION. *ſ.* [*cognomen*, Lat.]

1. A ſurname; the name of a family.
2. A name added from any accident or quality. *Brown.*

COGNO'SCENCE. *ſ.* [*cognoſco*, Lat.] Knowledge.

COGNO'SCIBLE. *a.* [*cognoſco*, Lat.] That may be known. *Hale.*

To COHA'BIT. *v. n.* [*cohabito*, Lat.]

1. To dwell with another in the ſame place. *South.*
2. To live together as huſband and wife. *Fiddes.*

COHA'BITANT. *ſ.* An inhabitant of the ſame place. *Decay of Piety.*

COHABITA'TION. *ſ.* [from *cohabit.*]

1. The ſtate of inhabiting the ſame place with another.
2. The ſtate of living together as married perſons. *Tatler.*

COHE'IR. *ſ.* [*cohæres*, Lat.] One of ſeveral among whom an inheritance is divided. *Taylor.*

COHE'IRESS. *ſ.* A woman who has an equal ſhare of an inheritance.

To COHE'RE. *v. n.* [*cohæreo*, Lat.]

1. To ſtick together. *Woodward.*
2. To be well connected.
3. To ſuit; to fit. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To agree.

COHE'RENCE. } *ſ.* [*cohærentia*, Latin.]
COHE'RENCY. }

1. The ſtate of bodies in which their parts are joined together, ſo that they reſiſt

fift divulſion and ſeparation. *Quincy. Bentley.*
2. Connection; dependency; the relation of parts or things one to another. *Hooker.*
3. The texture of a diſcourſe.
4. Conſiſtency in reaſoning, or relating. *Locke.*

COHE'RENT. *a.* [*cohærens*, Lat.]
1. Sticking together. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Suitable to ſomething elſe; regularly adapted. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Conſiſtent; not contradictory. *Watts.*

COHE'SION. *ſ.* [from *cohere.*]
1. The act of ſticking together. *Newton.*
2. The ſtate of union. *Blackmore.*
3. Connection; dependence. *Locke.*

COHE'SIVE. *a.* [from *cohere.*] That has the power of ſticking to another.

COHE'SIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *cohefive.*] The quality of being cohefive.

To COHIBIT. *v. a.* [*cohibeo*, Lat.] To reſtrain; to hinder.

To COHOBATE. *v. a.* To pour the diſtilled liquor upon the remaining matter, and diſtill it again. *Arbuthnot.*

COHOBA'TION. *ſ.* [from *cohobate.*] A returning any diſtilled liquor again upon what it was drawn from. *Quincy. Grew.*

CO'HORT. *ſ.* [*cohors*, Lat.]
1. A troop of ſoldiers, containing about five hundred foot. *Camden.*
2. A body of warriours. *Milton.*

COHORTA'TION. *ſ.* [*cohortatio*, Latin.] Incitement.

COIF. *ſ.* [*coeffe*, French.] The head-dreſs; a cap. *Bacon.*

CO'IFED. *a.* [from *coif.*] Wearing a coif.

CO'IFFURE. *ſ.* [*coeffure*, Fr.] Head dreſs. *Addiſon.*

COIGNE. ſ. [French.] A corner.

To COIL. *v. a.* [*cueillir*, Fr.] To gather into a narrow compaſs. *Boyle.*

COIL. *ſ.* [*koleren*, German.]
1. Tumult; turmoil; buſtle. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A rope wound into a ring.

COIN. *ſ.* [*coigne*, Fr.] A corner; called often *quoin.* *Shakeſpeare.*

COIN. *ſ.* [*cuneus.*]
1. Money ſtamped with a legal impreſſion. *Sidney. Pope.*
2. Payment of any kind. *Hammond.*

To COIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To mint or ſtamp metals for money. *Bentley.*
2. To forge any thing in an ill ſenſe. *Atterbury.*

CO'INAGE. *ſ.* [from *coin.*]
1. The act or practice of coining money. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Coin; money. *Brown.*
3. The charges of coining money.
4. Forgery; invention. *Shakeſpeare.*

To COINCIDE. *v. n.* [*coincido*, Lat.]
1. To fall upon the ſame point. *Cheyne.*
2. To concur. *Watts.*

COI'NCIDENCE. *ſ.* [from *coincide.*]
1. The ſtate of ſeveral bodies or lines, falling upon the ſame point. *Bentley.*
2. Concurrence; tendency of things to the ſame end. *Hale.*

COI'NCIDENT. *a.* [from *coincide.*]
1. Falling upon the ſame point. *Newton.*
2. Concurrent; conſiſtent; equivalent. *South. Bentley.*

COINDICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *con* and *indico*, Lat.] Many ſymptoms betokening the ſame cauſe.

CO'INER. *ſ.* [from *coin.*]
1. A maker of money; a minter. *Swift.*
2. A counterfeiter of the king's ſtamp.
3. An inventor. *Camden.*

To CO'JOIN. *v. n.* [*conjungo*, Lat.] To join with another. *Shakeſpeare.*

CO'ISTRIL. *ſ.* A coward hawk. *Shakeſp.*

COIT. *ſ.* [*kote*, a die, Dutch.] A thing thrown at a certain mark. *Carew.*

COI'TION. *ſ.* [*coitio*, Latin.]
1. Copulation; the act of generation. *Grew.*
2. The act by which two bodies come together. *Brown.*

COKE. *ſ.* [*coquo.*] Fewel made by burning pit-coal under earth, and quenching the cinders.

CO'LANDER. *ſ.* [*colo*, to ſtrain, Lat.] A ſieve through which a mixture is poured, and which retains the thicker parts. *May. Dryden.*

COLA'TION. *ſ.* The art of filtering or ſtraining.

CO'LATURE. *ſ.* [from *colo*, Lat.]
1. The art of ſtraining; filtration.
2. The matter ſtrained.

COLBERTINE. *ſ.* A kind of lace worn by women. *Congreve.*

CO'LCOTHAR. *ſ.* A term in chymiſtry. The dry ſubſtance which remains after diſtillation. *Quincy.*

COLD. *a.* [colo, Saxon.]
1. Not hot; not warm. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Chill; having ſenſe of cold. *Shakeſp.*
3. Having cold qualities; not volatile. *Bacon.*
4. Unaffected; frigid; without paſſion. *Aſcham. Rowe.*
5. Unaffecting; unable to move the paſſions. *Addiſon.*
6. Reſerved; coy; not affectionate; not cordial. *Clarendon.*
7. Chaſte. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. Not welcome. *Shakeſpeare.*
9. Not haſty; not violent.
10. Not affecting the ſcent ſtrongly. *Shakeſpeare.*
11. Not having the ſcent ſtrongly affected. *Shakeſpeare.*

COLD. *f.* [from the adjective.]
1. The cauſe of the ſenſation of cold; the privation of heat. *Bacon.*
2. The ſenſation of cold; chilneſs. *Dryden.*
3. A diſeaſe cauſed by cold; the obſtruction of perſpiration. *Shakeſpeare. Roſcommon.*

COLDLY. *ad.* [from *cold.*]
1. Without heat.
2. Without concern; indifferently; negligently. *Swift.*

COLDNESS. *f.* [from *cold.*]
1. Want of heat. *Bacon.*
2. Unconcern; frigidity of temper. *Hooker. Arbuthnot.*
3. Coyneſs; want of kindneſs. *Addiſon. Prior.*
4. Chaſtity. *Pope.*

COLE. *f.* [*cal*, Saxon.] Cabbage.

COLEWORT. *f.* [*cal pypt*, Sax.] Cabbage. *Dryden.*

COLICK. *f.* [*colicus*, Latin.]
It ſtrictly is a diſorder of the colon; but looſely, any diſorder of the ſtomach or bowels that is attended with pain. *Quincy. Arbuthnot.*

COLICK. *a.* Affecting the bowels. *Milton.*

To COLLA'PSE. *v. n.* [*collapſus*, Latin.] To cloſe ſo as that one ſide touches the other. *Arbuthnot.*

COLLA'PSION. *f.* [from *collapſe.*]
1. The ſtate of veſſels cloſed.
2. The act of cloſing or collapſing.

COLLAR. *f.* [*collare*, Latin.]
1. A ring of metal put round the neck. *Dryden.*
2. The harneſs faſtened about the horſe's neck. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. The part of the dreſs that ſurrounds the neck.
4. *To ſlip the* COLLAR. To diſentangle himſelf from any engagement or difficulty. *Hubberd.*
5. *A* COLLAR *of Brawn*, is the quantity bound up in one parcel.

COLLAR BONE. *f.* [from *collar* and *bone.*] The clavicle; the bones on each ſide of the neck. *Wiſeman.*

To COLLAR. *v. a* [from the noun.]
1. To ſeize by the collar; to take by the throat.
2. *To* COLLAR *beef*, or other meat; to roll it up, and bind it hard and cloſe with a ſtring or collar.

To COLLA'TE. *v. a.* [*collatum*, Latin.]
1. To compare one thing of the ſame kind with another. *South.*
2. To collate books; to examine if nothing be wanting.
3. To place in an eccleſiaſtial benefice. *Arterbury.*

COLLA'TERAL. *a.* [*con* and *latus*, Latin.]
1. Side to ſide. *Milton.*
2. Running parallel.
3. Diffuſed on either ſide. *Milton.*
4. Thoſe that ſtand in equal relation to ſome anceſtor. *Ayliffe.*
5. Not direct; not immediate. *Shakſpeare.*
6. Concurrent. *Arterbury.*

COLLA'TERALLY. *ad.* [from *collateral.*]
1. Side by ſide. *Wilkins.*
2. Indirectly. *Dryden.*
3. In collateral relation.

COLLA'TION. *f.* [*collatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of conferring or beſtowing; gift. *Kay.*
2. Compariſon of one thing of the ſame kind, with another. *Grew.*
3. In Law. *Collation* is the beſtowing of a benefice. *Cowel.*
4. A repaſt.

COLLATITIOUS. *a.* [*collatitius*, Lat.] Done by the contribution of many.

COLLA'TOR. *f.* [from *collate.*]
1. One that compares copies, or manuſcripts. *Addiſon.*
2. One who preſents to an eccleſiaſtical benefice. *Ayliffe.*

To COLLAUD. *v. a.* [*collaudo*, Lat.] To join in praiſing. *Dict.*

CO'LLEAGUE. *f.* [*collega*, Lat.] A partner in office or employment. *Milton. Swift.*

To COLLE'AGUE. *v. a.* To unite with. *Shakſpeare.*

To COLLE'CT. *v. a.* [*collectum*, Latin.]
1. To gather together. *Watts.*
2. To draw many units, into one ſum. *Locke.*
3. To gain from obſervation. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To infer; from premiſes. *Decay of Piety.*
5. *To* COLLECT *himſelf.* To recover from ſurpriſe. *Shakſpeare. Hayward.*

CO'LLECT. *f.* [*coll-ecta*, low Lat.] A ſhort comprehenſive prayer, uſed at the ſacrament; any ſhort prayer. *Taylor.*

COLLECTA'NEOUS. *a.* [*collectaneus*, Lat.] Gathered up together.

COLLE'CTIBLE. *a.* [from *collect.*] That which may be gathered from the premiſes. *Brown.*

COLLE'CTION. *f.* [from *collect.*]
1. The act of gathering together.
2. The things gathered. *Addiſon.*
3. The act of deducing conſequences. *Hooker.*
4. A conſectary; deduced from premiſes. *Hooker. Davies.*

COLLECTITIOUS. *a.* [*collectitius*, Lat.] Gathered up.

COLLE'CTIVE. *a.* [*collectif*, French.]
1. Gathered into one maſs; accumulative. *Hooker. Watts.*

2. Employed in deducing consequences. *Brown.*

3. A collective noun expresses a multitude, though itself be singular; as a company.

COLLE'CTIVELY. *ad.* [from *collective.*] In a general mass; in a body; not singly. *Hale.*

COLLE'CTOR. *f.* [*collector*, Latin.]

1. A gatherer. *Addison.*

2. A tax gatherer. *Temple.*

COLLE'GATARY. *f.* [from *con* and *legatum*, a legacy, Latin.] A person to whom is left a legacy in common with one or more. *Chambers.*

CO'LLEGE. *f.* [*collegium*, Latin.]

1. A community. *Dryden.*

2. A society of men set apart for learning or religion. *Bacon.*

3. The house in which the collegians reside. 2 *Kings.*

4. A college in foreign universities is a lecture read in publick.

COLLE'GIAL. *a.* [from *college.*] Relating to a college.

COLLE'GIAN. *f.* [from *college.*] An inhabitant of a college.

COLLE'GIATE. *a.* [*collegiatus*, low Lat.]

1. Containing a college; instituted after the manner of a college. *Hooker.*

2. A *collegiate* church, was such as was built at a distance from the cathedral, wherein a number of prebyters lived together. *Ayliffe.*

COLLE'GIATE. *f.* [from *college.*] A member of a college; an university man. *Rymer.*

CO'LLET. *f.* [Fr. from *collum*, Lat. the neck.]

1. Something that went about the neck.

2 That part of a ring in which the stone is set.

To COLLI'DE. *v. a.* [*collido*, Lat.] To beat, to dash, to knock together. *Brown.*

CO'LLIER. *f.* [from *coal.*]

1. A digger of coals.

2. A dealer in coals. *Bacon.*

3. A ship that carries coals.

CO'LLIERY. *f.* [from *collier.*]

1. The place where coals are dug.

2. The coal trade.

CO'LLIFLOWER. *f.* [from *caul*, Sax. and *flower*.] Cauliflower.

COLLIGA'TION. *f.* [*colligatio*, Lat.] A binding together. *Brown.*

COLLIMA'TION. *f.* [from *collimo*, Lat.] Aim. *Dict.*

COLLINEA'TION. *f.* [*collineo*, Lat.] The act of aiming.

CO'LLIQUABLE. *a.* [from *colliquate.*] Easily dissolved. *Harvey.*

COLLIQUAMENT. *f.* [from *colliquate.*] The substance to which any thing is reduced by being melted.

CO'LLIQUANT. *a.* [from *colliquate.*] That which has the power of melting.

To CO'LLIQUATE. *v. a.* [*colliquo*, Lat.] To melt; to dissolve. *Boyle. Harvey.*

COLLIQUA'TION. *f.* [*colliquatio*, Latin.] The melting of any thing whatsoever, such a temperament or disposition of the animal fluids as proceeds from a lax compages, and wherein they flow off through the secretory glands. *Bacon.*

COLLI'QUATIVE. *a.* [from *colliquate.*] Melting; dissolvent. *Harvey.*

COLLIQUEFA'CTION. *f.* [*colliquefacio*, Latin.] The act of melting together. *Bacon.*

COLLI'SION. *f.* [*collisio*, Lat.]

1. The act of striking two bodies together. *Milton.*

2. The state of being struck together; a clash. *Denham.*

To CO'LLOCATE. *v. a.* [*colloco*, Latin.] To place; to station. *Bacon.*

COLLOCA'TION. *f.* [*collocatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of placing.

2. The state of being placed. *Bacon.*

COLLOCU'TION. *f.* [*collocutio*, Latin.] Conference; conversation.

To COLLO'GUE. *v. n.* To wheedle; to flatter.

CO'LLOP. *f.* [from *coal* and *op*, a rasher broiled upon the coals.

1. A small slice of meat. *King's Cookery.*

2. A piece of any animal. *L' Estrange.*

3. A child. *Shakespeare.*

CO'LLOQUY. *f.* [*colloquium*, Latin.] Conference; conversation; talk. *Milton. Taylor.*

CO'LLOW. *f.* Black grime of coals. *Woodward.*

COLLU'CTANCY. *f.* [*collector*, Lat.] Opposition of nature.

COLLUCTA'TION. *f.* [*collectatio*, Lat.] Contest; contrariety; opposition. *Woodward.*

To COLLU'DE. *v. n.* [*colludo*, Lat.] To conspire in a fraud.

COLLU'SION. [*collusio*, Latin.] A deceitful agreement or compact between two or more. *Cowel. Swift.*

COLLUSIVE. *a.* [from *collude.*] Fraudulently concerted.

COLLU'SIVELY. *ad.* [from *collusive.*] In a manner fraudulently concerted.

COLLU'SORY. *a.* [*colludo*, Lat.] Carrying on a fraud by secret concert.

CO'LLY. *f.* [from *coal.*] The smut of coal. *Burton.*

To CO'LLY. *v. a.* To grime with coal. *Shak.*

COLLY'RIUM. [Latin.] An ointment for the eyes.

CO'LMAR. *f.* [Fr.] A sort of PEAR.

CO'LOGN *Earth.* *f.* A deep brown, very light bastard ochre. *Hill.*

CO'LON.

CO'LON. *ſ.* [κῶλον.]
1. A point [:] uſed to mark a pauſe greater than that of a comma, and leſs than that of a period.
2. The greateſt and wideſt of all the inteſtines, about eight or nine hands breadth long. *Quincy. Swift. Floyer.*

CO'LONEL. *ſ.* The chief commander of a regiment. Generally ſounded *col'nel.* *Milton.*

CO'LONELSHIP. *ſ.* [from *colonel.*] The office or character of colonel. *Swift.*

To CO'LONISE. *v. a.* [from *colony.*] To plant with inhabitants. *Howel.*

COLONNA'DE. *ſ.* [from *colonna*, Ital.]
1. A periſtyle of a circular figure, or a ſeries of columns, diſpoſed in a circle. *Addiſon.*
2. Any ſeries or range of pillars. *Pope.*

CO'LONY. *ſ.* [*colonia*, Latin.]
1. A body of people drawn from the mother-country to inhabit ſome diſtant place. *Davies.*
2. The country planted; a plantation. *Dryden.*

CO'LOPHONY. *ſ.* [from *Colophon*, a city whence it came.] Roſin. *Boyle. Floyer.*

COLOQUI'NTEDA. *ſ.* [*colocynthis*, Lat.] The fruit of a plant of the ſame name, called bitter apple. It is a violent purgative. *Chambers.*

CO'LORATE. *a.* [*coloratus*, Latin.] Coloured; died. *Ray.*

COLORA'TION. *ſ.* [*color*, Latin.]
1. The art or practice of colouring.
2. The ſtate of being coloured. *Bacon.*

COLORI'FICK. *a.* [*colorificus*, Latin.] That has the power of producing colours. *Newt.*

COLO'SSE. } *ſ.* [*coloſſus*, Latin.] A ſta-
COLO'SSUS. } tue of enormous magnitude. *Temple.*

COLOSSE'AN. *a.* [*coloſſeus*, Lat.] Gianthke.

CO'LOUR. *ſ.* [*color*, Latin.]
1. The appearance of bodies to the eye; hue; die. *Newton.*
2. The appearance of blood in the face. *Dryden.*
3. The tint of the painter. *Pope.*
4. The repreſentation of any thing ſuperficially examined. *Swift.*
5. Concealment; palliation. *K. Charles.*
6. Appearance; falſe ſhew. *Knolles.*
7. Kind; ſpecies; character. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. In the plural, a ſtandard; an enſign of war. *Knolles.*

To CO'LOUR. *v. a.* [*colore*, Latin.]
1. To mark with ſome hue, or die. *Newton.*
2. To palliate; to excuſe. *Raleigh.*
3. To make plauſible. *Addiſon.*

To CO'LOUR. *v. n.* To bluſh.

CO'LOURABLE. *a.* [from *colour.*] Specious; plauſible. *Spenſer. Hooker. Brown.*

CO'LOURABLY. *ad.* [from *colourable.*] Speciouſly; plauſibly. *Bacon.*

CO'LOURED. *part. a.* Streaked; diverſified with hues. *Bacon.*

CO'LOURING. *ſ.* The part of the painter's art that teaches to lay on his colours. *Prior.*

CO'LOURIST. *ſ.* [from *colour.*] A painter who excels in giving the proper colours to his deſigns. *Dryden.*

CO'LOURLESS. *a.* [from *colour.*] Without colour; tranſparent. *Newton. Bentley.*

COLT. *ſ.* [colt, Saxon.]
1. A young horſe. *Taylor.*
2. A young fooliſh fellow. *Shakeſpeare.*

To COLT. *v. n.* To friſk; to frolick. *Spenſer.*

To COLT. *v. a.* To befool. *Shakeſpeare.*

COLTS FOOT. *ſ.* [from *colt* and *foot.*] A plant.

COLTS-TOOTH. *ſ.*
1. An imperfect tooth in young horſes.
2. A love of youthful pleaſure. *Shakeſp.*

CO'LTER. *ſ.* [cultɾon, Sax.] The ſharp iron of a plough.

CO'LTISH. *a.* [from *colt.*] Wanton.

COLU'BRINE. *a.* *colubrinus*, Latin.]
1. Relating to a ſerpent.
2. Cunning; crafty.

COLU'MBARY. *ſ.* [*columbarium*, Lat.] A dovecot; a pigeonhouſe. *Brown.*

CO'LUMBINE. *ſ.* [*columbina*, Lat.] A plant with leaves like the meadow-rue. *Miller.*

CO'LUMBINE. *ſ.* [*columbinus*, Lat.] A kind of violet colour. *Dict.*

CO'LUMN. *ſ.* [*columna.*]
1. A round pillar. *Peacham.*
2. Any body preſſing vertically upon its baſe. *Bentley.*
3. The long file or row of troops.
4. Half a page, when divided into two equal parts by a line paſſing through the middle.

COLU'MNAR. } *a.* [from *column.*]
COLUMNA'RIAN. } Formed in columns. *Woodward.*

COLU'RES. *ſ.* [*coluri*, Latin; κόλουροι.] Two great circles ſuppoſed to paſs through the poles of the world: one through the equinoctial points Aries and Libra; the other through the ſolſtitial points, Cancer and Capricorn. They divide the ecliptick into four equal parts. *Harris. Milton.*

COMA. *ſ.* [κῶμα.] A morbid diſpoſition to ſleep.

COMA'TE. *ſ.* [*con* and *mate.*] Companion. *Shakeſpeare.*

COMATO'SE. *a.* [from *coma.*] Lethargick. *Grew.*

COMB, and COMP. Names, ſituation. *Gibſon.*

COMB. *ſ.* [camb, Saxon.]
1. An inſtrument to ſeparate and adjuſt the hair. *Newton.*
2. The top or creſt of a cock. *Dryden.*
3. The

3. The cavities in which the bees lodge their honey. *Dryden.*

To COMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To divide, and adjust the hair. *Shakspeare. Swift.*

2. To lay any thing consisting of filaments smooth; as, *to comb wool*

COMB BRUSH. *s.* [*comb* and *brush.*] A brush to clean combs.

COMB-MAKER. *s.* One whose trade is to make combs. *Mortimer.*

To COMBAT. *v. n.* [*combattre*, Fr.] To fight. *Shakespeare.*

To COMBAT. *v. a.* To oppose. *Granville.*

COMBAT. *s.* Contest; battle; duel. *Dryden.*

COMBATANT. *s.* [*combattant*, French.]

1. He that fights with another; antagonist. *Milton.*

2. A champion. *Locke.*

COMBER. *s.* [from *comb.*] He whose trade is to disentangle wool, and lay it smooth for the spinner.

COMBINATE. *a.* [from *combino.*] Betrothed; promised. *Shakespeare.*

COMBINATION. *s.* [from *combine.*]

1. Union for some certain purpose; association; league. *Shakespeare.*

2. Union of bodies; commixture; conjunction. *Boyle. South.*

3. Copulation of ideas. *Locke.*

4. COMBINATION is used in mathematicks, to denote the variation or alteration of any number of quantities, letters, sounds or the like, in all the different manners possible.

To COMBINE. *v. a.* [*combiner*, Fr.]

1. To join together. *Milton.*

2. To link in union. *Shakespeare.*

3. To agree; to accord. *Shakespeare.*

4. To join together; opposed to *analyse.*

To COMBINE. *v. n.*

1. To coalesce; to unite each with other. *Shakespeare.*

2. To unite in friendship or design. *Dryden.*

COMBLESS. *a.* [from *comb.*] Wanting a comb or crest. *Shakespeare.*

COMBUST. *a.* [*combustum*, Latin.] A planet not above eight degrees and a half from the sun, is said to be *combust.*

COMBUSTIBLE. *a.* [*combustum*, Lat.] Susceptible of fire. *South.*

COMBUSTIBLENESS. *s.* Aptness to take fire.

COMBUSTION. *s.*

1. Conflagration; burning; consumption by fire. *Burnet.*

2. Tumult; hurry; hubbub. *Ioaker. Raleigh. Addison.*

To COME. *v. n.* pret. *came*, particip. *come.* [*coman*, Saxon; *komen*, Dut.]

1. To remove from a distant to a nearer place. Opposed to *go.* *Knolles.*

2. To draw near; to advance towards. *Sha.*

3. To move in any manner towards another. *Locke.*

4. To proceed; to issue. 2 *Sam.*

5. To advance from one place to another. *Knolles. Dryden.*

6. To change condition either for better or worse. *Swift.*

7. To attain any condition. *Ben Johnson.*

8. To become. *Shakespeare.*

9. To arrive at some act or habit. *Locke.*

10. To change from one state into another desired. *Bacon. Hudibras.*

11. To become present, and no longer future. *Dryden.*

12. To become present; no longer absent. *Pope.*

13. To happen; to fall out. *Shakespeare.*

14. To follow as a consequence. *Shakesp.*

15. To cease very lately from some act of state. 2 *Sam.*

16. *To* COME *about.* To come to pass; to fall out. *Shakespeare.*

17. *To* COME *about.* To change; to come round. *Ben. Johnson.*

18. *To* COME *again.* To return. *Judges.*

19. *To* COME *at.* To reach; to obtain; to gain. *Suckling.*

20. *To* COME *by.* To obtain; to gain; to acquire. *Hooker. Stillingfleet.*

21. *To* COME *in.* To enter. *Locke.*

22. *To* COME *in.* To comply; to yield.

23. *To* COME *in.* To become mouldy. *Rosecommon.*

24. *To* COME *in.* To be an ingredient; to make part of a composition. *Atterbury.*

25. *To* COME *in for.* To be early enough to obtain. *Collier.*

26. *To* COME *in to.* To join with; to bring help. *Bacon.*

27. *To* COME *in to.* To comply with; to agree to. *Atterbury.*

28. *To* COME *near.* To approach in excellence. *Ben. Johnson.*

29. *To* COME *of.* To proceed; as a descendant from ancestors. *Dryden.*

30. *To* COME *of.* To proceed; as effects from their causes. *Locke.*

31. *To* COME *off.* To deviate; to depart from a rule. *Bacon.*

32. *To* COME *off.* To escape. *Milton. South.*

33. *To* COME *off.* To end an affair. *Hudibras.*

34. *To* COME *off from.* To leave; to forbear. *Fenton.*

35. *To* COME *on.* To advance; to make progress. *Bacon. Knolles.*

36. *To* COME *on.* To advance to combat. *Knolles.*

37. *To* COME *on.* To thrive; to grow big. *Bacon.*

38. *To* COME *over.* To repent an act. *Shakspeare.*

39. *To* COME *over.* To revolt. *Addison.*

40. *To* COME *over.* To rise in distillation. *Boyle.*

41. *To* COME *out.* To be made publick. *Stillingfleet.*

42. *To* COME *out.* To appear upon trial; to be discovered. *Addison.*

43. *To* COME *out with.* To give a vent to. *Boyle.*

44. *To* COME *to.* To consent or yield. *Shakspeare.*

45. *To* COME *to.* To amount to. *Knolles. Locke.*

46. *To* COME *to himself.* To recover his senses. *Temple.*

47. *To* COME *to pass.* To be effected; to fall out. *Hooker. Boyle.*

48. *To* COME *up.* To grow out of the ground. *Bacon. Temple.*

49. *To* COME *up.* To make appearance. *Bacon.*

50. *To* COME *up.* To come into use.

51. *To* COME *up to.* To amount to. *Woodward.*

52. *To* COME *up to.* To rise to. *Wake.*

53. *To* COME *up with.* To overtake.

54. *To* COME *upon.* To invade; to attack. *South.*

COME. Be quick; make no delay. *Gen. xlii.*

COME. A particle of reconciliation. *Come, come,* at all I laugh he laughs no doubt. *Pope.*

To COME. In futurity; not present. *Bacon, Locke.*

COME. *f.* [from the verb.] A sprout: a cant term. *Mortimer.*

COME'DIAN. *f.* [from *comedy.*]

1. A player or actor of comick parts.

2. A player in general; an actress or actor. *Camden.*

3. A writer of comedies. *Peacham.*

CO'MEDY. *f.* [*comedie*, Lat.] A dramatick representation of the lighter faults of mankind. *Pope.*

CO'MELINESS. *f.* [from *comely.*] Grace; beauty, dignity. *Sidney. Ray. Prior.*

CO'MELY. *a.* [from *become.*]

1. Graceful; decent. *South.*

2. Decent; according to propriety. *Shakspeare.*

CO'MELY. *ad.* [from the adjective.] Handsomely; gracefully. *Ascham.*

CO'MER. *f.* [from *come.*] One that comes. *Bacon. Locke.*

CO'MET. *f.* [*cometa*, Latin, a hairy star.] A heavenly body in the planetary region appearing suddenly, and again disappearing. *Comets*, popularly called blazing stars, are distinguished from other stars by a long train or tail of light, always opposite to the sun. *Creech.*

CO'METARY } *a.* [from *comet.*] Belonging to a comet. *Cheyne.*
COME'TICK. }

CO'MFIT. *s.* [from *confect.*] *Dictionaries.*

To CO'MFIT. *v. a.* To preserve with sugar. *Crashaw.*

CO'MFITURE. *f.* [from *comfit.*] Sweetmeat. *Donne.*

To CO'MFORT. *v. a.* [*conforto*, Latin.]

1. To strengthen; to enliven; to invigorate. *Bacon.*

2. To console; to strengthen the mind under calamity. *Job.*

CO'MFORT. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Support; assistance; countenance. *Ps.*

2. Consolation; support under calamity. *Tillotson.*

3. That which gives consolation or support. *Shakspeare.*

CO'MFORTABLE. *a.* [from *comfort.*]

1. Receiving comfort; susceptible of comfort. *South.*

2. Dispensing comfort. *Dryden.*

CO'MFORTABLY. *ad.* [from *comfortable.*] With comfort; without despair. *Hammond.*

CO'MFORTER. *f.* [from *comfort.*]

1. One that administers consolation in misfortunes. *Shakspeare.*

2. The title of the Third Person of the Holy Trinity; the Paraclete.

CO'MFORTLESS. *a.* [from *comfort.*] Without comfort. *Sidney. Shakspeare.*

CO'MFREY. *f.* [*comfrie*, French.] A plant. *Miller.*

CO'MICAL. *a.* [*comicus*, Latin.]

1. Raising mirth; merry; diverting. *Addison.*

2. Relating to comedy; befitting comedy. *Hayward.*

CO'MICALLY. *ad.* [from *comical.*]

1. In such a manner as raises mirth.

2. In a manner befitting comedy.

CO'MICALNESS. *f.* [from *comical.*] The quality of being comical.

CO'MICK. *a.* [*comicus*, Lat. *comique*, Fr.]

1. Relating to comedy. *Roscommon.*

2. Raising mirth. *Shakspeare.*

CO'MING. *f.* [from *To come.*]

1. The act of coming; approach. *Milton.*

2. State of being come; arrival. *Locke.*

COMING IN *f.* Revenue; income. *Skak.*

CO'MING. *partic. a.* [from *come.*]

1. Fond; forward; ready to come. *Shakspeare. Pope.*

2. Future; to come. *Roscommon.*

COMI'TIAL *a.* [*comitia*, Lat.] Relating to the assemblies of the people.

CO'MITY. *f.* [*comitas*, Latin.] Courtesy; civility.

CO'MMA. *f.* [κόμμα.] The point which notes the distinction of clauses, marked thus [,]. *Pope.*

To COMMA'ND. *v. a.* [*commander*, Fr.]
1. To govern; to give orders to.
D cay of Piety.
2. To order; to direct to be done.
Shakeſpeare.
3. To have in power. *Gay.*
4. To overlook; to have ſo ſubject as that it may be ſeen or annoyed. *Milton.*
To COMMA'ND. *v. n.* To have the ſupreme authority. *South.*
COMMA'ND *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The right of commanding; power; ſupreme authority. *Waller.*
2. Cogent authority; deſpotiſm. *Locke.*
3. The act of commanding; order.
Taylor.
4. The power of overlooking. *Dryden.*
COMMA'NDER. *ſ.* [from *command.*]
1. He that has the ſupreme authority; a chief. *Clarendon.*
2. A boring beetle, or a very great wooden mallet. *Moxon.*
COMMA'NDERY. *ſ.* [from *command.*] A body of the knights of Malta, belonging to the ſame nation.
COMMA'NDMENT. *ſ.* [*commandement*, French.]
1. Mandate; command; order; precept. *Raleigh.*
2. Authority; coactive power.
Shakeſpeare.
3. By way of eminence, the precepts of the decalogue given by God to Moſes. *Exodus.*
COMMA'NDRESS. *ſ.* A woman veſted with ſupreme authority. *Hooker. Fairfax.*
COMMATE'RIAL. *a.* [from *con* and *materia.*] Conſiſting of the ſame matter with another thing. *Bacon.*
COMMATERIA'LITY. *ſ.* Reſemblance to ſomething in its matter.
COME'LINE. *ſ.* [*commelina*, Latin.] A plant.
COMME'MORABLE. *a.* [from *commemorate.*] Deſerving to be mentioned with honour.
To COMME'MORATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *memoro*, Latin.] To preſerve the memory by ſome publick act. *Fiddes.*
COMMEMORA'TION. *ſ.* [from *commemorate.*] An act of publick celebration.
Taylor.
COMME'MORATIVE. *a.* [from *commemorate.*] Tending to preſerve memory of any thing. *Atterbury.*
To COMME'NCE. *v. n.* [*commencer*, Fr.]
1. To begin; to take beginning. *Rogers.*
2. To take a new character. *Pope.*
To COMME'NCE. *v. a.* To begin; to make a beginning of; as *to commence a ſuit.*
COMME'NCEMENT. *ſ.* [from *commence.*] Beginning; date. *Woodward.*

To COMMEND. *v. a.* [*commendo*, Latin.]
1. To repreſent as worthy of notice; to recommend. *Knolles.*
2. To deliver up with confidence. *Luke.*
3. To mention with approbation. *Cowley.*
4. To recommend to remembrance. *Shak.*
COMME'ND. Commendation. *Shakſpeare.*
COMME'NDABLE. *a.* [from *commend.*] Laudable; worthy of praiſe. *Bacon.*
COMME'NDABLY. *ad.* [from *commendable.*] Laudably; in a manner worthy of commendation. *Carew.*
COMME'NDAM. [*commenda*, low Latin.] *Commendam* is a benefice, which being void, is commended to the charge of ſome ſufficient clerk to be ſupplied. *Cowel. Clarendon.*
COMMENDA'TARY. *ſ.* [from *commendam.*] One who holds a living in commendam.
COMMENDA'TION. *ſ.* [from *commend.*]
1. Recommendation; favourable repreſentation. *Bacon.*
2. Praiſe; declaration of eſteem. *Dryden.*
3. Meſſage of love. *Shakeſpeare.*
COMME'NDATORY. *a.* [from *commend.*] Favourably repreſentative; containing praiſe. *Pope.*
COMME'NDER. *ſ.* [from *commend.*] Praiſer. *Wotton.*
COMMENSA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *commenſalis*, Lat.] Fellowſhip of table. *Brown.*
COMMENSURABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *commenſurable.*] Capacity of being compared with another, as to the meaſure; or of being meaſured by another. *Brown.*
COMME'NSURABLE. *a* [*con* and *menſura*, Lat.] Reducible to ſome common meaſure; as a yard and a foot are meaſured by an inch.
COMME'NSURABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *commenſurable.*] Commenſurability; proportion. *Hale.*
To COMME'NSURATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *menſurate*, Lat.] To reduce to ſome common meaſure. *Brown.*
COMME'NSURATE. *a.* [from the verb.]
1. Reducible to ſome common meaſure.
Government of the Tongue.
2. Equal; proportionable to each other.
Glanville. Bentley.
COMME'NSURATELY. *ad.* [from *commenſurate.*] With the capacity of meaſuring, or being meaſured by ſome other thing. *Holder.*
COMMENSURA'TION. *ſ.* [from *commenſurate.*] Reduction of ſome thing to ſome common meaſure. *Bacon. South.*
To COMMENT. *v. n.* [*commentor*, Latin.] To annotate; to write notes; to expound. *Herbert.*
COMMENT. Annotations on an author; notes; expoſition. *Hammond.*

COMMENTARY. *f.* [*commentarius*, Lat.]
1. An expolition; annotation; remark. *King Charles.*
2. Narrative in familiar manner. *Addiſon.*

COMMENTATOR. *f.* [from *comment.*] Expoſitor; annotator. *Dryden.*

COMME'NTER. *f.* [from *comment.*] An explainer; an annotator. *Donne.*

COMMENTI'TIOUS. *a.* [*commentitius*, Lat.] Invented; imaginary. *Glanville.*

CO'MMERCE. *f.* [*commercium*, Lat.] Exchange of one thing for another; trade; traffick. *Hooker. Tillotſon.*

To COMME'RCE. *v. n.* To hold intercourſe. *Milton.*

COMME'RCIAL. *a.* [from *commerce.*] Relating to commerce or traffick.

CO'MMERE. f. A common mother. *Shakſpeare.*

To CO'MMIGRATE. *v. n.* [*con* and *migro*, Latin.] To remove by conſent, from one country to another.

COMMIGRA'TION. *f.* [from *commigrate.*] A removal of a people from one country to another. *Woodward.*

COMMINA'TION. *f.* [*comminatio*, Lat.]
1. A threat; a denunciation of punishment. *Decay of Piety.*
2. The recital of God's threatenings on ſtated days.

COMMI'NATORY. *a.* [from *commination.*] Denunciatory; threatening.

To COMMI'NGLE. *v. a.* [*commiſceo*, Lat.] To mix into one maſs; to mix; to blend. *Shakeſpeare.*

To COMMINGLE. *v. n.* To unite with another thing. *Bacon.*

COMMI'NUIBLE. *a.* [from *comminute.*] Frangible; reducible to powder. *Browne.*

To COMMINU'TE. *v. a.* [*comminuo*, Lat.] To grind; to pulveriſe. *Bacon.*

COMMINU'TION. *f.* [from *comminute.*] The act of grinding into ſmall parts; pulveriſation. *Bentley.*

COMMI'SERABLE. *a.* [from *commiſerate.*] Worthy of compaſſion; pitiable. *Bacon.*

To COMMI'SERATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *miſereor*, Lat.] To pity; to compaſſionate. *Denham.*

COMMISERA'TION. *f.* [from *commiſerate.*] Pity; compaſſion; tenderneſs. *Hooker. Sprat.*

CO'MMISSARY. *f.* [*commiſſarius*, low Lat.]
1. An officer made occaſionally; a delegate; a deputy.
2. Such as exerciſe ſpiritual juriſdiction in places of the dioceſe, far diſtant from the chief city. *Cowel.*
3. An officer who draws up liſts of an army, and regulates the procuration of proviſion. *Prior.*

CO'MMISSARISHIP. *f.* The office of a commiſſary. *Aylifſe.*

COMMI'SSION. *f.* [*commiſſio*, low Lat.]
1. The act of entruſting any thing.
2. A truſt; a warrant by which any truſt is held. *Cowel. Shakeſpeare.*
3. A warrant by which a military officer is conſtituted. *Knolles. Pope.*
4. Charge; mandate; office. *Milton.*
5. Act of committing a crime. Sins of *commiſſion* are diſtinguiſhed from ſins of omiſſion. *South.*
6. A number of people joined in a truſt or office.
7. The ſtate of that which is intruſted to a number of joint officers; as *the great ſeal was put into commiſſion.*
8. The order by which a factor trades for another perſon.

To COMMI'SSION. *v. a.* To empower; to appoint. *Dryden.*

To COMMI'SSIONATE. *v. a.* To empower. *Decay of Piety.*

COMMI'SSIONER. *f.* One inveſted in a warrant of authority. *Clarendon.*

COMMI'SSURE. *f.* [*commiſſura*, Latin.] Joint; a place where one part is joined to another. *Wotton.*

To COMMI'T. *v. a.* [*committo*, Latin.]
1. To intruſt; to give in truſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To put in any place to be kept ſafe. *Dryden.*
3. To ſend to priſon; to imprifon. *Clarendon.*
4. To perpetrate; to do a fault. *Clarendon.*

COMMI'TMENT. *f.* [from *commit.*]
1. Act of ſending to priſon. *Clarendon.*
2. An order for ſending to priſon.

COMMI'TTEE. *f.* [from *commit.*] Thoſe to whom the conſideration or ordering of any matter is referred, either by ſome court to whom it belongs, or by conſent of parties. *Cowel. Clarendon. Watton.*

COMMI'TTER. *f.* [from *commit.*] Perpetrator; he that commits. *South.*

COMMI'TTIBLE. *ad.* [from *commit.*] Liable to be committed. *Brown.*

To COMMIX. *v. a.* [*commiſceo*, Lat.] To mingle; to blend. *Newton.*

COMMI'XION. *f.* [from *commix.*] Mixture; incorporation. *Shakeſpeare.*

COMMIXTION. *f.* [from *commix.*] Mixture; incorporation. *Brown.*

COMMI'XTURE. *f.* [from *commix.*]
1. The act of mingling; the ſtate of being mingled. *Bacon.*
2. The maſs formed by mingling different things; compound. *Bacon. Wotton.*

COMMO'DE. *f.* [French.] The head-dreſs of women. *Granville.*

COMMO'DIOUS. *a.* [*commodus*, Latin.]
1. Convenient; ſuitable, accommodate. *Raleigh.*
2. Uſeful; ſuited to wants or neceſſities. *Raleigh.*

COM-

COMMO'DIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *commodious.*]
1. Conveniently. *Cowley.*
2. Without diſtreſs. *Milton.*
3. Suitably to a certain purpoſe. *Hooker.*

COMMO'DIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *commodious.*] Convenience; advantage. *Temple.*

CO'MMODITY. *ſ.* [*commoditas*, Lat.]
1. Intereſt; advantage, profit. *Hooker.*
2. Convenience of time or place. *Ben. Johnſon.*
3. Wares; merchandiſe. *Locke.*

COMMODO'RE. *ſ.* [corrupted from the Spaniſh *commendador.*] The captain who commands a ſquadron of ſhips.

CO'MMON. *ſ.* [*communis*, Latin.]
1. Belonging equally to more than one. *Hale.*
2. Having no poſſeſſor or owner. *Locke.*
3. Vulgar; mean; eaſy to be had; not ſcarce. *Davies.*
4. Publick; general. *Walton. Addiſon.*
5. Mean; without birth or deſcent. *Waller.*
6. Frequent; uſual; ordinary. *Eccles. Clarendon.*
7. Proſtitute. *Spectator.*
8. Such verbs as ſignify both action and paſſion are called *common*; as *aſpernor, I deſpiſe*, or *am deſpiſed*; and ſuch nouns as are both maſculine and feminine, as *parens.*

CO'MMON. *ſ.* An open ground equally uſed by many perſons. *South.*

CO'MMON. *ad.* [from the adjective.] Commonly; ordinarily. *Shakſpeare.*

In COMMON.
1. Equally to be participated by a certain number. *Locke.*
2. Equally with another; indiſcriminately. *Arbuthnot.*

To COMMON. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To have a joint right with others in ſome common ground.

CO'MMON LAW. Cuſtoms which have by long preſcription obtained the force of laws; diſtinguiſhed from the ſtatute law, which owes its authority to acts of parliament.

CO'MMON PLEAS. The king's court now held in Weſtminſter hall; but anciently moveable. All civil cauſes, both real and perſonal, at firſt were formerly tried in this court, according to the ſtrict laws of the realm. *Cowel.*

COMMONABLE. *a.* [from *common.*] What is held in common. *Bacon.*

COMMONAGE. *ſ.* [from *common.*] The right of feeding in a common.

CO'MMONALTY. *ſ.* [*communauté*, Fr.]
1. The common people. *Milton.*
2. The bulk of mankind. *Hooker.*

COMMONER. *ſ.* [from *common.*]
1. One of the common people; a man of low rank. *Addiſon.*
2. A man not noble. *Prior.*
3. A member of the houſe of commons.
4. One who has a joint right in common ground. *Bacon.*
5. A ſtudent of the ſecond rank at the univerſity of Oxford.
6. A proſtitute. *Shakſpeare.*

COMMONITION. *ſ.* [*commonitio*, Latin.] Advice; warning.

CO'MMONLY. *ad.* [from *common.*] Frequently; uſually. *Temple.*

CO'MMONNESS. *ſ.* [from *common.*]
1. Equal participation among many. *Government of the Tongue.*
2. Frequent occurrence; frequency. *Swift.*

To COMMONPLACE. *v. a.* To reduce to general heads. *Felton.*

COMMONPLACE BOOK. *ſ.* A book in which things to be remembered are ranged under general heads. *Tatler.*

CO'MMONS. *ſ.*
1. The vulgar; the lower people. *Dryden.*
2. The lower houſe of parliament, by which the people are repreſented. *King Charles.*
3. Food; fare; diet. *Swift.*

COMMONWE'AL. } *ſ.* [from *com-*
COMMONWE'ALTH. } *mon* and *weal*, or *wealth.*]
1. A polity; an eſtabliſhed form of civil life. *Hooker. Davies. Locke.*
2. The publick; the general body of the people. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. A government in which the ſupreme power is lodged in the people; a republick. *Ben. Johnſon. Temple.*

COMMORANCE. } *ſ.* [from *commorant.*]
COMMORANCY. } Dwelling; habitation; reſidence. *Hale.*

COMMORANT. *a.* [*commorans*, Latin.] Reſident; dwelling. *Aylife.*

COMMOTION. *ſ.* [*commotio*, Latin.]
1. Tumult; diſturbance; combuſtion. *Luke. Broome.*
2. Perturbation; diſorder of mind; agitation. *Clarendon.*
3. Diſturbance; reſtleſſneſs. *Woodward.*

COMMOTIONER. *ſ.* [from *commotion.*] A diſturber of the peace. *Haywood.*

To COMMO'VE. *v. a.* [*commoveo*, Lat.] To diſturb; to unſettle. *Thomſon.*

To COMMUNE *v. n.* [*communico*, Lat.] To converſe; to impart ſentiments mutually. *Spenſer. Locke.*

COMMUNICABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *communicable.*] The quality of being communicated.

COMMU'NICABLE. *a.* [from *communicate.*]
1. That which may become the common poſſeſſion of more than one. *Hooker.*
2. That which may be imparted, or recounted. *Milton.*

COM-

COMMU'NICANT. *ſ.* [from *communicate.*] One who is preſent, as a worſhipper, at the celebration of the Lord's Supper; one who participates of the bleſſed ſacrament. *Hooker. Atterbury.*

To COMMU'NICATE. *v. a.* [*communico*, Latin.]

1. To impart to others what is in our own power. *Bacon. Taylor.*
2. To reveal; to impart knowledge. *Clarendon.*

To COMMU'NICATE. *v. n.*

1. To partake of the bleſſed ſacrament. *Taylor.*
2. To have ſomething in common with another; as, *the houſes communicate.* *Arbuthnot.*

COMMUNICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *communicate.*]

1. The act of imparting benefits or knowledge. *Holder.*
2. Common boundary or inlet. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Interchange of knowledge. *Swift.*
4. Conference; converſation. *Samuel.*

COMMU'NICATIVE. *a.* [from *communicate.*] Inclined to make advantages common; liberal of knowledge; not ſelfiſh. *Evelyn.*

COMMU'NICATIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *communicative.*] The quality of being communicative. *Norris.*

COMMU'NION. *ſ.* [*communio*, Lat.]

1. Intercourſe; fellowſhip; common poſſeſſion. *Raleigh. Fiddes.*
2. The common or publick celebration of the Lord's Supper. *Clarendon.*
3. A common or publick act. *Raleigh.*
4. Union in the common worſhip of any church. *Stillingfleet.*

COMMU'NITY. *ſ.* [*communitas*, Latin.]

1. The commonwealth; the body politick. *Hammond.*
2. Common poſſeſſion. *Locke.*
3. Frequency; commonneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

COMMUTABILITY. *ſ.* [from *commutable.*] The quality of being capable of exchange.

COMMU'TABLE. *a.* [from *commute.*] That may be exchanged for ſomething elſe.

COMMUTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *commute.*]

1. Change; alteration. *South.*
2. Exchange; the act of giving one thing for another. *Ray.*
3. Ranſom; the act of exchanging a corporal for a pecuniary puniſhment. *Brown.*

COMMU'TATIVE. *a.* [from *commute.*] Relative to exchange.

To COMMU'TE. *v. a.* [*commuto*, Lat.]

1. To exchange; to put one thing in the place of another. *Decay of Piety.*
2. To buy off, or ranſom one obligation by another. *L'Eſtrange.*

To COMMU'TE. *v. n.* To attone; to bargain for exemption. *South.*

COMMU'TUAL. *a.* [*con* and *mutual.*] Mutual; reciprocal. *Pope.*

CO'MPACT. *ſ.* [*pactum*, Latin.] A contract; an accord; an agreement. *South.*

To COMPA'CT. *v. a.* [*compingo*, *compactum*, Latin.]

1. To join together with firmneſs; to conſolidate. *Reſcommon.*
2. To make out of ſomething. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To league with. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To join together; to bring into a ſyſtem. *Hooker.*

COMPA'CT. *a.* [*compactus*, Latin.]

1. Firm; ſolid; cloſe; denſe. *Newton. Bentley.*
2. Brief; as *a compact diſcourſe.*

COMPA'CTEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *compacted.*] Firmneſs; denſity. *Digby.*

COMPA'CTLY. *ad.* [from *compact.*]

1. Cloſely; denſely.
2. With neat joining.

COMPA'CTNESS. *ſ.* [from *compact.*] Firmneſs; cloſeneſs. *Woodward.*

COMPA'CTURE. *ſ.* [from *compact.*] Structure; compagination. *Spenſer.*

COMPAGES. *ſ.* [Lat.] A ſyſtem of many parts united. *Ray.*

COMPAGINA'TION. *ſ.* [*compago*, Latin.] Union; ſtructure. *Brown.*

CO'MPANABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *company.*] The quality of being a good companion. *Sidney.*

COMPA'NION. *ſ.* [*compagnon*, Fr.]

1. One with whom a man frequently converſes. *Prior.*
2. A partner; an aſſociate. *Philippians.*
3. A familiar term of contempt; a fellow. *Raleigh.*

COMPA'NIONABLE. *a.* [from *companion.*] Fit for good fellowſhip; ſocial. *Clarendon.*

COMPA'NIONABLY. *ad.* [from *companionable.*] In a companionable manner.

COMPA'NIONSHIP. *ſ.* [from *companion.*]

1. Company; train. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Fellowſhip; aſſociation. *Shakeſpeare.*

CO'MPANY. *ſ.* [*compagnie*, Fr.]

1. Perſons aſſembled together. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. An aſſembly of pleaſure. *Bacon.*
3. Perſons conſidered as capable of converſation. *Temple.*
4. Converſation; fellowſhip. *Sidney. Guardian.*
5. A number of perſons united for the execution of any thing; a band. *Dennis.*
6. Perſons united in a joint trade or partnerſhip.
7. A body corporate; a corporation. *Arbuthnot.*
8. A ſubdiviſion of a regiment of foot. *Knolles.*
9. *To bear* COMPANY. *To keep* COMPANY. } To aſſociate with; to be a companion to. *Shakſpeare. Pope.*

To. *To keep* COMPANY. To frequent houſes of entertainment. *Shakeſpeare.*

To COMPANY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To accompany; to be aſſociated with. *Shakeſpeare. Prior.*

To COMPANY. *v. n.* To aſſociate one's ſelf with. *Corinthians.*

COMPARABLE. *a.* [from *to compare.*] Worthy to be compared; of equal regard. *Knolles.*

COMPARABLY. *ad.* [from *comparable.*] In a manner worthy to be compared. *Wotton.*

COMPA'RATES. *ſ.* [from *compare.*] In logick, the two things compared to one another.

COMPARATIVE. *a.* [*comparativus*, Lat.]

1. Eſtimated by compariſon; not abſolute. *Bacon. Bentley.*

2. Having the power of comparing. *Glanville.*

3. [In grammar.] The comparative degree expreſſes more of any quantity in one thing than in another; as, *the right hand is the ſtronger.*

COMPA'RATIVELY. *ad.* [from *comparative.*] In a ſtate of compariſon; according to eſtimate made by compariſon. *Rogers.*

To COMPA'RE. *v. a.* [*comparo*, Lat.]

1. To make one thing the meaſure of another; to eſtimate the relative goodneſs or badneſs. *Tillotſon.*

2. To get; to procure; to obtain. *Spenſer.*

COMPA'RE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Comparative eſtimate; compariſon. *Suckling.*

2. Simile; ſimilitude. *Shakeſpeare.*

COMPA'RISON. *ſ.* [*comparaiſon*, Fr.]

1. The act of comparing. *Grew.*

2. The ſtate of being compared. *Locke.*

3. A comparative eſtimate. *Tillotſon.*

4. A ſimile in writing or ſpeaking. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. [In grammar.] The formation of an adjective through its various degrees of ſignification; as *ſtrong, ſtronger, ſtrongeſt.*

To COMPA'RT. *v. a.* [*compartir*, Fr.] To divide. *Wotton.*

COMPA'RTIMENT. *ſ.* [*compartiment*, Fr.] A diviſion of a picture, or deſign. *Pope.*

COMPARTITION. *ſ.* [from *compart.*]

1. The act of comparting or dividing.

2. The parts marked out, or ſeparated; a ſeparate part. *Wotton.*

COMPA'RTMENT. *ſ.* [*compartiment*, Fr.] Diviſion. *Peacham.*

To COMPASS. *v. a.* [*compaſſer*, Fr.]

1. To encircle; to environ; to ſurround. *Job.*

2. To walk round any thing. *Dryden.*

3. To beleaguer; to beſiege. *Luke.*

4. To graſp; to incloſe in the arms.

5. To obtain; to procure; to attain. *Hooker. Clarendon. Pope.*

6. To take meaſures preparatory to any thing; as, *to compaſs the death of the king.*

COMPASS. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Circle; round. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Extent; reach; graſp. *South.*

3. Space; room; limits. *Atterbury.*

4. Incloſure; circumference. *Milton.*

5. A departure from the right line; an indirect advance.

6. Moderate ſpace; moderation; due limits. *Davies.*

7. The power of the voice to expreſs the notes of muſick. *Shakeſpeare. Dryden.*

8. The inſtrument with which circles are drawn. *Donne.*

9. The inſtrument compoſed of a needle and card, whereby mariners ſteer. *King Charles. Rowe.*

COMPA'SSION. *ſ.* [*compaſſion*, Fr.] Pity; commiſeration; painful ſympathy. *Hebrews.*

To COMPA'SSION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pity. *Shakeſpeare.*

COMPA'SSIONATE. *a.* [from *compaſſion.*] Inclined to pity; merciful; tender. *South.*

To COMPA'SSIONATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pity; to commiſerate. *Raleigh.*

COMPA'SSIONATELY. *ad.* [from *compaſſionate.*] Mercifully; tenderly. *Clarendon.*

COMPATE'RNITY. *ſ.* [*con* and *paternitas*, Lat.] Goſſipred, or *compaternity*, by the cannon law, is a ſpiritual affinity. *Davies.*

COMPATIBILITY. *ſ.* [from *compatible.*] Conſiſtency; the power of co-exiſting with ſomething elſe.

COMPA'TIBLE. *a.*

1. Suitable to; fit for; conſiſtent with. *Hale.*

2. Conſiſtent; agreeable. *Broome.*

COMPA'TIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *compatible.*] Conſiſtency.

COMPA'TIBLY. *ad.* [from *compatible.*] Fitly; ſuitably.

COMPA'TIENT. *a.* [from *con* and *patior*, Lat.] Suffering together.

COMPA'TRIOT. *ſ.* One of the ſame country.

COMPE'ER. *ſ.* [*compar*, Latin.] Equal; companion; colleague. *Philips.*

To COMPE'ER. *v. a.* To be equal with; to mate. *Shakeſpeare.*

To COMPE'L. *v. a.* [*compello*, Lat.]

1. To force to ſome act; to oblige; to conſtrain. *Clarendon.*

2. To take by force or violence. *Shakeſp.*

COMPE'LLABLE. *a.* [from *compel.*] That may be forced.

COMPELLA'TION. *ſ.* [from *compello*, Lat.] The ſtile of addreſs. *Duppa.*

COMPE'LLER. *f.* [from *compel.*] He that forces another.

CO'MPEND. *f.* [*compendium*, Lat.] Abridgment; summary; epitome. *Watts.*

COMPENDIA'RIOUS. *a.* [*compendiarius*, Lat.] Short; contracted.

COMPENDIO'SITY. *f.* [from *compendious.*] Shortneſs.

COMPE'NDIOUS. *a.* [from *compendium.*] Short; ſummary; abridged; comprehenſive. *Woodward.*

COMPE'NDIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *compendious.*] Shortly; ſummarily. *Hooker.*

COMPE'NDIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *compendious.*] Shortneſs; brevity. *Bentley.*

COMPE'NDIUM. f. [Latin.] Abridgment; ſummary; breviate. *Watts.*

COMPE'NSABLE. *a.* [from *compenſate.*] That which may be recompenſed.

To COMPE'NSATE. *v. a.* [*compenſo*, Lat.] To recompenſe; to counterbalance; to countervail. *Bacon. Prior.*

COMPENSA'TION. *f.* [from *compenſate.*] Recompenſe; ſomething equivalent. *Dryden.*

COMPE'NSATIVE. *a.* [from *compenſate.*] That which compenſates.

To COMPE'NSE. *v. a.* [*compenſo*, Latin.] To compenſate; to counterbalance; to recompenſe. *Bacon.*

To COMPERE'NDINATE. *v. a.* [*comperendino*, Lat.] To delay.

COMPERENDINA'TION. *f.* [from *comperendinate.*] Delay.

CO'MPETENCE. } *f.* [from *competent.*]
CO'MPETENCY. }

1. Such a quantity of any thing as is ſufficient. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. A fortune equal to the neceſſities of life. *Shak ſpeare. Pope.*

3. The power or capacity of a judge or court.

CO'MPETENT. *a.* [*competens*, Lat.]

1. Suitable; fit; adequate; proportionate. *Davies.*

2. Without defect or ſuperfluity. *Hooker.*

3. Reaſonable; moderate. *Atterbury.*

4. Qualified; fit. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

5. Conſiſtent with. *Locke.*

CO'MPETENTLY. *ad.* [from *competent.*]

1. Reaſonably; moderately. *Wotton.*

2. Adequately; properly. *Bentley.*

COMPE'TIBLE. *a.* [*competo*, Lat.] Suitable to; conſiſtent with. *Hammond. Glanville.*

COMPE'TIBLENESS. *f.* [from *competible.*] Suitableneſs; fitneſs.

COMPETI'TION. *f.* [*con* and *petitio*, Lat.]

1. Rivalry; conteſt. *Rogers.*

2. Claim of more than one to one thing. *Bacon.*

COMPE'TITOR. *f.* [*con* and *petitor*, Lat.]

1. A rival. *Rogers.*

2. An opponent. *Shakeſpeare.*

COMPILA'TION. *f.* [from *compilo*, Lat.]

1. A collection from various authors.

2. An aſſemblage; a concervation. *Woodward.*

To COMPI'LE. *v. a.* [*compilo*, Lat.]

1. To draw up from various authors.

2. To write; to compoſe. *Temple.*

3. To contain; to compriſe. *Spenſer.*

COMPI'LEMENT. *f.* [from *compile.*] Concervation; the act of heaping up. *Wotton.*

COMPI'LER. *f.* [from *compile.*] A collector; one who frames a compoſition from various authors. *Swift.*

COMPLA'CENCE. } *f.* [*complacentia*, low
COMPLA'CENCY. } Lat.]

1. Pleaſure; ſatisfaction; gratification. *Milton. Soutè.*

2. The cauſe of pleaſure; joy. *Mitton.*

3. Civility; complaiſance. *Clarendon.*

COMPLA'CENT. *a.* [*complacens*, Latin.] Civil; affable; ſoft.

To COMPLA'IN. *v. n.* [*complaindre*, Fr.]

1. To mention with ſorrow; to lament. *Burnet's Theory.*

2. To inform againſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

To COMPLA'IN. *v. a.* To lament; to bewail. *Dryden.*

COMPLA'INANT. *f.* [from *complain.*] One who urges a ſuit againſt another. *Collier.*

COMPLA'INER. *f.* One who complains; a lamenter. *Government of the Tongue.*

COMPLA'INT. *f.* [*complainte*, Fr.]

1. Repreſentation of pains or injuries. *Job.*

2. The cauſe or ſubject of complaint. *Swift.*

3. A malady; a diſeaſe. *Arbuthnot.*

4. Remonſtrance againſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

COMPLAISA'NCE. *f.* [*complaiſance*, Fr.] Civility; deſire of pleaſing; act of adulation. *Dryden. Prior.*

COMPLAISA'NT. *a.* [*complaiſant*, Fr.] Civil; deſirous to pleaſe. *Pope.*

COMPLAISA'NTLY. *ad.* [from *complaiſant.*] Civilly; with deſire to pleaſe; ceremoniouſly. *Pope.*

COMPLAISA'NTNESS. *f.* [from *complaiſant.*] Civility.

To COMPLA'NATE. } *v. a.* [from *planus*,
To COMPLA'NE. } Latin.] To level; to reduce to a flat ſurface. *Derham.*

CO'MPLEMENT. *f.* [*complementum*, Lat.]

1. Perfection; fulneſs; completion. *Hooker.*

2. Complete ſet; complete proviſion; the full quantity. *Prior.*

3. Adſcititious circumſtances; appendages. *Hooker. Shakeſpeare.*

COMPLE'TE. *a.* [*completus*, Lat.]

1. Perfect; full; without any defects. *Coloſſians. Swift.*

2. Finiſhed; ended; concluded. *Prior.*

To COMPLE'TE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perfect; to finish. *Walton.*

COMPLE'TELY. *ad.* [from *complete.*] Fully; perfectly. *Blackmore. Swift.*

COMPLE'TEMENT. *f.* [*completement*, Fr.] The act of completing. *Dryden.*

COMPLE'TENESS. *f.* [from *complete.*] Perfection. *King Charles.*

COMPLE'TION. *f.* [from *complete.*]

1. Accomplishment; act of fulfilling. *South.*

2. Utmost height; perfect state. *Pope.*

CO'MPLEX. *a.* [*complexus*, Lat.] Composite; of many parts; not simple. *Locke.*

CO'MPLEX. *f.* Complication; collection. *South.*

COMPLE'XEDNESS. *f.* [from *complex.*] Complication; involution of many particular parts in one integral. *Locke.*

COMPLE'XION. *f.* [*complexio*, Lat.]

1. Involution of one thing in another. *Watts.*

2. The colour of the external parts of any body. *Davies.*

3. The temperature of the body. *Dryden.*

COMPLE'XIONAL. *a.* [from *complexion.*] Depending on the complexion or temperament of the body. *Prideaux.*

COMPLE'XIONALLY. *ad.* [from *complexion.*] By complexion. *Brown.*

COMPLE'XLY. *ad.* [from *complex.*] In a complex manner; not simply.

COMPLE'XNESS. *f.* [from *complex.*] The state of being complex.

COMPLE'XURE. *f.* [from *complex.*] The involution of one thing with others.

COMPLI'ANCE. *f.* [from *comply.*]

1. The act of yielding; accord; submission. *Rogers.*

2. A disposition to yield to others. *Clarendon.*

COMPLI'ANT. *a.* [from *comply.*]

1. Yielding; bending. *Milton.*

2. Civil; complaisant.

To CO'MPLICATE. *v. a.* [*complico*, Lat.]

1. To entangle one with another; to join. *Tillotson.*

2. To unite by involution of parts. *Boyle.*

3. To form by complication; to form by the union of several parts into one integral. *Locke.*

CO'MPLICATE. *a.* Compounded of a multiplicity of parts. *Watts.*

CO'MPLICATENESS. *f.* [from *complicate.*] The state of being complicated; intricacy. *Hale.*

COMPLICA'TION. *f.* [from *complicate.*]

1. The act of involving one thing in another.

2. The state of being involved one in another. *Wilkins.*

3. The integral consisting of many things involved. *Watts.*

CO'MPLICE. *f.* [Fr. from *complex*, Lat.] One who is united with others in an ill design; a confederate. *Clarendon.*

COMPLI'ER. *f.* [from *comply.*] A man of an easy temper.

COMPLIMI'NT. *f.* [*compliment*, Fr.] An act or expression of civility, usually understood to mean less than it declares. *Sidney. Rogers.*

To COMPLIME'NT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To sooth with expressions of respect; to flatter. *Prior.*

COMPLIME'NTAL. *a.* [from *compliment.*] Expressive of respect or civility. *Wotton.*

COMPLIME'NTALLY. *ad.* [from *complimental.*] In the nature of a compliment; civilly. *Broome.*

COMPLIME'NTER. *f.* [from *compliment.*] One given to compliments; a flatterer.

CO'MPLINE. *f.* [*compline*, Fr. *completinum*, low Latin.] The last act of worship at night. *Hubberd.*

To COMPLO'RE. *v. n.* [*complore*, Latin.] To make lamentation together.

COMPLO'T. *f.* [French.] A confederacy in some secret crime; a plot. *Hubberd. Shakespeare.*

To COMPLO'T. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To form a plot; to conspire. *Pope.*

COMPLO'TTER. *f.* [from *complot.*] A conspirator; one joined in a plot. *Dryden.*

To CO'MPLY. *v. n.* [*complier.*] To yield to; to be obsequious to. *Tillotson.*

COMPO'NENT. *a.* [*componens*, Lat.] That which constitutes the compound body. *Newton.*

To COMPO'RT. *v. n.* [*comporter*, Fr.] To agree; to suit. *Donne.*

To COMPO'RT. *v. a.* To bear; to endure. *Daniel.*

COMPO'RT. *f.* [from the verb.] Behaviour; conduct. *Taylor.*

COMPO'RTABLE. *a.* [from *comport.*] Consistent. *Wotton.*

COMPO'RTANCE. *f.* [from *comport.*] Behaviour. *Spenser.*

COMPO'RTMENT. *f.* [from *comport.*] Behaviour. *Addison.*

To COMPO'SE. *v. a.* [*composer*, Fr.]

1. To form a mass by joining different things together. *Sprat.*

2. To place any thing in its proper form and method. *Dryden.*

3. To dispose; to put in the proper state. *Clarendon.*

4. To put together a discourse or sentence. *Hooker.*

5. To constitute by being parts of a whole. *Milton. Watts.*

6. To calm; to quiet. *Clarendon.*

7. To adjust the mind to any business. *Duppa.*

8. To

8. To adjuſt; to ſettle; as, *to compoſe a difference.*

9. [With printers.] To arrange the letters.

10. [In muſick.] To form a tune from the different muſical notes.

COMPO'SED. *partcip. a.* Calm; ſerious; even; ſedate. *Addiſon.*

COMPO'SEDLY. *ad.* [from *compoſed.*] Calmly; ſeriouſly. *Clarendon.*

COMPO'SEDNESS. *ſ.* Sedateneſs; calmneſs. *Norris.*

COMPO'SER. *ſ.* [from *compoſe.*]

1. An author; a writer. *Milton.*

2. He that adapts the muſick to words. *Peacham.*

COMPO'SITE. *a.* [*compoſitus*, Lat.] The *compoſite* order in architecture is the laſt of the five orders; ſo named becauſe its capital is compoſed out of thoſe of the other orders; it is alſo called the Roman and Italick order. *Harris.*

COMPOSI'TION. *ſ.* [*compoſitio*, Lat.]

1. The act of forming an integral of various diſſimilar parts. *Bacon. Temple.*

2. The act of bringing ſimple ideas into complication, oppoſed to analyſis. *Newton.*

3. A maſs formed by mingling different ingredients. *Swift.*

4. The ſtate of being compounded; union; conjunction. *Watts.*

5. The arrangement of various figures in a picture. *Dryden.*

6. Written work. *Addiſon.*

7. Adjuſtment; regulation. *Ben. Johnſon.*

8. Compact; agreement. *Hooker. Waller.*

9. The act of diſcharging a debt by paying part.

10. Conſiſtency; congruity. *Shakeſpeare.*

11. [In grammar.] The joining two words together.

12. A certain method of demonſtration in mathematicks, which is the reverſe of the analytical method, or of reſolution. *Harris.*

COMPO'SITIVE. *a.* Compounded; or having the power of compounding. *Diſt.*

COMPO'SITOR. *ſ.* [from *compoſe.*] He that ranges and adjuſts the types in printing.

CO'MPOST. *ſ.* [Fr. *compoſitum*, Latin.] Manure. *Evelyn.*

To COMPO'ST. *v. a.* To manure. *Bacon.*

COMPO'STURE. *ſ.* [from *compoſt.*] Soil; manure. *Shakeſpeare.*

COMPO'SURE. *ſ.* [from *compoſe.*]

1. The act of compoſing or inditing. *King Charles.*

2. Arrangement; combination; order. *Holder.*

3. The form ariſing from the diſpoſition of the various parts. *Craſhaw.*

4. Frame; make. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. Relative adjuſtment. *Wotton.*

6. Compoſition; framed diſcourſe. *Atterbury.*

7. Sedateneſs; calmneſs; tranquillity. *Milton.*

8. Agreement; compoſition; ſettlement of differences. *Milton.*

COMPOTA'TION. *ſ.* [*compotatio*, Latin.] The act of drinking together. *Philips.*

To COMPO'UND. *v. a.* [*compono*, Lat.]

1. To mingle many ingredients together.

2. To form by uniting various parts. *Exodus. Boyle.*

3. To mingle in different poſitions; to combine. *Addiſon.*

4. To form one word from two or more words. *Raleigh.*

5. To compoſe by being united. *Shakeſp.*

6. To adjuſt a difference by receſſion from the rigour of claims. *Shakeſpeare. Bacon.*

7. To diſcharge a debt by paying only part. *Gay.*

To COMPO'UND. *v. n.*

1. To come to terms of agreement by abating ſomething. *Clarendon.*

2. To bargain in the lump. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To come to terms. *Carew.*

4. To determine. *Shakeſpeare.*

CO'MPOUND. *a.* [from the verb.]

1. Formed out of many ingredients; not ſingle. *Bacon.*

2. Compoſed of two or more words. *Pope.*

CO'MPOUND. *ſ.* The maſs formed by the union of many ingredients. *South.*

COMPO'UNDABLE. *a.* Capable of being compounded.

COMPO'UNDER. *ſ.* [from *to compound.*]

1. One who endeavours to bring parties to terms of agreement. *Swift.*

2. A mingler; one who mixes bodies.

To COMPREHE'ND. *v. a.* [*comprehendo*, Latin.]

1. To compriſe; to include. *Romans.*

2. To contain in the mind; to conceive. *Waller.*

COMPREHE'NSIBLE. *a.* [*comprehenſible*, French.] Intelligible; conceivable. *Locke.*

COMPREHE'NSIBLY. *ad.* [from *comprehenſible.*] With great power of ſignification or underſtanding. *Tillotſon.*

COMPREHE'NSION. *ſ.* [*comprehenſio*, Lat.]

1. The act or quality of compriſing or containing; incluſion. *Hooker.*

2. Summary; epitome; compendium. *Rogers.*

3. Knowledge; capacity; power of the mind to admit ideas. *Dryden.*

COMPREHE'NSIVE. *a.* [from *comprehend.*]

1. Having the power to comprehend or underſtand. *Pope.*

2. Having the quality of compriſing much. *Sprat.*

COMPREHE'NSIVELY. *ad.* In a comprehenſive manner.

COMPREHE'NSIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *comprehenſive.*] The quality of including much in a few words or narrow compaſs. *Addiſon.*

To COMPRE'SS. *v. a.* [*compreſſus*, Lat.]
1. To force into a narrower compaſs.
2. To embrace. *Pope.*

CO'MPRESS. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Bolſters of linen rags. *Quincy.*

COMPRESSIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *compreſſible.*] The quality of admitting to be brought by force into a narrower compaſs.

COMPRE'SSIBLE. *a.* [from *compreſs.*] Yielding to preſſure, ſo as that one part is brought nearer to another. *Cheyne.*

COMPRE'SSIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *compreſſible*] Capability of being preſſed cloſe.

COMPRE'SSION. *ſ.* [*compreſſio*, Lat.] The act of bringing the parts of any body more near to each other by violence. *Bacon. Newton.*

COMPRE'SSURE. *ſ.* [from *compreſs.*] The act or force of the body preſſing againſt another. *Boyle.*

To COMPRI'NT. *v. n.* [*comprimere*, Lat.] To print another's copy, to the prejudice of the rightful proprietor. *Philips.*

To COMPRI'SE. *v. a.* [*compris*, Fr.] To contain; to include. *Hooker. To common.*

COMPROBA'TION. *ſ.* [*comprobo*, Latin.] Proof; atteſtation. *Brown.*

COMPROMI'SE. *ſ.* [*compromiſſum*, Lat.]
1. A mutual promiſe of parties at difference, to refer their controverſies to arbitrators. *Cowel.*
2. A compact or bargain, in which conceſſions are made. *Shakeſpeare.*

To COMPROMI'SE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To adjuſt a compact by mutual conceſſions.
2. To accord; to agree. *Shakeſpeare.*

COMPROMISSO'RIAL. *a.* [from *compromiſe*] Relating to a compromiſe.

COMPROVI'NCIAL. *ſ.* [*con* and *provincial.*] Belonging to the ſame province. *Ayliffe.*

COMPT. *ſ.* [*compte*, Fr.] Account; computation; reckoning. *Shakeſpeare.*

To COMPT. *v. a.* [*compter*, Fr.] To compute; to number. We now uſe *To* COUNT.

CO'MPTIBLE. *a.* Accountable; ready to give account. *Shakeſpeare.*

To COMPTRO'LL. *v. a.* To controll; to over-rule; to oppoſe.

COMPTRO'LLER. *ſ.* [from *comptroll.*] Director; ſupervisor. *Temple.*

COMPTRO'LLERSHIP. *ſ.* [from *comptroller.*] Superintendence. *Carew.*

COMPU'LSATIVELY. *ad.* By conſtraint. *Clariſſa.*

COMPU'LSATORY. *ſ.* [from *compulſor*, Latin.] Having the force of compelling. *Shakeſpeare.*

COMPU'LSION. *ſ.* [*compulſio*, Lat.]
1. The act of compelling to ſomething; force. *Milton.*
2. The ſtate of being compelled. *Hale.*

COMPU'LSIVE. *ad.* [from *compulſer*, Fr.] Having the power to compel; forcible. *Phillips.*

COMPU'LSIVELY. *ad.* [from *compulſive.*] By force; by violence.

COMPU'LSIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *compulſive.*] Force; compulſion.

COMPU'LSORILY. *ad.* [from *compulſory.*] In a compulſory or forcible manner; by violence. *Bacon.*

COMPU'LSORY. *a.* [*compulſoire*, French.] Having the power of compelling. *Bramhall.*

COMPU'NCTION. *ſ.* [*componction*, Fr.]
1. The power of pricking; ſtimulation. *Brown.*
2. Repentance; contrition. *Clarendon.*

COMPU'NCTIOUS. *a.* [from *compunction.*] Repentant; tender. *Shakeſpeare.*

COMPU'NCTIVE. *a.* [from *compunction.*] Cauſing remorſe.

COMPURGA'TION. *ſ.* [*compurgatio*, Lat.] The practice of juſtifying any man's veracity by the teſtimony of another.

COMPURGA'TOR. *ſ.* [Latin.] One who bears his teſtimony to the credibility of another. *Woodward.*

COMPU'TABLE. *a.* [from *compute.*] Capable of being numbered. *Hale.*

COMPUTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *compute.*]
1. The act of reckoning; calculation.
2. The ſum collected or ſettled by calculation. *Addiſon.*

To COMPU'TE. *v. a.* [*computo*, Lat.] To reckon; to calculate; to count. *Holder. Pope.*

COMPU'TE. *ſ.* [*computus*, Lat.] Computation; calculation.

COMPU'TER. *ſ.* [from *compute.*] Reckoner; accountant. *Swift.*

CO'MPUTIST. *ſ.* [*computiſte*, Fr.] Calculator; one ſkilled in computation. *Wotton.*

CO'MRADE. *ſ.* [*camerade*, Fr.]
1. One who dwells in the ſame houſe or chamber. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A companion; a partner. *Milton.*

CON. A Latin inſeparable prepoſition, which, at the beginning of words, ſignifies union; as *concourſe*, a running together.

CON. One who is on the negative ſide of a queſtion.

To CON. *v. a.* [connan, Saxon.]
1. To know. *Spenſer.*
2. To ſtudy. *Shakeſpeare. Holder. Prior.*
3. *To* CON *thanks*, To thank. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CONCA'MERATE. *v. a.* [*concamero*, Lat.] To arch over; to vault. *Grew.*

To CONCA'TENATE. *v. a.* [from *catena*, Lat.] To link together.

CONCATENA'TION. *f.* [from *concatenate.*] A series of links. *South.*

CONCAVA'TION. *f.* [from *concave.*] The act of making concave.

CONCA'VE. *a.* [*concavus*, Lat.] Hollow; opposed to convex. *Burnet.*

CONCA'VENESS. *f.* [from *concave.*] Hollowness. *Dict.*

CONCA'VITY. *f.* [from *concave.*] Internal surface of a hollow spherical or spheroidical body. *Woodward.*

CONCA'VO-CONCAVE. *a.* Concave or hollow on both sides.

CONCA'VO-CONVEX. *a.* [from *concave* and *convex.*] Concave one way, and convex the other. *Newton.*

CONCA'VOUS. *a.* [*concavus*, Lat.] Concave.

CONCA'VOUSLY. *ad.* [from *concavous.*] With hollowness. *Brown.*

To CONCE'AL. *v. a.* [*concelo*, Lat.] To hide; to keep secret; not to divulge. *Broome.*

CONCE'ALABLE. *a.* [from *conceal.*] Capable of being concealed. *Brown.*

CONCE'ALEDNESS. *f.* [from *conceal.*] Privacy; obscurity. *Dict.*

CONCE'ALER. *f.* [from *conceal.*] He that conceals any thing.

CONCE'ALMENT. *f.* [from *conceal.*]

1. The act of hiding; secrecy. *Glanville.*
2. The state of being hid; privacy. *Addison.*
3. Hiding place; retreat. *Rogers.*

To CONCE'DE. *v. a.* [*concedo*, Lat.] To admit; to grant. *Bentley.*

CONCE'IT. *f.* [*concept*, French.]

1. Conception; thought; idea. *Sidney.*
2. Understanding; readiness of apprehension. *Wisdom.*
3. Fancy; fantastical notion. *Shakespeare. Locke.*
4. Opinion in a neutral sense. *Shakespeare.*
5. A pleasant fancy. *Shakespeare.*
6. Sentiment. *Pope.*
7. Fondness; favourable opinion. *Bentley.*
8. *Out of* CONCEIT *with.* No longer fond of. *Tillotson.*

To CONCE'IT. *v. a.* To imagine; to believe. *South.*

CONCE'ITED. *particip. a.* [from *conceit.*]

1. Endowed with fancy. *Knolles.*
2. Proud; fond of himself; opinionative. *Felton.*

CONCE'ITEDLY. *ad.* [from *conceited.*] Fancifully; whimsically. *Donne.*

CONCE'ITEDNESS. *f.* [from *conceited.*] Pride; fondness of himself. *Collier.*

CONCE'ITLESS. *a.* [from *conceit.*] Stupid; without thought. *Shakespeare.*

CONCE'IVABLE. *a.* [from *conceive.*]

1. That may be imagined or thought. *Wilkins.*
2. That may be understood or believed. *Atterbury.*

CONCE'IVABLENESS. *f.* [from *conceivable.*] The quality of being conceivable.

CONCE'IVABLY. *ad.* [from *conceivable.*] In a conceivable manner.

To CONCE'IVE. *v. a.* [*concevoir*, Fr.]

1. To admit into the womb. *Psalms.*
2. To form in the mind. *Jeremiah.*
3. To comprehend; to understand. *Shakespeare.*
4. To think; to be of opinion. *Swift.*

To CONCE'IVE. *v. n.*

1. To think; to have an idea of. *Watts.*
2. To become pregnant. *Genesis.*

CONCE'IVER. *f.* [from *conceive.*] One that understands or apprehends. *Brown.*

CONCE'NT. *f.* [*concentus*, Latin.]

1. Concert of voices; harmony. *Bacon.*
2. Consistency. *Atterbury.*

To CONCE'NTRATE. *v. a.* [*concentrer*, Fr.] To drive into a narrow compass. *Arbuthnot.*

CONCENTRA'TION. *f.* [from *concentrate.*] Collection into a narrow space round the center. *Peacham.*

To CONCE'NTRE. *v. n.* [*concentrer*, Fr.] To tend to one common centre. *Hale.*

To CONCE'NTRE. *v. a.* To emit towards one centre. *Decay of Piety.*

CONCE'NTRICAL. } *a.* [*concentricus*, Lat.]
CONCE'NTRICK. } Having one common centre. *Donne. Bentley.*

CONCE'PTACLE. *f.* [*conceptaculum*, Lat.] That in which any thing is contained; a vessel. *Woodward.*

CONCE'PTIBLE. *a.* [from *concipio conceptum*, Latin.] Intelligible; capable to be understood. *Hale.*

CONCE'PTION. *f.* [*conceptio*, Latin.]

1. The act of conceiving, or quickening with pregnancy. *Milton.*
2. The state of being conceived. *Shakesp.*
3. Notion; idea. *South.*
4. Sentiment; purpose. *Shakespeare.*
5. Apprehension; knowledge. *Davies.*
6. Conceit; sentiment; pointed thought. *Dryden.*

CONCE'PTIOUS. *a.* [*conceptum*, Lat.] Apt to conceive; pregnant. *Shakespeare.*

CONCE'PTIVE. *a.* [*conceptum*, Lat.] Capable to conceive. *Brown.*

To CONCE'RN. *v. a.* [*concerner*, Fr.]

1. To relate to; to belong to. *Locke.*
2. To affect with some passion. *Shakespeare Passim.*

3. To intereſt; to engage by intereſt. *Boyle.*
4. To diſturb; to make uneaſy. *Denham.*

CONCE'RN. *ſ.*
1. Buſineſs; affair. *Rogers.*
2. Intereſt; engagement. *Burnet.*
3. Importance; moment. *Roſcommon.*
4. Paſſion; affection; regard. *Addiſon.*

CONCE'RNING. *prep.* Relating to; with relation to. *Bacon. Tillotſon.*

CONCE'RNMENT. *ſ.* [from *concern.*]
1. The thing in which we are concerned or intereſted; buſineſs; intereſt. *Tillotſon.*
2. Relation; influence. *Denham.*
3. Intercourſe; buſineſs. *Locke.*
4. Importance; moment. *Boyle.*
5. Interpoſition; regard; meddling. *Clarendon.*
6. Paſſion; emotion of mind. *Dryden.*

To CONCE'RT. *v. a.* [*concerter*, Fr.]
1. To ſettle any thing in private.
2. To ſettle; to contrive; to adjuſt. *Rowe.*

CO'NCERT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Communication of deſigns. *Swift.*
2. A ſymphony; many performers playing to the ſame tune.

CONCERTA'TION. *ſ.* [*concertatio*, Lat.] Strife; contention.

CONCE'RTATIVE. *a.* [*concertativus*, Lat.] Contentious. *Dict.*

CONCE'SSION. *ſ.* [*conceſſio*, Lat.]
1. The act of granting or yielding. *Hale.*
2. A grant; the thing yielded. *King Charles.*

CONCE'SSIONARY. *a.* Given by indulgence.

CONCE'SSIVELY. *ad.* [from *conceſſion.*] By way of conceſſion. *Brown.*

CONCH. *ſ.* [*concha*, Latin.] A ſhell; a ſea-ſhell. *Dryden.*

CO'NCHOID. *ſ.* The name of a curve.

To CONCI'LIATE. *v. a.* [*concilio*, Latin.] To gain. *Brown.*

CONCILIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *conciliate.*] The act of gaining or reconciling.

CONCILIA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *conciliate.*] One that makes peace between others.

CONCI'LIATORY. *a.* [from *conciliate.*] Relating to reconciliation. *Dict.*

CONCI'NNITY. *ſ.* [from *concinnitas*, Lat.] Decency; fitneſs.

CONCI'NNOUS. *a.* [*concinnus*, Lat.] Becoming; pleaſant.

CONCI'SE. *a.* [*conciſus*, Latin.] Brief; ſhort. *Ben. Johnſon.*

CONCI'SELY. *ad.* [from *conciſe.*] Briefly; ſhortly. *Broome.*

CONCI'SENESS. *ſ.* [from *conciſe.*] Brevity; ſhortneſs. *Dryden.*

CONCI'SION. *ſ.* [*conciſum*, Lat.] Cutting off; exciſion.

CONCITA'TION. *ſ.* [*concitatio*, Lat.] The act of ſtirring up. *Brown.*

CONCLAMA'TION. *ſ.* An outcry. *Dict.*

CO'NCLAVE. *ſ.* [*conclave*, Latin.]
1. A private apartment.
2. The room in which the cardinals meet; or the aſſembly of the cardinals. *Shakeſp. South.*
3. A cloſe aſſembly. *Garth.*

To CONCLU'DE. *v. a.* [*concludo*, Lat.]
1. To ſhut. *Hooker.*
2. To collect by ratiocination. *Tillotſon.*
3. To decide; to determine. *Addiſon.*
4. To end; to finiſh. *Bacon. Dryden.*
5. To oblige, as by the final determination. *Hale. Atterbury.*

To CONCLU'DE. *v. n.*
1. To perform the laſt act of ratiocination; to determine. *Davies. Boyle.*
2. To ſettle opinion. *Atterbury.*
3. Finally to determine. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To end. *Dryden.*

CONCLU'DENCY. *ſ.* [from *concludent.*] Conſequence; regular proof. *Hale.*

CONCLU'DENT. *a.* [from *conclude.*] Deciſive. *Hale.*

CONCLU'SIBLE. *a.* [from *conclude.*] Determinable. *Hammond.*

CONCLU'SION. *ſ.* [from *conclude.*]
1. Determination; final deciſion. *Hooker.*
2. Collection from propoſitions premiſed; conſequence. *Davies. Tillot on.*
3. The cloſe. *Eccles.*
4. The event of experiments. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. The end; the upſhot.
6. Silence; confinement of the thoughts. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONCLU'SIVE. *a.* [from *conclude.*]
1. Deciſive; giving the laſt determination. *Bramhall. Rogers.*
2. Regularly conſequential. *Locke.*

CONCLU'SIVELY. *ad.* [from *concluſive.*] Deciſively. *Bacon.*

CONCLU'SIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *concluſive.*] Power of determining the opinion. *Hale.*

To CONCOA'GULATE. *v. a.* To congeal one thing with another. *Boyle.*

CONCOAGULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *concoagulate.*] A coagulation by which different bodies are joined in one maſs.

To CONCO'CT. *v. a.* [*concoquo*, Lat.]
1. To digeſt by the ſtomach. *Hayward.*
2. To purify by heat. *Thomſon.*

CONCO'CTION. *ſ.* [from *concoct.*] Digeſtion in the ſtomach; maturation by heat. *Donne.*

CONCO'LOUR. *a.* [*concolor*, Latin.] Of one colour. *Brown.*

CONCO'MITANCE. } *ſ.* [from *concomitor*,
CONCO'MITANCY. } Lat.] Subſiſtence together with another thing. *Brown. Glanville.*

CONCO-

CO'NCOMITANT. *a.* [*concomitans*, Lat.] Conjoined with; concurrent with. *Locke.*

CO'NCOMITANT. *f.* Companion; perſon connected. *South.*

CO'NCOMITANTLY. *ad.* [from *concomitant.*] In company with others.

To CO'NCOMITATE. *v. a.* [*concomitatus*, Lat.] To be connected with any thing. *Harvey.*

CO'NCORD. *f.* [*concordia*, Latin.]

1. Agreement between perſons or things; peace; union. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A compact. *Davies.*
3. Harmony; conſent of ſounds. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Principal grammatical relation of one word to another. *Locke.*

CONCO'RDANCE. *f.* [*concordantia*, Lat.]

1. Agreement.
2. A book which ſhews in how many texts of ſcripture any word occurs. *Swift.*

CONCO'RDANT. *a.* [*concordans*, Latin.] Agreeable; agreeing. *Brown.*

CONCO'RDATE. *f.* [*concordat*, Fr.] A compact; a convention. *Swift.*

CONCO'RPORAL. *a.* [from *concorporo*, Lat.] Of the ſame body. *Dict.*

To CONCO'RPORATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *corpus.*] To unite in one maſs or ſubſtance. *Taylor.*

CONCORPORA'TION. *f.* [from *concorporate.*] Union in one maſs. *Dict.*

CO'NCOURSE. *f.* [*concurſus*, Latin.]

1. The confluence of many perſons or things. *Ben. Johnſon.*
2. The perſons aſſembled. *Dryden.*
3. The point of junction or interſection of two bodies. *Newton.*

CONCREMA'TION. *f.* [from *concremo*, Lat.] The act of burning together. *Dict.*

CO'NCREMENT. *f.* [from *concreſco*, Lat.] The maſs formed by concretion. *Hale.*

CONCRE'SCENCE. *f.* [from *concreſco*, Lat.] The act or quality of growing by the union of ſeparate particles. *Raleigh.*

To CONCRE'TE. *v. n.* [*concreſco*, Latin.] To coaleſce into one maſs. *Newton.*

To CONCRE'TE. *v. a.* To form by concretion. *Hale.*

CO'NCRETE. *a.* [from the verb.]

1. Formed by concretion. *Burnet.*
2. In logick. Not abſtract; applied to a ſubject. *Hooker.*

CO'NCRETE. *f.* A maſs formed by concretion. *Bentley.*

CONCRE'TELY. *ad.* [from *concrete.*] In a manner including the ſubject with the predicate. *Norris.*

CONCRE'TENESS. *f.* [from *concrete.*] Coagulation; collection of fluids into a ſolid maſs. *Dict.*

CONCRE'TION. *f.* [from *concrete.*]

1. The act of concreting; coalition.
2. The maſs formed by a coalition of ſeparate particles. *Bacon.*

CO'NCRETIVE. *a.* [from *concrete.*] Coagulative. *Brown.*

CONCRE'TURE. *f.* A maſs formed by coagulation.

CONCU'BINAGE. *f.* [*concubinage*, Fr.] The act of living with a woman not married. *Broome.*

CO'NCUBINE. *f.* [*concubina*, Latin.] A woman kept in fornication; a whore. *Bacon.*

To CONCU'LCATE. *v. a.* [*conculco*, Lat.] To tread or trample under foot.

CONCULCA'TION. *f.* [*conculcatio*, Lat.] Trampling with the feet.

CONCU'PISCENCE. *f.* [*concupiſcentia*, Lat.] Irregular deſire; libidinous wiſh. *Bentley.*

CONCU'PISCENT. *a.* [*concupiſcens*, Lat.] Libidinous; lecherous. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONCUPISCE'NTIAL. *a.* [from *concupiſcent.*] Relating to concupiſcence.

CONCUPI'SCIBLE. *a.* [*concupiſcibilis*, Lat.] Impreſſing deſire. *South.*

To CONCU'R. *v. n.* [*concurro*, Latin.]

1. To meet in one point. *Temple.*
2. To agree; to join in one action. *Swift.*
3. To be united with; to be conjoined. *Tillotſon.*
4. To contribute to one common event. *Collier.*

CONCU'RRENCE. } *f.* [from *concur.*]
CONCU'RRENCY. }

1. Union; aſſociation; conjunction. *Clarendon.*
2. Combination of many agents or circumſtances. *Craſhaw.*
3. Aſſiſtance; help. *Rogers.*
4. Joint right; common claim. *Ayliffe.*

CONCU'RRENT. *a.* [from *concur.*]

1. Acting in conjunction; concomitant in agency. *Hale.*
2. Conjoined; aſſociate; concomitant. *Bacon.*

CONCU'RRENT. *f.* That which concurs. *Decay of Piety.*

CONCU'SSION. *f.* [*concuſſio*, Lat.] The act of ſhaking; tremefaction. *Bacon.*

CONCU'SSIVE. *a.* [*concuſſus*, Lat.] Having the power or quality of ſhaking.

To CONDE'MN. *v. a.* [*condemno*, Latin.]

1. To find guilty; to doom to puniſhment. *Addes.*
2. To cenſure; to blame: contrary to approve. *Locke.*
3. To fine. *Chronicles.*

CONDE'MNABLE. *a.* [from *condemn.*] Blameable; culpable. *Brown.*

CONDEMNA'TION. *f.* [*condemnatio*, Lat.] The ſentence by which any one is doomed to puniſhment. *Romans.*

CONDE'MNATORY. *a.* [from *condemn.*] Paſſing a ſentence of condemnation. *Government of the Tongue.*

CONDE'MNER. *f.* [from *condemn.*] A blamer ; a cenſurer. *Taylor.*

CONDE'NSABLE. *a.* [from *condenſate.*] That which is capable of condenſation. *Digby.*

To CONDE'NSATE. *v. a.* [*condenſo*, Lat.] To make thicker.

To CONDE'NSATE. *v. n.* To grow thicker.

CONDE'NSATE. *a.* [*condenſatus*, Latin.] Made thick ; compreſſed into leſs ſpace. *Peacham.*

CONDENSA'TION. *ſ.* [from *condenſate.*] The act of thickening any body. Oppoſite to rarefaction. *Raleigh. Bentley.*

To CONDE'NSE. *v. a.* [*condenſo*, Latin.] To make any body more thick, cloſe and weighty. *Woodward.*

To CONDE'NSE. *v. n.* To grow cloſe and weighty. *Newton.*

CONDE'NSE. *a.* [from the verb.] Thick ; denſe. *Bentley.*

CONDE'NSER. *ſ.* A veſſel, wherein to crowd the air. *Quincy.*

CONDE'NSITY. *ſ.* [from *condenſe.*] The ſtate of being condenſed.

CO'NDERS. *ſ.* [*conduire*, French.] Such as ſtand upon high places near the ſeacoaſt, at the time of herring-fiſhing, to make ſigns to the fiſhers which way the ſhole of herrings paſſeth. *Cowel.*

To CONDESCE'ND. *v. n.* [*condeſcendre*, French.]

1. To depart from the privileges of ſuperiority. *Watts.*

2. To conſent to do more than mere juſtice can require. *Tillotſon.*

3. To ſtoop ; to bend ; to yield. *Milton.*

CONDESCE'NDENCE. *ſ.* [*condeſcendence*, French.] Voluntary ſubmiſſion.

CONDESCE'NDINGLY. *ad.* [from *condeſcending.*] By way of voluntary humiliation ; by way of kind conceſſion.

CONDESCE'NSION. *ſ.* [from *condeſcend.*] Voluntary humiliation ; deſcent from ſuperiority. *Tillotſon.*

CONDESCE'NSIVE. *a.* [from *condeſcend.*] Courteous.

CONDI'GN. *a.* [*condignus*, Latin.] Suitable ; deſerved ; merited. *Arbuthnot.*

CONDI'GNESS. *ſ.* [from *condign.*] Suitableneſs ; agreeableneſs to deſerts.

CONDI'GNLY. *ad.* [from *condign.*] Deſervedly ; according to merit.

CO'NDIMENT. *ſ.* [*condimentum*, Latin.] Seaſoning ; ſauce. *Bacon.*

CONDISCI'PLE. *ſ.* [*condiſcipulus*, Lat.] A ſchoolfellow.

To CO'NDITE. *v. a.* [*condio*, Lat.] To pickle ; to preſerve by ſalts. *Taylor.*

CO'NDITEMENT. *ſ.* [from *condite.*] A compoſition of conſerves. *Dict.*

CONDI'TION. *ſ.* [*condition*, Fr.]

1. Quality ; that by which any thing is denominated good or bad. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Attribute ; accident ; property. *Newton.*

3. Natural quality of the mind ; temper ; temperament. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Moral quality ; virtue, or vice. *Raleigh. South.*

5. State ; circumſtances. *Wake.*

6. Rank. *Shakeſpeare. Clarendon.*

7. Stipulation ; terms of compact. *B. Johnſon. Clarendon.*

8. The writing of agreement ; compact. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CONDI'TION. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make terms ; to ſtipulate. *Donne.*

CONDI'TIONAL. *a.* [from *condition.*] By way of ſtipulation ; not abſolute. *South.*

CONDI'TIONAL. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] A limitation. *Bacon.*

CONDITIONA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *conditional.*] Limitation by certain terms. *Decay of Piety.*

CONDI'TIONALLY. *ſ.* [from *conditional.*] With certain limitations ; on particular terms. *South.*

CONDI'TIONARY. *a.* [from *condition.*] Stipulated. *Norris.*

To CONDI'TIONATE. *v. a.* To regulate by certain conditions. *Brown.*

CONDI'TIONATE. *a.* Eſtabliſhed on certain terms. *Hammond.*

CONDI'TIONED. *a.* [from *condition.*] Having qualities or properties good or bad. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CONDO'LE. *v. n.* [*condoleo*, Latin.] To lament with thoſe that are in misfortune. *Temple.*

To CONDO'LE. *v. a.* To bewail with another. *Dryden.*

CONDO'LEMENT. *ſ.* [from *condole.*] Grief ; ſorrow. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONDO'LENCE. *ſ.* [*condoleance*, French.] Grief for the ſorrows of another. *Arbuthnot.*

A CONDO'LER. *ſ.* [from *condole.*] One that compliments another upon his misfortunes.

CONDONA'TION. *ſ.* [*condonatio*, Lat.] A pardoning ; a forgiving.

To CONDU'CE. *v. n.* [*conduco*, Lat.] To promote an end ; to contribute. *Tillotſon. Newton.*

To CONDU'CE. *v. a.* To conduct. *Wotton.*

CONDU'CIBLE. *a.* [*conducibilis*, Latin.] Having the power of conducing. *Bentley.*

CONDU'CIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *conducible.*] The quality of contributing to any end.

CONDU'CIVE. *a.* [from *conduce.*] That which may contribute to any end. *Rogers.*

CONDU'CIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *conducive.*] The quality of conducing.

CO'NDUCT.

CO'NDUCT. *f.* [*conduit*, Fr.]
1. Management; œconomy. *Bacon.*
2. The act of leading troops. *Waller.*
3. Convoy; escorte; guard. 1 *Esdras.*
4. A warrant by which a convoy is appointed.
5. Behaviour; regular life. *Swift.*

To CONDU'CT. *v. a.* [*conduire*, French.]
1. To lead; to direct; to accompany in order to shew the way. *Milton.*
2. To attend in civility. *Shakespeare.*
3. To manage; as, *to conduct an affair.*
4. To head an army.

CONDUCTI'TIOUS. *a.* [*conductitius*, Lat.] Hired. *Ayliffe.*

CONDU'CTOR. *f.* [from *conduct.*]
1. A leader; one who shews another the way by accompanying him. *Dryden.*
2. A chief; a general.
3. A manager; a director.
4. An instrument to direct the knife in cutting. *Quincy.*

CONDU'CTRESS. *f.* [from *conduct.*] A woman that directs.

CO'NDUIT. *f.* [*conduit*, French.]
1. A canal of pipes for the conveyance of waters. *Davies.*
2. The pipe or cock at which water is drawn. *Shakespeare.*

CONDUPLICA'TION. *f.* [*conduplicatio*, Latin.] A doubling.

CONE. *f.* [κῶνος.] A solid body, of which the base is a circle, and which ends in a point.

To CONFA'BULATE. *v. n.* [*confabulo*, Lat.] To talk easily together; to chat.

CONFABULA'TION. *f.* [*confabulatio*, Lat.] Easy conversation.

CONFA'BULATORY. *a.* [from *confabulate.*] Belonging to talk.

CONFARREA'TION. *f.* [*confarreatio*, Lat.] The solemnization of marriage by eating bread together. *Ayliffe.*

To CONFE'CT. *v. a.* [*confectus*, Latin.] To make up into sweetmeats.

CO'NFECT. *f.* [from the verb.] A sweetmeat.

CONFE'CTION. *f.* [*confectio*, Latin.]
1. A preparation of fruit, with sugar; a sweetmeat. *Addison.*
2. A composition; a mixture. *Shakespeare.*

CONFE'CTIONARY. *f.* [from *confection.*] One whose trade is to make sweetmeats. *Shakespeare.*

CONFE'CTIONER. *f.* [from *confection.*] One whose trade is to make sweetmeats. *Boyle.*

CONFE'DERACY. *f.* [*confederation*, Fr.] League; union; engagement. *Shakespeare.*

To CONFE'DERATE. *v. a.* [*confederer*, French.] To join in a league; to unite; to ally. *Knolles.*

To CONFE'DERATE. *v. n.* To league; to unite in league. *South.*

CONFE'DERATE. *a.* [from the verb.] United in a league. *Psalms.*

CONFE'DERATE. *f.* [from the verb.] One who engages to support another; an ally. *Dryden.*

CONFEDERA'TION. *f.* [*confederation*, Fr.] League; alliance. *Bacon.*

To CONFE'R. *v. n.* [*confero*, Lat.] To discourse with another upon a stated subject. *Clarendon.*

To CONFE'R. *v. a.*
1. To compare. *Raleigh. Boyle.*
2. To give; to bestow. *Clarendon. Tillotson.*
3. To contribute; to conduce. *Glanville.*

CO'NFERENCE. *f.* [*conference*, French.]
1. Formal discourse; oral discussion of any question. *Sidney.*
2. An appointed meeting for discussing some point.
3. Comparison. *Ascham.*

CONFE'RRER. *f.* [from *confer.*]
1. He that converses.
2. He that bestows.

To CONFESS. *v. a.* [*confesser.* Fr.]
1. To acknowledge a crime. *Shakespeare.*
2. To disclose the state of the conscience to the priest. *Wake.*
3. To hear the confession of a penitent, as a priest.
4. To own; to avow; not to deny. *Matt.*
5. To grant; not to dispute. *Locke.*
6. To shew; to prove; to attest. *Pope.*

To CONFE'SS. *v. n.* To make confession; as, *he is gone to the priest to confess.*

CONFE'SSEDLY. *ad.* [from *confessed.*] Avowedly; indisputably. *South.*

CONFE'SSION. *f.* [from *confess.*]
1. The acknowledgment of a crime. *Temple.*
2. The act of disburdening the conscience to a priest. *Wake.*
3. Profession; avowal. 1 *Tim.*
4. A formulary in which the articles of faith are comprised.

CONFE'SSIONAL. *f.* [French.] The seat in which the confessor sits. *Addison.*

CONFE'SSIONARY. *f.* [*confessionaire*, Fr.] The seat, where the priest sits to hear confessions.

CO'NFESSOR. *f.* [*confesseur*, French.]
1. One who makes profession of his faith in the face of danger. *Stillingfleet.*
2. He that hears confessions, and prescribes penitence. *Taylor.*
3. He who confesses his crimes.

CONFE'ST. *a.* Open; known; not concealed; *Rowe.*

CONFE'STLY. *ad.* Undisputably; evidently. *Decay of Piety.*

CONFI'CIENT. *a.* That cauſes or procures. *Dict.*

CO'NFIDANT. *ſ.* [*confident*, French.] A perſon truſted with private affairs. *Arbuthnot.*

To CONFI'DE. *v. n.* [*confido*, Latin.] To truſt in; to put truſt in. *Congreve.*

CO'NFIDENCE. *ſ.* [*confidentia*, Latin.]
1. Firm belief of another. *South.*
2. Truſt in his own abilities or fortune. *Clarendon.*
3. Vitious boldneſs. Oppoſed to modeſty. *Hooker.*
4. Honeſt boldneſs; firmneſs of integrity. 2 *Eſdras. Milton.*
5. Truſt in the goodneſs of another. 1 *Jo.*
6. That which gives or cauſes confidence.

CO'NFIDENT. *a.* [from *confide.*]
1. Aſſured beyond doubt. *Hammond.*
2. Poſitive; affirmative; dogmatical.
3. Secure of ſucceſs. *Sidney. South.*
4. Without ſuſpicion; truſting without limits. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Bold to a vice; impudent.

CO'NFIDENT. *ſ.* [from *confide.*] One truſted with ſecrets. *South.*

CO'NFIDENTLY. *ad.* [from *confident.*]
1. Without doubt; without fear. *Atterbury.*
2. With firm truſt. *Dryden.*
3. Without appearance of doubt; poſitively; dogmatically. *Ben. Johnſon.*

CO'NFIDENTNESS. *ſ.* [from *confident.*] Aſſurance.

CONFIGURA'TION. *ſ.* [*configuration*, Fr.]
1. The form of the various parts, adapted to each other. *Woodward.*
2. The face of the horoſcope.

To CONFI'GURE. *v. a.* [from *figura*, Latin.] To diſpoſe into any form. *Bentley.*

CO'NFINE. *ſ.* [*confinis*, Lat.] Common boundary; border; edge. *Locke.*

CO'NFINE. *a.* [*confinis*, Latin.] Bordering upon.

To CONFI'NE. *v. n.* To border upon; to touch on different territories. *Milton.*

To CONFI'NE. *v. a.* [*confiner*, Fr.]
1. To bound; to limit.
2. To ſhut up; to impriſon; to immure. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To reſtrain; to tie up to. *Dryden.*

CONFI'NELESS. *a.* [from *confine.*] Boundleſs; unlimited. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONFI'NEMENT. *ſ.* [from *confine.*] Impriſonment; reſtraint of liberty. *Addiſon.*

CONFI'NER. *ſ.* [from *confine.*]
1. A borderer; one that lives upon confines. *Daniel.*
2. A near neighbour. *Wotton.*
3. One which touches upon two different regions. *Bacon.*

CONFI'NITY. *ſ.* [*confinitas*, Latin.] Nearneſs. *Dict.*

To CONFI'RM, *v. a.* [*confirmo*, Latin.]
1. To put paſt doubt by new evidence. *Addiſon.*
2. To ſettle; to eſtabliſh. 3 *Mac. Shak.*
3. To fix; to radicate. *Wiſeman.*
4. To complete; to perfect. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To ſtrengthen by new ſolemnities or ties. *Swift.*
6. To admit to the full privileges of a Chriſtian, by impoſition of hands. *Hammond.*

CONFI'RMABLE. *a.* [from *confirm.*] That which is capable of inconteſtible evidence. *Brown.*

CONFIRMA'TION. *ſ.* [from *confirm.*]
1. The act of eſtabliſhing any thing or perſon; ſettlement. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Evidence; additional proof. *Knolles.*
3. Proof; convincing teſtimony. *South.*
4. An eccleſiaſtical rite. *Hammond.*

CONFIRMA'TOR. An atteſter; he that puts a matter paſt doubt. *Brown.*

CONFI'RMATORY. *a.* [from *confirm.*] Giving additional teſtimony.

CONFI'RMEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *confirmed.*] Confirmed ſtate. *Decay of Piety.*

CONFI'RMER. *ſ.* [from *confirm.*] One that confirms; an atteſter; an eſtabliſher. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONFI'SCABLE. *a.* [from *confiſcate.*] Liable to forfeiture.

To CONFI'SCATE. *v. a.* [*confiſquer.*] To transfer private property to the publick, by way of penalty. *Bacon.*

CONFI'SCATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Transferred to the publick as forfeit. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONFISCA'TION. *ſ.* [from *confiſcate.*] The act of transferring the forfeited goods of criminals to publick uſe. *Bacon.*

CO'NFITENT. *ſ.* [*confitens*, Latin.] One confeſſing. *Decay of Piety.*

CO'NFITURE. *ſ.* French.] A ſweetmeat; a confection. *Bacon.*

To CONFI'X. *v. a. confixum*, Latin.] To fix down. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONFLA'GRANT. *a.* [*conflagrans*, Lat.] Involved in a general fire. *Milton.*

CONFLAGRA'TION. *ſ. conflagratio*, Lat.]
1. A general fire. *Bentley.*
2. It is taken for the fire which ſhall conſume this world at the conſummation.

CONFLA'TION. *ſ.* [*conflatum*, Latin.]
1. The act of blowing many inſtruments together. *Bacon.*
2. A caſting or melting of metal.

CONFLE'XURE. *ſ.* [*conflexura*, Latin.] A bending.

To CONFLI'CT. *v. n.* [*confligo*, Lat.] To ſtrive; to conteſt; to fight; to ſtruggle. *Tillotſon.*

A CO'NFLICT. *s.* [*conflictus*, Latin.]
1. A violent colliſion, or oppoſition. *Boyle.*
2. A combat; a fight between two. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Conteſt; ſtriſe; contention. *Shakeſp.*
4. Struggle; agony; pang. *Rogers.*

CO'NFLUENCE. *ſ.* [*confluo*, Latin.]
1. The junction or union of ſeveral ſtreams. *Raleigh. Brerewood.*
2. The act of crowding to a place. *Bacon.*
3. A concourſe; a multitude. *Temple.*

CO'NFLUENT. *a.* [*confluens*, Lat.] Running one into another; meeting. *Blackmore.*

CO'NFLUX. *ſ.* [*confluxio*, Latin.]
1. The union of ſeveral currents. *Clarendon.*
2. Crowd; multitude collected. *Milton.*

CONFO'RM. *a.* [*conformis*, Latin.] Aſſuming the ſame form; reſembling. *Bacon.*

To CONFO'RM. *v. a.* [*conformo*, Latin.] To reduce to the like appearance with ſomething elſe. *Hooker.*

To CONFO'RM. *v. n.* To comply with. *Dryden.*

CONFO'RMABLE. *a.* [from *conform.*]
1. Having the ſame form; ſimilar. *Hooker.*
2. Agreeable; ſuitable; not oppoſite. *Addiſon.*
3. Compliant; ready to follow directions; obſequious. *Sprat.*

CONFO'RMABLY. *ad.* [from *conformable.*] With conformity; ſuitably. *Locke.*

CONFORMA'TION. *ſ.* French; *conformatio*, Latin.]
1. The form of things as relating to each other. *Holder.*
2. The act of producing ſuitableneſs, or conformity. *Watts.*

CONFO'RMIST. *ſ.* [from *conform.*] One that complies with the worſhip of the church of England.

CONFO'RMITY. *ſ.* [from *conform.*]
1. Similitude; reſemblance. *Hooker. Addiſon.*
2. Conſiſtency. *Arbuthnot.*

CONFORTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *conforto*, Lat.] Collation of ſtrength. *Bacon.*

To CONFO'UND. *v. a.* [*confondre*, Fr.]
1. To mingle things. *Geneſis.*
2. To perplex; to mention without due diſtinction. *Locke.*
3. To diſturb the apprehenſion by indiſtinct words. *Locke.*
4. To throw into conſternation; to perplex; to aſtoniſh; to ſtupify. *Milton.*
5. To deſtroy. *Daniel.*

CONFO'UNDED. *part. a.* [from *confound.*] Hateful; deteſtable. *Grew.*

CONFO'UNDEDLY. *ad.* [from *confounded.*] Hatefully; ſhamefully. *Addiſon.*

CONFO'UNDER. *ſ.* [from *confound.*] He who diſturbs, perplexes, or deſtroys.

CONFRATE'RNITY. *ſ.* [from *con* and *fraternitas*, Latin.] A body of men united for ſome religious purpoſe. *Stillingfleet.*

CONFRICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *con* and *frico*, Lat.] The act of rubbing againſt any thing. *Bacon.*

To CONFRO'NT. *v. a.* [*confronter*, Fr.]
1. To ſtand againſt another in full view; to face. *Dryden.*
2. To ſtand face to face, in oppoſition to another. *Sidney.*
3. To oppoſe one evidence to another in open court.
4. To compare one thing with another. *Addiſon.*

CONFRONTA'TION. *ſ.* [French.] The act of bringing two evidences face to face.

To CONFU'SE. *v. a.* [*confuſus*, Latin.]
1. To diſorder; to diſperſe irregularly.
2. To mix; not to ſeparate.
3. To perplex, not diſtinguiſh; to obſcure. *Watts.*
4. To hurry the mind. *Pope.*

CONFU'SEDLY. *ad.* [from *confuſed.*]
1. In a mixed maſs; without ſeparation. *Raleigh.*
2. Indiſtinctly; one mingled with another. *Newton.*
3. Not clearly; not plainly. *Clarendon.*
4. Tumultuouſly; haſtily. *Dryden.*

CONFU'SEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *confuſed.*] Want of diſtinctneſs; want of clearneſs. *Norris.*

CONFU'SION. *ſ.* [from *confuſe.*]
1. Irregular mixture; tumultuous medly. *Davies.*
2. Tumult. *Hooker.*
3. Indiſtinct combination. *Locke.*
4. Overthrow; deſtruction. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Aſtoniſhment; diſtraction of mind. *Spectator.*

CONFU'TABLE. *a.* [from *confute.*] Poſſible to be diſproved. *Brown.*

CONFUTA'TION. *ſ.* [*confutatio*, Latin.] The act of confuting; diſproof.

To CONFU'TE. *v. a.* [*confuto*, Latin.] To convict of errour; to diſprove. *Hudibras.*

CO'NGE. *ſ.* [*congé*, French.]
1. Act of reverence; bow; courteſy. *Swift.*
2. Leave; farewel. *Spenſer.*

To CO'NGE. *v. n.* To take leave. *Shakeſpeare.*

CO'NGE D'ELIRE. The king's permiſſion royal to a dean and chapter, in time of vacation, to chuſe a biſhop. *Spectator.*

CO'NGE. *ſ.* [In architecture.] A moulding in form of a quarter round, or a cavetto. *Chambers.*

To CONGE'AL. *v. a.* [*congelo*, Latin.]
1. To turn, by froſt, from a fluid to a ſolid ſtate. *Spenſer.*

2. To

2. To bind or fix, as by cold. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CONGE'AL. *v. n.* To concrete, by cold. *Burnet.*

CONGE'ALABLE. *a.* [from *congeal.*] Suſceptible of congelation. *Bacon.*

CONGE'ALMENT. *ſ.* [from *congeal.*] The clot formed by congelation. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONGELA'TION. *ſ.* [from *congeal.*] State of being congealed, or made ſolid. *Arbuthnot. Brown.*

CONGE'NER. *ſ.* [Latin.] Of the ſame kind or nature. *Miller.*

CONGE'NEROUS. *a.* [*congener*, Latin.] Of the ſame kind. *Brown. Arbuthnot.*

CONGE'NEROUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *congenerous.*] The quality of being from the ſame original.

CONGE'NIAL. *a.* [*con* and *genius*, Lat.] Partaking of the ſame genius; cognate. *Wotton. Pope.*

CONGENIA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *congenial.*] Cognation of mind.

CONGE'NIALNESS. *ſ.* [from *congenial.*] Cognation of mind.

CONGE'NITE. *a.* [*congenitus*, Latin.] Of the ſame birth; connate. *Hale.*

CO'NGER. *ſ.* [*congrus*, Latin.] The ſea-eel. *Walton.*

CONGE'RIES. *ſ.* [Latin.] A maſs of ſmall bodies heaped up together. *Boyle.*

To CONGE'ST. *v. a.* [*congeſtum*, Latin.] To heap up.

CONGE'STIBLE. *a.* [from *congeſt.*] That may be heaped up.

CONGE'STION. *ſ.* [*congeſtio*, Latin.] A collection of matter, as in abſceſſes. *Quincy.*

CO'NGIARY. *ſ.* [*congiarium*, Lat.] A gift diſtributed to the Roman people or ſoldiery. *Addiſon.*

To CONGLA'CIATE. *v. n.* [*conglaciatus*, Latin.] To turn to ice. *Brown.*

CONGLACIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *conglaciate.*] Act of changing into ice. *Brown.*

To CONGLO'BATE. *v. a.* [*conglobatus*, Latin.] To gather into a hard firm ball. *Grew.*

CONGLO'BATE. *a.* Moulded into a firm ball. *Cheyne.*

CONGLO'BATELY. *ad.* In a ſpherical form.

CONGLOBA'TION. *ſ.* [from *conglobate.*] A round body. *Brown.*

To CONGLO'BE. *v. a.* [*conglobo*, Latin.] To gather into a round maſs. *Pope.*

To CONGLO'BE. *v. n.* To coaleſce into a round maſs. *Milton.*

To CONGLO'MERATE. *v. a.* [*conglomero*, Lat.] To gather into a ball, like a ball of thread. *Grew.*

CONGLO'MERATE. *a.* [from the verb.]
1. Gathered into a round ball, ſo as that the fibres are diſtinct. *Cheyne.*
2. Collected; twiſted together.

CONGLOMERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *conglomerate.*]
1. Collection of matter into a looſe ball.
2. Intertexture; mixture. *Bacon.*

To CONGLU'TINATE. *v. a.* [*conglutino*, Latin.] To cement; to reunite.

To CONGLU'TINATE. *v. n.* To coaleſce.

CONGLUTINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *conglutinate.*] The act of uniting wounded bodies. *Arbuthnot.*

CONGLU'TINATIVE. *a.* [from *conglutinate.*] Having the power of uniting wounds.

CONGLUTINA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *conglutinate.*] That which has the power of uniting wounds. *Woodward.*

CONGRA'TULANT. *a.* [from *congratulate.*] Rejoicing in participation. *Milton.*

To CONGRA'TULATE. *v. a.* [*gratulor*, Latin.] To compliment upon any happy event. *Sprat.*

To CONGRA'TULATE. *v. n.* To rejoice in participitation. *Swift.*

CONGRATULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *congratulate.*]
1. The act of profeſſing joy for the happineſs or ſucceſs of another.
2. The form in which joy is profeſſed.

CONGRA'TULATORY. *a.* [from *congratulate.*] Expreſſing joy for the good of another.

To CONGRE'E. *v. n.* To agree; to join. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CONGRE'ET. *v. n.* [from *con* and *greet.*] To ſalute reciprocally. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CO'NGREGATE. *v. a.* [*congrego*, Lat.] To collect; to aſſemble; to bring into one place. *Raleigh. Newton.*

To CO'NGREGATE. *v. n.* To aſſemble; to meet. *Denham.*

CO'NGREGATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Collected; compact. *Bacon.*

CONGREGA'TION. *ſ.* [from *congregate.*]
1. A collection; a maſs brought together. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. An aſſembly met to worſhip God in publick. *Hooker. Swift.*

CONGREGA'TIONAL. *a.* [from *congregation.*] Publick; pertaining to a congregation.

CO'NGRESS. *ſ.* [*congreſſus*, Lat.]
1. A meeting; a ſhock; a conflict. *Dryden.*
2. An appointed meeting for ſettlement of affairs between different nations.

CONGRE'SSIVE. *a.* [from *congreſs.*] Meeting; encountering. *Brown.*

To CONGRU'E. *v. n.* [from *congruo*, Lat.] To agree; to be conſiſtent with; to ſuit. *Shakeſpeare.*

CO'NGRUENCE. *ſ.* [*congruentia*, Latin.] Agreement; ſuitableneſs of one thing to another.

CONGRU'-

CO'NGRUENT. *a.* [*congruens*, Latin.] Agreeing; correſpondent. *Cheyne.*

CONGRU'ITY. *ſ.* [from *congrue.*]
1. Suitableneſs; agreeableneſs. *Glanville.*
2. Fitneſs; pertinence.
3. Conſequence of argument; reaſon; conſiſtency. *Hooker.*

CO'NGRUMENT. *ſ.* [from *congrue.*] Fitneſs; adaptation. *Ben. Johnſon.*

CO'NGRUOUS. *a.* [*congruus*, Latin.]
1. Agreeable to; conſiſtent with. *Locke.*
2. Suitable to; accommodated to. *Cheyne.*
3. Rational; fit. *Atterbury.*

CO'NGRUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *congruous.*] Suitably; pertinently. *Boyle.*

CO'NICAL. } *a.* [*conicus*, Latin.] Having
CO'NICK. } the form of a cone. *Prior.*

CO'NICALLY. *ad.* [from *conical.*] In form of a cone. *Boyle.*

CO'NICALNESS. *ſ.* [from *conical.*] The ſtate or quality of being conical.

CONICK *Section. ſ.* A curve line ariſing from the ſection of a cone by a plane.

CO'NICK *Sections.* } *ſ.* That part of geo-
CO'NICKS. } metry which conſiders the cone, and the curves ariſing from its ſections.

To CONJE'CT. *v. n.* [*conjectum*, Lat.] To gueſs; to conjecture. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONJE'CTOR. *ſ.* [from *conject.*] A gueſſer; a conjecturer. *Swift.*

CONJE'CTURABLE. *a.* [from *conjecture.*] Poſſible to be gueſſed.

CONJE'CTURAL. *a.* [from *conjecture.*] Depending on conjecture. *Broom.*

CONJECTURA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *conjectural.*] That which depends upon gueſs. *Brown.*

CONJE'CTURALLY. *ad.* [from *conjectural.*] By gueſs; by conjecture. *Hooker.*

CONJE'CTURE. *ſ.* [*conjectura*, Latin.]
1. Gueſs; imperfect knowledge. *South.*
2. Idea; notion; conception. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CONJE'CTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To gueſs; to judge by gueſs. *South.*

A CONJE'CTURER. *ſ.* [from *conjecture.*] A gueſſer. *Addiſon.*

CONIFEROUS. *a.* [*conus* and *fero*, Lat.] Such trees are *coniferous* as bear a fruit, of a woody ſubſtance, and a figure approaching to that of a cone. Of this kind are fir, pine. *Quincy.*

To CONJO'BBLE. *v. a.* To concert. *L'Eſtrange.*

To CONJO'IN. *v. a.* [*conjoindre*, Fr.]
1. To unite; to conſolidate into one. *Dryden.*
2. To unite in marriage. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To aſſociate; to connect. *Taylor.*

To CONJO'IN. *v. n.* To league; to unite. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONJO'INT. *a.* [*conjoint*, Fr.] United; connected.

CONJO'INTLY. *ad.* [from *conjoint.*] In union; together. *Brown.*

CO'NJUGAL. *a.* [*conjugalis*, Lat.] Matrimonial; belonging to marriage. *Swift.*

CO'NJUGALLY. *ad.* [from *conjugal.*] Matrimonially; connubially.

To CO'NJUGATE. *v. a.* [*conjugo*, Lat.]
1. To join; to join in marriage; to unite. *Wotton.*
2. To inflect verbs.

CO'NJUGATE. *ſ.* [*conjugatus*, Latin.] Agreeing in derivation with another word. *Bramhall.*

CONJUGA'TION. *ſ.* [*conjugatio*, Lat.]
1. A couple; a pair. *Brown.*
2. The act of uniting or compiling things together. *Bentley.*
3. The form of inflecting verbs. *Locke.*
4. Union; aſſemblage. *Taylor.*

CONJU'NCT. *a.* [*conjunctus*, Latin.] Conjoined; concurrent; united. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONJU'NCTION. *ſ.* [*conjunctio*, Latin.]
1. Union; aſſociation; league. *Bacon.*
2. The congreſs of two planets in the ſame degree of the zodiack. *Rymer.*
3. A word made uſe of to connect the clauſes of a period together. *Clarke.*

CONJU'NCTIVE. *a.* [*conjunctivus*, Latin.]
1. Cloſely united. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. [In grammar.] The mood of a verb.

CONJU'NCTIVELY. *ad.* [from *conjunctive.*] In union. *Brown.*

CONJU'NCTIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *conjunctive.*] The quality of joining or uniting.

CONJU'NCTLY. *ad.* [from *conjunct.*] Jointly; together.

CONJU'NCTURE. *ſ.* [*conjoncture*, Fr.]
1. Combination of many circumſtances. *K. Charles.*
2. Occaſion; critical time. *Clarendon.*
3. Mode of union; connection. *Holder.*
4. Conſiſtency. *K. Charles.*

CONJURA'TION. *ſ.* [from *conjure.*]
1. The form or act of ſummoning another in ſome ſacred name. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. An incantation; an enchantment. *Sidney.*
3. A plot; a conſpiracy.

To CONJU'RE. *v. a.* [*conjuro*, Latin.]
1. To ſummon in a ſacred name. *Clarendon, Milton.*
2. To conſpire.

To CO'NJURE. *v. n.* To practiſe charms or enchantments. *Shakeſpeare.*

CO'NJURER. *ſ.* [from *conjure.*]
1. An enchanter. *Donne.*
2. An impoſtor who pretends to ſecret arts; a cunning man. *Prior.*
3. A man of ſhrewd conjecture. *Addiſon.*

CONJU'REMENT. *ſ.* [from *conjure.*] Serious injunction. *Milton.*

CONNA'SCENCE. *ſ.* [*con* and *naſcor*, Lat.]
1. Common birth; community of birth.
2. The

2. The act of uniting or growing together. *Wiseman.*

CONNA'TE. *a.* [from *con* and *natus*, Lat.] Born with another. *South.*

CONNA'TURAL. *a.* [*con* and *natural.*]
1. Suitable to nature. *Milton.*
2. United with the being; connected by nature. *Davies.*
3. Participitation of the same nature. *Milton.*

CONNATURA'LITY. *s.* [from *connatural.*] Participation of the same nature. *Hale.*

CONNA'TURALLY. *ad.* [from *connatural.*] By the act of nature; originally. *Hale.*

CONNA'TURALNESS. *s.* [from *connatural.*] Participation of the same nature; natural union. *Pearson.*

To CONNE'CT. *v. a.* [*connecto*, Lat.]
1. To join; to link; to unite. *Boyle.*
2. To unite, as a cement. *Locke.*
3. To join in a just series of thought; as, *the author* connects *his reasons well.*

To CONNE'CT. *v. n.* To cohere; to have just relation to things precedent and subsequent.

CONNE'CTIVELY. *ad.* [from *connect.*] In conjunction; in union.

To CONNE'X. *v. a.* [*connexum*, Latin.] To join or link together. *Hale. Philips.*

CONNE'XION. *s.* [from *connex.*]
1. Union; junction. *Atterbury.*
2. Just relation to some thing precedent or subsequent. *Blackmore.*

CONNE'XIVE. *a.* [from *connex.*] Having the force of connexion. *Watts.*

CONNICTA'TION. *s.* [from *connicto*, Lat.] A winking. *Dict.*
1. The act of winking.
2. Voluntary blindness; pretended ignorance; forbearance. *South.*

To CONNI'VE. *v. n.* [*conniveo*, Latin.]
1. To wink. *Spectator.*
2. To pretend blindness or ignorance. *Rogers.*

CONNOISSEUR. *s.* [French.] A judge; a critick. *Swift.*

To CO'NNOTATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *nota*, Lat.] To designate something besides itself. *Hammond.*

CONNOTA'TION. *s.* [from *connotate.*] Implication of something besides itself. *Hale.*

To CONNO'TE. *v. a.* [*con* and *nota*, Lat.] To imply; to betoken; to include. *South.*

CONNU'BIAL. *a.* [*connubialis*, Latin.] Matrimonial; nuptial; pertaining to marriage; conjugal. *Pope.*

CO'NOID. *s.* [κωνοειδης.] A figure partaking of a cone. *Holder.*

CONOI'DICAL. *a.* [from *conoid.*] Approaching to a conick form.

To CONQUA'SSATE. *v. a.* [*conquasso.*] To shake; to agitate. *Harvey.*

CONQUASSA'TION. *s.* [from *conquassate.*] Agitation; concussion.

To CO'NQUER. *v. a.* [*conquerir*, Fr.]
1. To gain by conquest; to win. 1 *Mac.*
2. To overcome; to subdue. *Smith.*
3. To surmount; to overcome; as, *he conquered his reluctance.*

To CO'NQUER. *v. n.* To get the victory; to overcome. *Decay of Piety.*

CO'NQUERABLE. *a.* [from *conquer.*] Possible to be overcome. *South.*

CO'NQUEROR. *s.* [from *conquer.*]
1. A man that has obtained a victory; a victor. *Shakespeare.*
2. One that subdues and ruins countries. *Milton.*

CO'NQUEST. *s.* [*conqueste*, French.]
1. The act of conquering; subjection. *Dav.*
2. Acquisition by victory; thing gained. *Milton.*
3. Victory; success in arms. *Addison.*

CONSANGUI'NEOUS. *a.* [*consanguineus*, Lat.] Near of kin; related by birth, not affined. *Shakespeare.*

CONSANGUI'NITY. *s.* [*consanguinitas*, Latin.] Relation by blood. *South.*

CONSARCINA'TION. *s.* [from *consarcino.*] The act of patching together.

CO'NSCIENCE. *s.* [*conscientia*, Latin.]
1. The knowledge or faculty by which we judge of the goodness or wickedness of ourselves. *Spenser.*
2. Justice; the estimate of conscience. *Knolles. Swift.*
3. Consciousness; knowledge of our own thoughts or actions. *Hooker.*
4. Real sentiment; veracity; private thoughts. *Clarendon.*
5. Scruple; difficulty. *Taylor.*
6. Reason; reasonableness. *Swift.*

CONSCIE'NTIOUS. *a.* [from *conscience.*] Scrupulous; exactly just. *L'Estrange.*

CONSCIE'NTIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *conscientious.*] According to the direction of conscience. *L'Estrange.*

CONSCIE'NTIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *conscientious.*] Exactness of justice. *Locke.*

CO'NSCIONABLE. *a.* [from *conscience.*] Reasonable; just. *Shakespeare.*

CO'NSCIONABLENESS. *s.* [from *conscionable.*] Equity; reasonableness.

CO'NSCIONABLY. *ad.* [from *conscionable.*] Reasonably; justly. *Taylor.*

CO'NSCIOUS. *a.* [*conscius*, Latin.]
1. Endowed with the power of knowing one's own thoughts and actions. *Bentley.*
2. Knowing from memory. *Dryden.*
3. Admitted to the knowledge of any thing. *Bentley.*
4. Bearing witness by conscience to any thing. *Clarendon.*

CO'NSCI-

CO'NSCIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *conscious.*] With knowledge of one's own actions. *Locke.*

CO'NSCIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *conscious.*]
1. The perception of what passes in a man's own mind. *Locke.*
2. Internal sense of guilt, or innocence. *Government of the Tongue.*

CO'NSCRIPT. *a.* A term used in speaking of the Roman senators, who were called *Patres conscripti.*

CONSCRI'PTION. *f.* [*conscriptio*, Latin.] An enrolling. *Dict.*

To CO'NSECRATE. *v. a.* [*consecro*, Lat.]
1. To make sacred ; to appropriate to sacred uses. *Hebrews.*
2. To dedicate inviolably to some particular purpose. *Numbers.*
3. To canonize.

CO'NSECRATE. *a.* Consecrated ; sacred. *Drayton.*

CO'NSECRATER. *f.* [from *consecrate.*] One that performs the rites by which any thing is devoted to sacred purposes. *Atterbury.*

CONSECRA'TION. *f.* [from *consecrate.*]
1. A rite of dedicating to the service of God. *Hooker.*
2. The act of declaring one holy. *Hale.*

CO'NSECTARY. *a.* [from *consectarius*, Lat.] Consequent ; consequential. *Brown.*

CO'NSECTARY. *f.* Deduction from premises ; corollary. *Woodward.*

CONSECU'TION. *f.* [*consecutio*, Latin.]
1. Train of consequences ; chain of deductions. *Hale.*
2. Succession. *Newton.*
3. [In astronomy.] The month of *consecution*, is the space between one conjunction of the moon with the sun unto another. *Brown.*

CONSE'CUTIVE. *a.* [*consecutif*, Fr.]
1. Following in train. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Consequential ; regularly succeeding. *Locke.*

To CONSE'MINATE. *v. a.* [*consemino*, Lat.] To sow different seeds together.

CONSE'NSION. *f.* [*consensio*, Lat.] Agreement ; accord. *Bentley.*

CONSE'NT. *f.* [*consensus*, Latin.]
1. The act of yielding or consenting. *King Charles.*
2. Concord ; agreement ; accord. *Cowley.*
3. Coherence with ; correspondence. *Milton.*
4. Tendency to one point. *Pope.*
5. The perception one part has of another, by means of some fibres and nerves common to them both. *Quincy.*

To CONSE'NT. *v. n.* [*consentio*, Latin.]
1. To be of the same mind ; to agree.
2. To co-operate to the same end.
3. To yield ; to allow ; to admit. *Genesis.*

CONSENTA'NEOUS. *a.* [*consentaneus*, Lat.] Agreeable to ; consistent with. *Hammond.*

CONSENTA'NEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *consentaneous.*] Agreeably ; consistently ; suitably. *Boyle.*

CONSENTA'NEOUSNESS *f.* [from *consentaneous.*] Agreement ; consistence. *Dict.*

CONSE'NTIENT. *a.* [*consentiens*, Latin.] Agreeing ; united in opinion. *Oxford Reasons against the Covenant.*

CO'NSEQUENCE. *f.* [*consequentia*, Lat.]
1. That which follows from any cause or principle.
2. Event ; effect of a cause. *Milton.*
3. Deduction ; conclusion. *Decay of Piety.*
4. The last proposition of a syllogism introduced by therefore ; as, *what is commanded by our Saviour is our duty : prayer is commanded, therefore prayer is our duty.* *Prior.*
5. Concatenation of causes and effects. *South.*
6. Influence ; tendency. *Hammond.*
7. Importance ; moment. *Swift.*

CO'NSEQUENT. *a.* [*consequens*, Lat.]
1. Following by rational deduction.
2. Following as the effect of a cause. *Locke.*

CO'NSEQUENT. *f.*
1. Consequence ; that which follows from previous propositions. *Hooker.*
2. Effect ; that which follows an acting cause. *Davies.*

CONSEQUE'NTIAL. *a.* [from *consequent.*]
1. Produced by the necessary concatenation of effects to causes. *Prior.*
2. Conclusive. *Hale.*

CONSEQUE'NTIALLY. *ad.* [from *consequential.*]
1. With just deduction of consequences. *Addison.*
2. By consequence ; eventually. *South.*
3. In a regular series. *Addison.*

CONSEQUE'NTIALNESS. *f.* [from *consequential.*] Regular consecution of discourse.

CO'NSEQUENTLY. *ad.* [from *consequent.*]
1. By consequence ; necessarily ; inevitably. *Woodward.*
2. In consequence ; pursuantly. *South.*

CO'NSEQUENTNESS. *f.* [from *consequent.*] Regular connection. *Digby.*

CONSE'RVABLE. *a.* [from *conservo*, Lat.] Capable of being kept.

CONSE'RVANCY. *f.* Courts held by the Lord Mayor of London for the preservation of the fishery.

CONSERVA'TION. *f.* [*conservatio*, Lat.]
1. The act of preserving ; continuance ; protection. *Woodward.*
2. Preservation from corruption. *Bacon.*

CONSE'RVATIVE. *ad.* [from *conservo*, Lat.] Having the power of opposing diminution or injury. *Peacham.*

CONSERVA'TOR. *f.* [Latin.] Preserver. *Clarendon.*

CONSE'RVATORY. *f.* [from *conservo*, Lat.] A place where any thing is kept. *Woodward.*

CONSE'RVATORY. *a.* Having a preservative quality.

To CONSE'RVE. *v. a.* [*conservo*, Lat.]

1. To preserve without loss or detriment. *Newton.*
2. To candy or pickle fruit.

CONSE'RVE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A sweetmeat made of the inspissated juices of fruit. *Dennis.*
2. A conservatory. *Evelyn.*

CONSE'RVER. *f.* [from *conserve.*]

1. A layer up; a repositer. *Hayward.*
2. A preparer of conserves.

CONSE'SSION. *f.* [*consessio*, Lat.] A sitting together.

CONSE'SSOR. *f.* [Latin.] One that sits with others.

To CONSI'DER. *v. a.* [*considero*, Lat.]

1. To think upon with care; to ponder; to examine. *Spectator.*
2. To take into the view; not to omit in the examination. *Temple.*
3. To have regard to; to respect. *Hebrews.*
4. To requite; to reward one for his trouble. *Shakespeare.*

To CONSI'DER. *v. n.*

1. To think maturely. *Isaiah.*
2. To deliberate; to work in the mind. *Swift.*
3. To doubt; to hesitate. *Shakespeare.*

CONSI'DERABLE. *a.* [from *consider.*]

1. Worthy of consideration; worthy of regard and attention. *Tillotson.*
2. Respectable; above neglect. *Sprat.*
3. Important; valuable. *Decay of Piety.*
4. More than a little; a middle sense between little and great. *Clarendon.*

CONSI'DERABLENESS. *f.* [from *considerable.*] Importance; dignity; moment; value; desert; a claim to notice. *Boyle.*

CONSI'DERABLY. *ad.* [from *considerable.*]

1. In a degree deserving notice. *Roscommon.*
2. With importance; importantly. *Pope.*

CONSI'DERANCE. *f.* [from *consider.*] Consideration; reflection. *Shakespeare.*

CONSI'DERATE. *a.* [*consideratus*, Lat.]

1. Serious; prudent; not rash. *Tillotson.*
2. Having respect to; regardful. *Decay of Piety.*
3. Moderate; not rigorous.

CONSI'DERATELY. *ad.* [from *considerate.*] Calmly; coolly. *Bacon.*

CONSI'DERATENESS. *f.* [from *considerate.*] Prudence.

CONSIDERA'TION. *f.* [from *consider.*]

1. The act of considering; regard; notice. *Locke.*
2. Mature thought; prudence. *Sidney.*
3. Contemplation; meditation. *Sidney.*
4. Importance; claim to notice; worthiness of regard. *Addison.*
5. Equivalent; compensation. *Ray.*
6. Motive of action; influence. *Clarendon.*
7. Reason; ground of concluding. *Hooker.*
8. [In law.] *Consideration* is the material cause of a contract, without which no contract bindeth. *Cowel.*

CONSI'DERER. *f.* A man of reflection. *Government of the Tongue.*

To CONSI'GN. *v. a.* [*consigno*, Latin.]

1. To give to another any thing. *South.*
2. To appropriate; to quit for a certain purpose. *Addison.*
3. To commit; to entrust. *Addison.*

To CONSI'GN. *v. n.*

1. To yield; to submit; to resign. *Shakespeare.*
2. To sign; to consent to. *Shakespeare.*

CONSIGNA'TION. *f.* [from *consign.*]

1. The act of consigning. *Taylor.*
2. The act of signing. *Taylor.*

CONSI'GNMENT. *f.* [from *consign.*]

1. The act of consigning.
2. The writing by which any thing is consigned.

CONSI'MILAR. *a.* [from *consimilis*, Lat.] Having one common resemblance.

To CONSI'ST. *v. n.* [*consisto*, Lat.]

1. To subsist; not to perish. *Colossians.*
2. To continue fixed; without dissipation. *Brerewood.*
3. To be comprised; to be contained. *Walsh.*
4. To be composed. *Burnet.*
5. To agree; not to oppose. *Clarendon.*

CONSI'STENCE. } *f.* [*consistentia*, low
CONSI'STENCY. } Latin.]

1. State with respect to material existence. *Bacon.*
2. Degree of denseness or rarity. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Substance; form; make. *South.*
4. Agreement with itself, or with any other thing. *Addison.*
5. A state in which things continue for some time at a stand. *Chambers.*

CONSI'STENT. *a.* [*consistens*, Latin.]

1. Not contradictory; not opposed. *South.*
2. Firm; not fluid. *Woodward.*

CONSI'STENTLY. *ad.* [from *consistent.*] Without contradiction; agreeably. *Broome.*

CONSISTO'RIAL. *a.* [from *consistory.*] Relating to the ecclesiastical court. *Ayliffe.*

CONSI'STORY. *f.* [*consistorium*, Lat.]

1. The place of justice in the court Christian. *Hooker. South.*
2. The assembly of cardinals. *Atterbury.*
3. Any solemn assembly. *Milton.*
4. Place

4. Place of residence. *Shakespeare.*

CONSO'CIATE. *f.* [from *consocio*, Latin.] An accomplice; a confederate; a partner. *Hayward.*

To CONSO'CIATE. *v. a.* [*consocio*, Lat.]
1. To unite; to join. *Wotton.*
2. To cement; to hold together. *Burnet.*

To CONSO'CIATE. *v. n.* To coalesce; to unite. *Bentley.*

CONSOCIA'TION. *f.* [from *consociate.*]
1. Alliance. *Ben. Johnson.*
2. Union; intimacy; companionship. *Wotton.*

CONSO'LABLE. *a.* [from *console.*] That which admits comfort.

To CO'NSOLATE. *v. a.* [*conso'or*, Latin.] To comfort; to console. *Brown.*

CONSOLA'TION. *f.* [*consolatio*, Latin.] Comfort; alleviation of misery. *Bacon. Rogers.*

CONSOLA'TOR. *f.* [Latin.] A comforter.

CONSO'LATORY. *f.* [from *consolate.*] A speech or writing containing topicks of comfort. *Milton.*

CONSO'LATORY. *a.* [from *consolate.*] Tending to give comfort.

To CONSO'LE. *v. a.* To comfort; to cheer. *Pope.*

CONSO'LE. *f.* [French.] In architecture, a part or member projecting in manner of a bracket. *Chambers.*

CONSO'LER. *f.* [from *console.*] One that gives comfort. *Warburton.*

CONSO'LIDANT. *a.* [from *consolidate.*] That which has the quality of uniting wounds.

To CONSO'LIDATE. *v. a.* [*consolider*, Fr.]
1. To form into a compact and solid body; to harden. *Burnet. Arbuthnot.*
2. To combine two parliamentary bills into one.

To CONSO'LIDATE. *v. n.* To grow firm, hard, or solid. *Bacon. Woodward.*

CONSOLIDA'TION. *f.* [from *consolidate.*]
1. The act of uniting into a solid mass. *Woodward.*
2. The annexing of one bill in parliament to another.
3. The combining two benefices in one. *Cowel.*

CO'NSONANCE. } *f.* [*consonance*, Fr.]
CO'NSONANCY. }
1. Accord of sound. *Wotton.*
2. Consistency; congruence. *Hammond.*
3. Agreement; concord; friendship. *Shakespeare.*

CO'NSONANT. *a.* [*consonans*, Lat.] Agreeable; according; consistent. *Hooker.*

CO'NSONANT. *f.* [*consonans*, Latin.] A letter which cannot be sounded by itself. *Holder.*

CO'NSONANTLY. *ad.* [from *consonant.*] Consistently; agreeably. *Hooker, Tillotson.*

CO'NSONANTNESS. *f.* [from *consonant.*] Agreeableness; consistency.

CO'NSONOUS. *a.* [*consonus*, Latin.] Agreeing in sound; symphonious.

CONSOPIA'TION. *f.* [from *consopio*, Lat.] The act of laying to sleep. *Digby.*

CO'NSORT. *f.* [*consors*, Latin.]
1. Companion; partner. *Denham.*
2. An assembly; a divan; a consultation. *Spenser.*
3. A number of instruments playing together. *Ecclus.*
4. Concurrence; union. *Atterbury.*

To CONSO'RT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To associate with. *Dryden.*

To CONSO'RT. *v. a.*
1. To join; to mix; to marry. He with his *consorted* Eve. *Milton. Locke.*
2. To accompany. *Shakespeare.*

CONSO'RTABLE. *a.* [from *consort.*] To be compared with; suitable. *Wotton.*

CONSO'RTION. *f.* [*consortio*, Lat.] Partnership; society.

CONSPE'CTABLE. *a.* [from *conspectus*, Lat.] Easy to be seen.

CONSPECTU'ITY. *f.* [*conspectus*, Latin.] Sense of seeing. *Shakespeare.*

CONSPE'RSION. *f.* [*conspersio*, Lat.] A sprinkling about.

CONSPICU'ITY. *f.* [from *conspicuous.*] Brightness; favourableness to the sight. *Glanville.*

CONSPI'CUOUS. *a.* [*conspicuus*, Latin.]
1. Obvious to the sight; seen at distance. *Milton.*
2. Eminent; famous; distinguished. *Addison.*

CONSPI'CUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *conspicuous.*]
1. Obviously to the view. *Watts.*
2. Eminently; famously; remarkably.

CONSPI'CUOUSNESS. *f.* [from *conspicuous.*]
1. Exposure to the view. *Boyle.*
2. Eminence; fame; celebrity. *Boyle.*

CONSPI'RACY. *f.* [*conspiratio*, Latin.]
1. A plot; a concerted treason. *Dryden.*
2. An agreement of men to do any thing; evil part. *Cowel.*
3. Tendency of many causes to one event. *Sidney.*

CONSPI'RANT. *a.* [*conspirans*, Latin.] Conspiring; engaged in a conspiracy; plotting. *Shakespeare.*

CONSPIRA'TION. *f.* [*conspiratio*, Latin.] A plot.

CONSPI'RATOR. *f.* [from *conspiro*, Lat.] A man engaged in a plot; a plotter. *Samuel. South.*

To CONSPI'RE. *v. n.* [*conspiro*, Latin.]
1. To concert a crime; to plot. *Shakesp. Rochester.*
2. To agree together; as, *all things* conspire *to make him happy.*

CONSPI'RER. *f.* [from *conſpire.*] A conſpirator; a plotter. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONSPIRING *Powers.* [In mechanicks.] All ſuch as act in direction not oppoſite to one another. *Harris.*

CONSPURCA'TION. *f.* [from *conſpurco*, Lat.] Defilement; pollution.

CO'NSTABLE. *f.* [*comes ſtabuli*, as it is ſuppoſed.]

1. Lord high *conſtable* is an ancient officer of the crown, long diſuſed in England. The function of the *conſtable* of England conſiſted in the care of the common peace of the land in deeds of arms, and in matters of war. To the court of the *conſtable* and marſhal belonged the cognizance of contracts, deeds of arms without the realm, and combats and blaſonry of arms within it. From theſe are derived petty *conſtables*. *Cowel. Clarendon.*

2. *To over-run the* CONSTABLE. To ſpend more than what a man knows himſelf to be worth.

CO'NSTABLESHIP. *f.* [from *conſtable.*] The office of a conſtable. *Carew.*

CO'NSTANCY. *f.* [*conſtantia*, Latin.]

1. Immutability; perpetuity; unalterable continuance. *Hooker.*
2. Conſiſtency; unvaried ſtate. *Ray.*
3. Reſolution; ſteadineſs. *Prior.*
4. Laſting affection. *South.*
5. Certainty; veracity. *Shakeſpeare.*

CO'NSTANT. *a.* [*conſtans*, Lat.]

1. Firm; not fluid. *Boyle.*
2. Unvaried; unchanged; immutable; durable.
3. Firm; reſolute; determined. *Shakeſp.*
4. Free from change of affection. *Swney.*
5. Certain; not various. *Addiſon.*

CO'NSTANTLY. *ad.* [from *conſtant.*] Unvariably; perpetually; certainly; ſteadily. *Tillotſon.*

To CONSTE'LLATE. *v. n.* [*conſtellatus*, Latin.] To ſhine with one general light. *Boyle.*

To CONSTE'LLATE. *v. a.* To unite ſeveral ſhining bodies in one ſplendour. *Glanville.*

CONSTELLA'TION. *f.* [from *conſtellate.*]

1. A cluſter of fixed ſtars. *Iſaiah.*
2. An aſſemblage of ſplendours, or excellencies. *Hammond.*

CONSTERNA'TION. *f.* [from *conſterno*, Latin.] Aſtoniſhment; amazement; wonder. *South.*

To CO'NSTIPATE. *v. a.* [from *conſtipo*, Latin.]

1. To croud together into a narrow room. *Bentley.*
2. To ſtop by filling up the paſſages. *Arbuthnot.*
3. To bind the belly.

CONSTIPA'TION. *f.* [from *conſtipate.*]

1. The act of crouding any thing into leſs room. *Bentley.*
2. Stoppage; obſtruction by plenitude. *Arbuthnot.*

CONSTI'TUENT. *a.* [*conſtituens*, Latin.] Elemental; eſſential; that of which any thing conſiſts. *Dryden. Bentley.*

CONSTI'TUENT. *f.*

1. The perſon or thing which conſtitutes or ſettles any thing. *Hale.*
2. That which is neceſſary to the ſubſiſtence of any thing. *Arbuthnot.*
3. He that deputes another.

To CO'NSTITUTE. *v. a.* [*conſtituo*, Lat.]

1. To give formal exiſtence; to produce. *Decay of Piety.*
2. To erect; to eſtabliſh. *Taylor.*
3. To depute.

CO'NSTITUTER. *f.* [from *conſtitute.*] He that conſtitutes or appoints.

CONSTITU'TION. *f* [from *conſtitute.*]

1. The act of conſtituting; enacting; eſtabliſhing.
2. State of being; natural qualities. *Bentley. Newton.*
3. Corporeal frame. *Arbuthnot.*
4. Temper of body, with reſpect to health. *Temple.*
5. Temper of mind. *Sidney. Clarendon.*
6. Eſtabliſhed form of government; ſyſtem of laws and cuſtoms. *Daniel.*
7. Particular law; eſtabliſhment; inſtitution. *Hooker.*

CONSTITU'TIONAL. *a.* [from *conſtitution.*]

1. Bred in the conſtitution; radical. *Sharp.*
2. Conſiſtent with the conſtitution; legal.

CO'NSTITUTIVE. *a.* [from *conſtitute.*]

1. Elemental; eſſential; productive. *Decay of Piety.*
2. Having the power to enact or eſtabliſh.

To CONSTRA'IN. *v. a.* [*conſtraindre*, Fr.]

1. To compel; to force to ſome action. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To hinder by force. *Dryden.*
3. To neceſſitate. *Pope.*
4. To violate; to raviſh. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To confine; to preſs. *Gay.*

CONSTRA'INABLE. *a.* [from *conſtrain.*] Liable to conſtraint. *Hooker.*

CONSTRA'INER. *f.* [from *conſtrain.*] He that conſtrains.

CONSTRA'INT. *f.* [*contrainte*, Fr.] Compulſion; violence; confinement. *Locke.*

To CONSTRI'CT. *v. a.* [*conſtrictum*, Lat.]

1. To bind; to cramp.
2. To contract; to cauſe to ſhrink. *Arbuthnot.*

CONSTRI'CTION. *f.* [from *conſtrict.*] Contraction; compreſſion. *Ray.*

CON-

CONSTRI'CTOR. *f.* [*conſtrictor*, Latin.] That which compreſſes or contracts. *Arbuthnot.*

To CONSTRI'NGE. *v. a.* [*conſtringo*, Lat.] To compreſs; to contract; to bind. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONSTRI'NGENT. *a.* [*conſtringens*, Lat.] Having the quality of binding or compreſſing. *Bacon.*

To CONSTRU'CT. *v. a.* [*conſtructus*, Lat.] To build; to form. *Boyle.*

CONSTRU'CTION. *f.* [*conſtructio*, Lat.]

1. The act of building.
2. The form of building; ſtructure. *Arbuthnot.*
3. The putting of words together in ſuch a manner as to convey a complete ſenſe. *Clarke. Locke.*
4. The act of arranging terms in the proper order; the act of interpreting; explanation. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. The ſenſe; the meaning. *Collier.*
6. Judgment; mental repreſentation. *Brown.*
7. The manner of deſcribing a figure in geometry.

CONSTRU'CTURE. *f.* [from *conſtruct.*] Pile; edifice; fabrick. *Blackmore.*

To CO'NSTRUE. *v. a.* [*conſtruo*, Lat.]

1. To range words in their natural order. *Spenſer.*
2. To interpret; to explain. *Hooker. Addiſon.*

To CONSTU'PRATE. *v. a.* [*conſtupro*, Lat.] To violate; to debauch; to defile.

CONSTUPRA'TION. *f.* [from *conſtuprate.*] Violation; defilement.

CONSUBSTA'NTIAL. *a.* [*conſubſtantialis*, Latin.]

1. Having the ſame eſſence or ſubſiſtence. *Hooker.*
2. Being of the ſame kind or nature. *Brerewood.*

CONSUBSTANTIA'LITY. *f.* [from *conſubſtantial.*] Exiſtence of more than one in the ſame ſubſtance. *Hammond.*

To CONSUBSTA'NTIATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *ſubſtantia*, Lat.] To unite in one common ſubſtance or nature.

CONSUBSTANTIA'TION. *f.* [from *conſubſtantiate.*] The union of the body of our bleſſed Saviour with the ſacramental element, according to the Lutherans. *Atterbury.*

CO'NSUL. *f.* [*conſul*, Latin.]

1. The chief magiſtrate in the Roman republick. *Dryden.*
2. An officer commiſſioned in foreign parts to judge between the merchants of his nation.

CO'NSULAR. *a.* [*conſularis*, Lat.]

1. Relating to the conſul. *Spectator.*
2. CONSULAR *Man.* One who had been conſul. *Ben. Johnſon.*

CO'NSULATE. *f.* [*conſulatus*, Lat.] The office of conſul. *Addiſon.*

CO'NSULSHIP. *f.* [from *conſul.*] The office of conſul. *Ben. Johnſon.*

To CONSU'LT. *v. n.* [*conſulto*, Lat.] To take counſel together. *Clarendon.*

To CONSU'LT. *v. a.*

1. To aſk advice of; as, *he* conſulted *his friends.*
2. To regard; to act with view or reſpect to. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. To plan; to contrive. *Hebrews. Clarendon.*
4. To ſearch into; to examine; as, *to* conſult *an author.*

CO'NSULT. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of conſulting. *Dryden.*
2. The effect of conſulting; determination. *Dryden.*
3. A council; a number of perſons aſſembled in deliberation. *Swift.*

CONSULTA'TION. *f.* [from *conſult.*]

1. The act of conſulting; ſecret deliberation. *Mark.*
2. A number of perſons conſulted together. *Wiſeman.*

CONSU'LTER. *f.* [from *conſult.*] One that conſults or aſks council. *Deuteronomy.*

CONSU'MABLE. *a.* [from *conſume.*] Suſceptible of deſtruction. *Wilkins.*

To CONSU'ME. *v. a.* [*conſumo*, Lat.] To waſte; to ſpend; to deſtroy. *Deuteronomy.*

To CONSU'ME. *v. n.* To waſte away; to be exhauſted. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONSU'MER. *f.* [from *conſume.*] One that ſpends, waſtes, or deſtroys any thing. *Locke.*

To CONSU'MMATE. *v. a.* [*conſommer*, Fr.] To complete; to perfect. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONSU'MMATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Complete; perfect. *Addiſon.*

CONSUMMA'TION. *f.* [from *conſummate.*]

1. Completion; perfection; end. *Addiſon.*
2. The end of the preſent ſyſtem of things. *Hooker.*
3. Death; end of life. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONSU'MPTION. *f.* [*conſumptio*, Lat.]

1. The act of conſuming; waſte; deſtruction. *Locke.*
2. The ſtate of waſting or periſhing.
3. A waſte of muſcular fleſh, attended with a hectick fever. *Quincy. Shakeſpeare.*

CONSU'MPTIVE. *a.* [from *conſume.*]

1. Deſtructive; waſting; exhauſting. *Addiſon.*
2. Diſeaſed with a conſumption. *Harvey.*

CONSU'MPTIVENESS. *f.* [from *conſumptive.*] A tendency to a conſumption.

CONSU'TILE. *a.* [*conſutilis*, Lat.] That is ſewed or ſtitched together.

To CONTA'BULATE. *v. a.* [*contabulo*, Lat.] To floor with boards.

CONTABULA'TION. *f.* [*contabulatio*, Lat.] A joining of boards together.

CO'NTACT. *f.* [*contactus*, Lat.] Touch; close union. *Newton.*

CONTA'CTION. *f.* [*contactus*, Lat.] The act of touching. *Brown.*

CONTA'GION. *f.* [*contagio*, Latin.]

1. The emiſſion from body to body by which diſeaſes are communicated. *Bacon.*

2. Infection; propagation of miſchief. *King Charles.*

3. Peſtilence; venomous emanations. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONTA'GIOUS. *a.* [from *contagio*, Lat.] Infectious; caught by approach. *Prior.*

CONTA'GIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *contagious.*] The quality of being contagious.

To CONTA'IN. *v. a.* [*contineo*, Latin.]

1. To hold as a veſſel.

2. To compriſe; as a writing. *John.*

3. To reſtrain; to with-hold. *Spenſer.*

To CONTA'IN. *v. n.* To live in continence. *Arbuthnot.*

CONTA'INABLE. *a.* [from *contain.*] Poſſible to be contained. *Boyle.*

To CONTA'MINATE. *v. a.* [*contamino*, Lat.] To defile; to corrupt by baſe mixture. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONTA'MINATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Polluted; defiled. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONTAMINA'TION. *f.* [from *contaminate.*] Pollution; defilement.

CONTE'MERATED. *a.* [*contemeratus*, Lat.] Violated; polluted.

To CONTE'MN. *v. a.* [*contemno*, Latin.] To deſpiſe; to ſcorn; to ſlight; to neglect. *Dryden.*

CONTE'MNER. *f.* [from *contemn.*] One that contemns; a deſpiſer. *South.*

To CONTE'MPER. *v. a.* [*contempero*, Lat.] To moderate. *Ray.*

CONTE'MPERAMENT. *f.* [from *contempero*, Lat.] The degree of any quality. *Derham.*

To CONTE'MPERATE. *v. a.* [from *contempero.*] To moderate; to temper. *Wiſeman.*

CONTEMPERA'TION. *f.* [from *contemperate.*]

1. The act of moderating or tempering. *Brown.*

2. Proportionate mixture; proportion. *Hale.*

To CONTE'MPLATE. *v. a.* [*contemplor*, Lat.] To ſtudy; to meditate. *Watts.*

To CONTE'MPLATE. *v. n.* To muſe; to think ſtudiouſly with long attention. *Peacham.*

CONTEMPLA'TION. *f.* [from *contemplate.*]

1. Meditation; ſtudious thought on any ſubject. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Holy meditation; a holy exerciſe of the ſoul, employed in attention to ſacred things. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Study; oppoſed to action. *South.*

CONTE'MPLATIVE. *a.* [from *contemplate.*]

1. Given to thought; ſtudious; thoughtful. *Denham.*

2. Employed in ſtudy; dedicated to ſtudy. *Grew.*

3. Having the power of thought. *Ray.*

CONTE'MPLATIVELY. *ad.* [from *contemplative.*] Thoughtfully; attentively.

CONTEMPLA'TOR. *f.* [Latin.] One employed in ſtudy. *Raleigh.*

CONTE'MPORARY. *a.* [*contemporain*, French.]

1. Living in the ſame age. *Dryden.*

2. Born at the ſame time. *Cowley.*

3. Exiſting at the ſame point of time. *Locke.*

CONTE'MPORARY. *f.* One who lives at the ſame time with another. *Dryden.*

To CONTE'MPORISE. *v. a.* [*con* and *tempus*, Lat.] To make contemporary. *Brown.*

CONTE'MPT. *f.* [*contemptus*, Latin.]

1. The act of deſpiſing others; ſcorn. *Eſther. South.*

2. The ſtate of being deſpiſed; vileneſs. *Maccabees.*

CONTE'MPTIBLE. *a.* [from *contempt.*]

1. Worthy of contempt; deſerving ſcorn. *Taylor.*

2. Deſpiſed; ſcorned; neglected. *Locke.*

3. Scornful; apt to deſpiſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONTE'MPTIBLENESS. *f.* [from *contemptible.*] The ſtate of being contemptible; vileneſs; cheapneſs. *Decay of Piety.*

CONTE'MPTIBLY. *ad.* [from *contemptible.*] Meanly; in a manner deſerving contempt. *Milton.*

CONTE'MPTUOUS. *a.* [from *contempt.*] Scornful; apt to deſpiſe. *Raleigh. Atterbury.*

CONTE'MPTUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *contemptuous.*] With ſcorn; with deſpite. *Taylor. Tillotſon.*

CONTE'MPTUOUSNESS. *f.* [from *contemptuous.*] Diſpoſition to contempt.

To CONTE'ND. *v. n.* [*contendo*, Lat.]

1. To ſtrive; to ſtruggle in oppoſition. *Deuteronomy.*

2. To vie; to act in emulation.

To CONTE'ND. *v. a.* To diſpute any thing; to conteſt. *Dryden.*

CONTE'NDENT. *f.* [from *contend.*] Antagoniſt; opponent. *L'Eſtrange.*

CONTE'NDER. *f.* [from *contend.*] Combatant; champion. *Locke.*

CONTE'NT. *a.* [*contentus*, Lat.]

1. Satisfied ſo as not to repine; eaſy. *Locke.*

2. Sa-

2. Satisfied so as not to oppose. *Shakespeare.*

To CONTE'NT. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To satisfy so as to stop complaint. *Sidney. Tillotson.*

2. To please; to gratify. *Shakespeare.*

CONTE'NT. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Moderate happiness. *Shakespeare.*

2. Acquiescence; satisfaction in a thing unexamined. *Pope.*

3. That which is contained, or included in any thing. *Woodward.*

4. The power of containing; extent; capacity. *Graunt.*

5. That which is comprised in a writing. *Grew. Addison.*

CONTENTA'TION. *f.* [from *content.*] Satisfaction; content. *Sidney.*

CONTE'NTED. *part. a.* [from *content.*] Satisfied; at quiet; not repining. *Knolles.*

CONTE'NTION. *f.* [*contentio*, Latin.]

1. Strife; debate; contest. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Emulation; endeavour to excel. *Shakespeare.*

3. Eagerness; zeal; ardour. *Rogers.*

CONTE'NTIOUS. *a.* [from *contend.*] Quarrelsom; given to debate; perverse. *Decay of Piety.*

CONTE'NTIOUS *Jurisdiction.* [In law.] A court which has a power to judge and determine differences between contending parties. *Chambers.*

CONTE'NTIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *contentious.*] Perversely; quarrelsomely. *Brown.*

CONTE'NTIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *contentious.*] Proneness to contest; perverseness; turbulence. *Bentley.*

CONTE'NTLESS. *a.* [from *content.*] Discontented; dissatisfied; uneasy. *Shakesp.*

CONTE'NTMENT. *f.* [from *content*, the verb.]

1. Acquiescence without plenary satisfaction. *Hooker. Grew.*

2. Gratification. *Wotton.*

CONTE'RMINOUS. *a.* [*conterminus*, Lat.] Bordering upon. *Hale.*

CONTERRA'NEOUS. *a.* [*conterraneus*, Lat.] Of the same country.

To CONTE'ST. *v. a.* [*contester*, Fr.] To dispute; to controvert; to litigate. *Dryden.*

To CONTE'ST. *v. n.*

1. To strive; to contend. *Burnet.*

2. To vie; to emulate. *Pope.*

CONTE'ST. *f.* [from the verb.] Dispute; difference; debate. *Denham.*

CONTE'STABLE. *a.* [from *contest.*] Disputable; controvertible.

CONTE'STABLENESS. *f.* [from *contestable.*] Possibility of contest.

CONTESTA'TION. *f.* [from *contest.*] The act of contesting; debate; strife. *Clarendon.*

To CONTE'X. *v. a.* [*contexo*, Lat.] To weave together. *Boyle.*

CO'NTEXT. *f.* [*contextus*, Lat.] The general series of a discourse. *Hammond.*

CONTE'XT. *a.* [from *contex.*] Knit together; firm. *Denham.*

CONTE'XTURE. *f.* [from *contex.*] The disposition of parts one among another; the system; the constitution. *Wotton. Blackmore.*

CONTIGNA'TION. *f.* [*contignatio*, Lat.]

1. A frame of beams or boards joined together. *Wotton.*

2. The act of framing or joining a fabrick.

CONTIGUITY. *f.* [from *contiguous.*] Actual contact; situation. *Brown. Hale.*

CONTI'GUOUS. *a.* [*contiguus*, Latin.] Meeting so as to touch. *Newton.*

CONTI'GUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *contiguous.*] Without any intervening spaces. *Dryden.*

CONTI'GUOUSNESS. *f.* [from *contiguous.*] Close connection.

CO'NTINENCE. } *f. continentia*, Lat.]
CO'NTINENCY. }

1. Restraint; command of one's self. *Dryden.*

2. Chastity in general. *Shakespeare.*

3. Forbearance of lawful pleasure. *Grew.*

4. Moderation in lawful pleasures. *Taylor.*

5. Continuity; uninterrupted course. *Ayliffe.*

CO'NTINENT. *a.* [*continens*, Latin.]

1. Chaste; abstemious in lawful pleasures. *Shakespeare.*

2. Restrained; moderate; temperate. *Shakespeare.*

3. Continuous; connected. *Brerewood.*

CO'NTINENT. *f.* [*continens*, Lat.]

1. Land not disjointed by the sea from other lands. *Bentley.*

2. That which contains any thing. *Shakespeare.*

To CONTI'NGE. *v. n.* [*contingo*, Latin.] To touch; to reach.

CONTI'NGENCE. } *f.* [from *contingent.*]
CONTI'NGENCY. } The quality of being fortuitous; accidental possibility. *Brown. South.*

CONTI'NGENT. *a.* [*contingens*, Latin] Falling out by chance; accidental. *South.*

CONTI'NGENT. *f.*

1. A thing in the hands of chance. *Grew.*

2. A proportion that falls to any person upon a division.

CONTI'NGENTLY. *ad.* [from *contingent*] Accidentally; without any settled rule. *Woodward.*

CONTI'NGENTNESS. *f.* [from *contingent.*] Accidentalness.

CONTI'NUAL. *a.* [*continuus*, Latin.]

1. Incessant; proceeding without interruption. *Pope.*

2. [In law.] A *continual* claim is made from time to time, within every year and day. *Cowel.*

CON-

CONTI'NUALLY. *ad.* [from *continual*.]
1. Without pauſe; without interruption. *Bacon.*
2. Without ceaſing. *Benley.*

CONTI'NUANCE. *ſ.* [from *continue*.]
1. Succeſſion uninterruped. *Addiſon.*
2. Permanence in one ſtate. *Sidney. South.*
3. Abode in a place.
4. Duration; laſtingneſs. *Hayward.*
5. Perſeverance. *Romans.*
6. Progreſſion of time. *Pſalms.*

CONTI'NUATE. *a.* [*continuatus*, Lat.]
1. Immediately united. *Hooker.*
2. Uninterrupted; unbroken. *Shakſpeare.*

CONTINUA'TION. *ſ.* [from *continuate*.] Protraction, or ſucceſſion uninterrupted. *Ray.*

CONTI'NUATIVE. *ſ.* [from *continuate*.] An expreſſion noting permanence or duration. *Watts.*

CONTINUA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *continuate*.] He that continues or keeps up the ſeries or ſucceſſion. *Brown.*

To CONTI'NUE. *v. n.* [*continuer*, Fr.]
1. To remain in the ſame ſtate. *Matthew.*
2. To laſt; to be durable. *Samuel.*
3. To perſevere. *Job.*

To CONTI'NUE. *v. a.*
1. To protract, or repeat without interruption. *Pſalms.*
2. To unite without a chaſm, or intervening ſubſtance. *Milton.*

CONTI'NUEDLY. *ad.* [from *continued*.] Without interruption; without ceaſing. *Norris.*

CONTI'NUER. *ſ.* [from *continue*,] Having the power of perſeverance. *Shakſpeare.*

CONTINU'ITY. *ſ.* [*continuitas*, Lat.]
1. Connection uninterrupted; coheſion. *Bacon.*
2. That texture or coheſion of the parts of an animal body. *Quincy. Arbuthnot.*

CONTI'NUOUS. *a.* [*continuus*, Latin.] Joined together without the intervention of any ſpace. *Newton.*

To CONTO'RT. *v. a.* [*contortus*, Latin.] To twiſt; to writhe. *Ray.*

CONTO'RTION. *ſ.* [from *contort*.] Twiſt; wry motion; flexure. *Ray.*

CONTO'UR. *ſ.* [French.] The outline; the line by which any figure is defined or terminated.

CO'NTRA. A Latin prepoſition uſed in compoſition, which ſignifies *againſt*.

CONTRA'BAND. *a.* [*contrabando*, Ital.] Prohibited; illegal; unlawful. *Dryden.*

To CO'NTRABAND. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To import goods prohibited.

To CONTRA'CT. *v. a.* [*contractus*, Lat.]
1. To draw together; to ſhorten. *Donne.*
2. To bring two parties together; to make a bargain. *Dryden.*
3. To betroth; to affiance. *Tatler.*
4. To procure; to bring; to incur; to draw; to get. *King Charles.*
5. To ſhorten; to abridge; to epitomiſe.

To CONTRA'CT. *v. n.*
1. To ſhrink up; to grow ſhort. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To bargain; as, *to* contract *for a quantity of proviſions.*

CONTRA'CT. *part. a.* [from the verb.] Affianced; contracted. *Shakſpeare.*

CO'NTRACT. *ſ.*
1. A bargain; a compact. *Temple.*
2. An act whereby a man and woman are betrothed to one another. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. A writing in which the terms of a bargain are included.

CONTRA'CTEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *contracted*.] The ſtate of being contracted.

CONTRACTIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *contractible*.] Poſſibility of being contracted. *Arbuthnot.*

CONTRA'CTIBLE. *a.* [from *contract*.] Capable of contraction. *Arbuthnot.*

CONTRA'CTIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *contractible*.] The quality of ſuffering contraction.

CONTRA'CTILE. *a.* [from *contract*.] Having the power of ſhortening itſelf. *Arbuthnot.*

CONTRA'CTION. *ſ.* [*contractio*, Lat.]
1. The act of contracting or ſhortening. *Pope.*
2. The act of ſhrinking or ſhriveling. *Arbuthnot.*
3. The ſtate of being contracted; drawn into a narrow compaſs. *Newton.*
4. [In grammar.] The reduction of two vowels or ſyllables to one.
5. Abbreviation; as, *the writing is full of* contractions.

CONTRA'CTOR. *ſ.* [from *contract*.] One of the parties to a contract or bargain. *Taylor.*

To CONTRADI'CT. *v. a.* [*contradico*, Lat.]
1. To oppoſe verbally. *Dryden.*
2. To be contrary to; to repugn. *Hooker.*

CONTRADI'CTER. *ſ.* [from *contradict*.] One that contradicts; an oppoſer. *Swift.*

CONTRADI'CTION. *ſ.* [from *contradict*.]
1. Verbal oppoſition; controverſial aſſertion. *Milton.*
2. Oppoſition. *Hebrews.*
3. Inconſiſtency; incongruity. *South.*
4. Contrariety, in thought or effect. *Sidney.*

CONTRADI'CTIOUS *a.* [from *contradict*.]
1. Filled with contradictions; inconſiſtent. *Collier.*
2. Inclined to contradict.

CONTRADI'CTIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *contradictious*.] Inconſiſtency. *Norris.*

CONTRADI'CTORILY. *ad.* [from *contradictory*.] Inconſiſtently with himſelf; oppoſitely to others. *Brown.*

CON-

CONTRADI'CTORY. *a.* [*contradictorius*, Latin.]
1. Oppoſite to; inconſiſtent with. *South.*
2. [In logick.] That which is in the fulleſt oppoſition.

CONTRADI'CTORY. *ſ.* A propoſition which oppoſes another in all its terms; inconſiſtency. *Bramhall.*

CONTRADISTI'NCTION. *ſ.* Diſtinction by oppoſite qualities. *Glanville.*

To CONTRADISTI'NGUISH. *v. a.* [*contra* and *diſtinguiſh.*] To diſtinguiſh by oppoſite qualities. *Locke.*

CONTRAFI'SSURE. *ſ.* [from *contra* and *fiſſure.*] A crack of the ſcull, where the blow was inflicted, is called fiſſure; but in the contrary part, *contrafiſſure.* *Wiſeman.*

To CONTRAI'NDICATE. *v. a.* [*contra* and *indico*, Lat.] To point out ſome peculiar ſymptom, contrary to the general tenour of the malady. *Harvey.*

CONTRAINDICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *contraindicate.*] An indication or ſymptom, which forbids that to be done which the main ſcope of a diſeaſe points out at firſt. *Quincy.*

CONTRAMU'RE. *ſ.* [*contremur*, Fr.] An out wall built about the main wall of a city. *Chambers.*

CONTRANI'TENCY. *ſ.* [from *contra* and *nitens*, Latin.] Re-action; a reſiſtency againſt preſſure. *Dict.*

CONTRAPOSI'TION. *ſ.* [from *contra* and *poſition.*] A placing over againſt.

CONTRAREGULA'RITY. *ſ.* [from *contra* and *regularity.*] Contrariety to rule. *Norris.*

CONTRA'RIANT. *a.* [*contrariant*, *contrarier*, Fr.] Inconſiſtent; contradictory. *Ayliffe.*

CONTRARIES. *ſ.* [from *contrary.*] In logick, propoſitions which deſtroy each other. *Watts.*

CONTRARIETY. *ſ.* [from *contrarietas*, Latin.]
1. Repugnance; oppoſition. *Wotton.*
2. Inconſiſtency; quality or poſition deſtructive of its oppoſite. *Sidney.*

CONTRA'RILY. *ad.* [from *contrary.*]
1. In a manner contrary. *Ray.*
2. Different ways; in different directions. *Locke.*

CONTRA'RINESS. *ſ.* [from *contrary.*] Contrariety; oppoſition.

CONTRA'RIOUS. *a.* [from *contrary.*] Oppoſite; repugnant. *Milton.*

CONTRA'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *contrarious.*] Oppoſitely. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONTRA'RIWISE. *ad.*
1. Converſely. *Bacon.*
2. On the contrary. *Davies, Raleigh.*

CO'NTRARY. *a.* [*contrarius*, Lat.]
1. Oppoſite; contradictory; not ſimply different. *Davies.*
2. Inconſiſtent; diſagreeing. *Tillot,on.*
3. Adverſe; in an oppoſite direction. *Matthew.*

CO'NTRARY. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]
1. A thing of oppoſite qualities. *Cowley. Southern.*
2. A propoſition contrary to ſome other. *Locke.*
3. *On the* CONTRARY. In oppoſition; on the other ſide. *Swift.*
4. *To the* CONTRARY. To a contrary purpoſe. *Stilling fleet.*

To CO'NTRARY. *v. a.* [*contrarier*, Fr.] To oppoſe; to thwart. *Latimer.*

CONTRAST. *ſ.* [*contraſte*, Fr.] Oppoſition and diſſimilitude of figures, by which one contributes to the viſibility or effect of another.

To CONTRAST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To place in oppoſition.
2. To ſhew another figure to advantage. *Dryden.*

CONTRAVALLA'TION. *ſ.* [from *contra* and *vallo*, Lat.] The fortification thrown up, to hinder the ſallies of the garriſon. *Watts.*

To CONTRAVE'NE. *v. a.* [*contra* and *venio*, Latin.] To oppoſe; to obſtruct; to baffle.

CONTRAVE'NER. *ſ.* [from *contravene.*] He who oppoſes another.

CONTRAVE'NTION. *ſ.* [French.] Oppoſition. *Swift.*

CONTRAYE'RVA. *ſ.* A ſpecies of birthwort. *Miller.*

CONTRECTA'TION. *ſ.* [*contrectatio*, Lat.] A touching.

CONTRIBUTARY. *a.* [from *con* and *tributary.*] Paying tribute to the ſame ſovereign. *Glanville.*

To CONTRIBUTE. *v. a.* [*contribuo*, Lat.] To give to ſome common ſtock. *Addiſon.*

To CONTRIBUTE. *v. n.* To bear a part; to have a ſhare in any act or effect. *Pope.*

CONTRIBU'TION. *ſ.* [from *contribute.*]
1. The act or promoting ſome deſign in conjunction with other perſons.
2. That which is given by ſeveral hands for ſome common purpoſe. *Graunt.*
3. That which is paid for the ſupport of an army lying in a country. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONTRIBUTIVE. *a.* [from *contribute.*] That which has the power or quality of promoting any purpoſe in concurrence with other motives. *Decay of Piety.*

CONTRIBUTOR. *ſ.* [from *contribute.*] One that bears a part in ſome common deſign. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONTRI'BUTORY. *a.* [from *contribute.*] Promoting the same end; bringing assistance to some joint design.

To CONTRI'STATE. *v. a.* [*contristo*, Lat.] To sadden; to make sorrowful. *Bacon.*

CONTRISTA'TION. *s.* [from *contristate.*] The act of making sad; the state of being made sad. *Bacon.*

CONTRI'TE. *a.* [*contritus*, Latin.]

1. Bruised; much worn.
2. Worn with sorrow; harrassed with the sense of guilt; penitent. *Contrite* is sorrowful for sin, from the love of God and desire of pleasing him; and *attrite* is sorrowful for sin, from the fear of punishment. *Rogers.*

CONTRI'TENESS. *s.* [from *contrite.*] Contrition; repentance.

CONTRI'TION. *s.* [from *contrite.*]

1. The act of grinding; or rubbing to powder. *Newton.*
2. Penitence; sorrow for sin. *Sprat.*

CONTRI'VABLE. *a.* [from *contrive.*] Possible to be planned by the mind. *Wilkins.*

CONTRI'VANCE. *s.* [from *contrive.*]

1. The act of contriving; excogitation. *Blackmore.*
2. Scheme; plan. *Glanville.*
3. A conceit; a plot; an artifice. *Atterbury.*

To CONTRI'VE. *v. a.* [*controuver*, Fr.]

1. To plan out; to excogitate. *Tillotson.*
2. To wear away. *Spenser.*

To CONTRI'VE. *v. n.* To form or design; to plan. *Shakespeare.*

CONTRI'VEMENT. *s.* [from *contrive.*] Invention.

CONTRI'VER. *s.* [from *contrive.*] An inventer. *Denham.*

CONTRO'L. *s.* [*controle*, Fr.]

1. A register or account kept by another officer, that each may be examined by the other.
2. Check; restraint. *Waller.*
3. Power; authority; superintendence. *Shakespeare.*

To CONTRO'L. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To keep under check by a counter reckoning.
2. To govern; to restrain; to subject. *Prior.*
3. To overpower; to confute. *Bacon.*

CONTRO'LLABLE. *a.* [from *control.*] Subject to control; subject to be over-ruled. *South.*

CONTRO'LLER. *s.* [from *control.*] One that has the power of governing or restraining. *Dryden.*

CONTRO'LLERSHIP. *s.* [from *controller.*] The office of a controller.

CONTRO'LMENT. *s.* [from *control.*]

1. The power or act of superintending or restraining; restraint. *Davies.*
2. Opposition; resistance; confutation. *Hooker.*

CONTROVE'RSIAL. *a.* [from *controversy.*] Relating to disputes; disputatious. *Locke.*

CO'NTROVERSY. *s.* [*controversia*, Lat.]

1. Dispute; debate; agitation of contrary opinions. *Denham.*
2. A suit in law. *Deuteronomy.*
3. A quarrel. *Jeremiah.*
4. Opposition; enmity. *Shakespeare.*

To CO'NTROVERT. *v. a.* [*controverto*, Latin.] To debate; to dispute any thing in writing. *Cheyne.*

CONTROVE'RTIBLE. *a.* [from *controvert.*] Disputable. *Brown.*

CONTROVE'RTIST. *s.* [from *controvert.*] Disputant. *Tillotson.*

CONTUMACIOUS. *a.* [*contumax*, Lat.] Obstinate; perverse; stubborn. *Hammond.*

CONTUMA'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *contumacious.*] Obstinately; inflexibly; perversely.

CONTUMA'CIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *contumacious.*] Obstinacy; perverseness. *Wiseman.*

CO'NTUMACY. *s.* [from *contumacia*, Lat.]

1. Obstinacy; perverseness; stubbornness; inflexibility. *Milton.*
2. [In law.] A wilful contempt and disobedience to any lawful summons or judicial order. *Ayliffe.*

CONTUME'LIOUS. *a.* [*contumeliosus*, Lat.]

1. Reproachful; rude; sarcastick. *Shakespeare.*
2. Inclined to utter reproach; brutal; rude. *Government of the Tongue.*
3. Productive of reproach; shameful. *Decay of Piety.*

CONTUME'LIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *contumelious.*] Reproachfully; contemptuously; rudely. *Hooker.*

CONTUME'LIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *contumelious.*] Rudeness; reproach.

CO'NTUMELY. *s.* [*contumelia*, Lat.] Rudeness; contemptuousness; bitterness of language; reproach. *Hooker. Tillotson.*

To CONTU'SE. *v. a.* [*contusus*, Lat.]

1. To beat together; to bruise. *Bacon.*
2. To bruise the flesh without a breach of the continuity. *Wiseman.*

CONTU'SION. *s.* [from *contusio.*]

1. The act of beating or bruising.
2. The state of being beaten or bruised. *Boyle.*
3. A bruise. *Bacon.*

CONVALE'SCENCE. } *s.* [from *convalesco*, Lat.] Renewal of health; recovery from a disease. *Clarendon.*
CONVALE'SCENCY. }

CONVALE'SCENT. *a.* [*convalescens*, Lat.] Recovering.

CONVE'NABLE. *a.* [*convenable*, Fr.] Conſiſtent with; agreeable to; accordant to. *Spenſer.*

To CONVE'NE. *v. n.* [*convenio*, Latin.] To come together; to aſſemble. *Boyle.*

To CONVE'NE. *v. a.*

1. To call together; to aſſemble; to convoke. *Clarendon.*
2. To ſummon judicially. *Ayliffe.*

CONVE'NIENCE. } CONVE'NIENCY. } *ſ.* [*convenientia*, Lat.]

1. Fitneſs; propriety. *Hooker.*
2. Commodiouſneſs; eaſe. *Calamy.*
3. Cauſe of eaſe; accommodation. *Dryden.*
4. Fitneſs of time or place. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONVE'NIENT. *a.* [*conveniens*, Lat.] Fit; ſuitable; proper; well adapted. *Tillotſon.*

CONVE'NIENTLY. *ad.* [from *convenient.*]

1. Commodiouſly; without difficulty. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Fitly. *Wilkins.*

CO'NVENT. *ſ.* [*conventus*, Latin.]

1. An aſſembly of religious perſons. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A religious houſe; a monaſtery; a nunnery. *Addiſon.*

To CONVE'NT. *v. a.* [*convenio*, Latin.] To call before a judge or judicature. *Shakeſpeare. Bacon.*

CO'NVENTICLE. *ſ.* [*conventiculum*, Lat.]

1. An aſſembly; a meeting. *Ayliffe.*
2. An aſſembly for worſhip. *Hooker.*
3. A ſecret aſſembly. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONVE'NTICLER. *ſ.* [from *conventicle.*] One that ſupports or frequents private and unlawful aſſemblies. *Dryden.*

CONVE'NTION. *ſ.* [*conventio*, Lat.]

1. The act of coming together; union; coalition. *Boyle.*
2. An aſſembly. *Swift.*
3. A contract; an agreement for a time.

CONVE'NTIONAL. *a.* [from *convention.*] Stipulated; agreed on by compact. *Hale.*

CONVE'NTIONARY. *a.* [from *convention.*] Acting upon contract; ſettled by ſtipulations. *Carew.*

CONVE'NTUAL. *a.* [*conventuel*, French.] Belonging to a convent; monaſtick. *Ayliffe.*

CONVE'NTUAL. *ſ.* [from *convent.*] A monk; a nun; one that lives in a convent. *Addiſon.*

To CONVE'RGE. *v. n.* [*convergo*, Latin.] To tend to one point from different places. *Newton.*

CONVE'RGENT. } *a.* [from *converge.*]
CONVE'RGING. } Tending to one point from different places.

CONVE'RSABLE. *a.* [from *converſe.*] Qualified for converſation; fit for company. *Guardian.*

CONVE'RSABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *converſable.*] The quality of being a pleaſing companion.

CONVE'RSABLY. *ad.* [from *converſable.*] In a converſable manner.

CONVE'RSANT. *a.* [*converſant*, Fr.]

1. Acquainted with; familiar. *Hooker.*
2. Having intercourſe with any; acquainted. *Joſhuah.*
3. Relating to; having for its object; concerning. *Hooker. Addiſon.*

CONVERSA'TION. *ſ.* [*converſatio*, Lat.]

1. Familiar diſcourſe; chat; eaſy talk. *Swift.*
2. A particular act of diſcourſing upon any ſubject.
3. Commerce; intercourſe; familiarity. *Dryden.*
4. Behaviour; manner of acting in common life. *Peter.*

CONVE'RSATIVE. *a.* [from *converſe.*] Relating to publick life; not contemplative. *Wotton.*

To CONVE'RSE. *v. n.* [*converſer*, Fr.]

1. To cohabit with; to hold intercourſe with. *Locke.*
2. To be acquainted with. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To convey the thoughts reciprocally in talk. *Milton.*
4. To diſcourſe familiarly upon any ſubject. *Dryden.*
5. To have commerce with a different ſex. *Guardian.*

CO'NVERSE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Manner of diſcourſing in familiar life. *Pope.*
2. Acquaintance; cohabitation; familiarity. *Glanville.*

CONVE'RSELY. *ad.* [from *converſe.*] With change of order; reciprocally.

CONVE'RSION. *ſ.* [*converſio*, Latin.]

1. Change from one ſtate into another; tranſmutation. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Change from reprobation to grace.
3. Change from one religion to another. *Acts.*
4. The interchange of terms in an argument; as, *no virtue is vice*; *no vice is virtue.* *Chambers.*

CONVE'RSIVE. *a.* [from *converſe.*] Converſable; ſociable.

To CONVE'RT. *v. a.* [*converto*, Lat.]

1. To change into another ſubſtance; to tranſmute. *Burnet.*
2. To change from one religion to another.
3. To turn from a bad to a good life. *James.*
4. To turn towards any point. *Brown.*
5. To apply to any uſe; to appropriate. *Iſaiah.*

To CONVE'RT. *v. n.* To undergo a change; to be tranſmuted. *Shakeſpeare.*

CO'NVERT. *ſ.* A perſon converted from one opinion to another. *Stillingfleet.*

CONVE'RTER. *ſ.* [from *convert.*] One that makes converts.

CONVERTIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *convertible.*] The quality of being poſſible to be converted.

CONVE'RTIBLE. *a.* [from *convert.*]

1. Suſceptible of change; tranſmutable. *Arbuthnot.*

2. So much alike as that one may be uſed for the other. *Swift.*

CONVE'RTIBLY. *ad.* [from *convertible.*] Reciprocally. *South.*

CO'NVERTITE. *ſ.* [*converti*, French.] A convert. *Donne.*

CO'NVEX. *ad.* [*convexus*, Latin.] Riſing in a circular form; oppoſite to concave. *Dryden.*

CO'NVEX. *ſ.* A convex body. *Tickel.*

CONVE'XED. *parti. a.* [from *convex.*] Protuberant in a circular form. *Brown.*

CONVE'XEDLY. *ad.* [from *convexed.*] In a convex form. *Brown.*

CONVE'XITY. *ſ.* [from *convex.*] Protuberance in a circular form. *Newton.*

CONVE'XLY. *ad.* [from *convex.*] In a convex form. *Grew.*

CONVE'XNESS. *ſ.* [from *convex.*] Spheroidical protuberance; convexity.

CONVEXO-CONCAVE. *a.* Having the hollow on the inſide, correſponding to the external protuberance. *Newton.*

To CONVE'Y. *v. a.* [*conveho*, Latin.]

1. To carry; to tranſport from one place to another. 1 *Kings.*

2. To hand from one to another. *Locke.*

3. To move ſecretly. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To bring; to tranſmit. *Locke.*

5. To tranſfer; to deliver to another. *Locke.*

6. To impart. *Locke.*

7. To introduce. *Locke.*

8. To manage with privacy. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONVE'YANCE. *ſ* [from *convey.*]

1. The act of removing any thing. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Way for carriage or tranſportation. *Raleigh.*

3. The method of removing ſecretly. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. The means by which any thing is conveyed. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. Delivery from one to another. *Locke.*

6. Act of transferring property. *Spenſer.*

7. Writing by which property is transferred. *Clarendon.*

8. Secret management; juggling artifice. *Hooker. Hudibras.*

CONVE'YANCER. *ſ.* [from *conveyance.*] A lawyer who draws writings by which property is transferred.

CONVE'YER. *ſ.* [from *convey.*] One who carries or tranſmits any thing. *Brerewood.*

To CONVI'CT. *v. a.* [*convinco*, Latin.]

1. To prove guilty; to detect in guilt. *Bacon.*

2. To confute; to diſcover to be falſe. *Brown.*

CONVI'CT. *a.* Convicted; detected in guilt. *Pope.*

CO'NVICT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A perſon caſt at the bar. *Ayliffe.*

CONVI'CTION. *ſ.* [from *convict.*]

1. Detection of guilt. *Cowel.*

2. The act of convincing; confutation. *Swift.*

CONVI'CTIVE. *a.* [from *convict.*] Having the power of convincing.

To CONVI'NCE. *v. a.* [*convinco*, Latin.]

1. To force another to acknowledge a conteſted poſition. *Tillotſon.*

2. To convict; to prove guilty of. *Raleigh.*

3. To evince; to prove. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To overpower; to ſurmount. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONVI'NCEMENT. *ſ.* [from *convince.*] Conviction. *Decay of Piety.*

CONVI'NCIBLE. *a.* [from *convince.*]

1. Capable of conviction.

2. Capable of being evidently diſproved. *Brown.*

CONVI'NCINGLY. *ad.* [from *convince.*] In ſuch a manner as to leave no room for doubt. *Clarendon.*

CONVI'NCINGNESS. *ſ.* [from *convincing.*] The power of convincing.

To CONVI'VE. *v. a.* [*convivo*, Lat.] To entertain; to feaſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONVI'VAL. } *a.* [*convivalis*, Latin.]
CONVI'VIAL. } Relating to an entertainment; feſtal; ſocial. *Denham.*

CONUNDRUM. *ſ.* A low jeſt; a quibble. *Philips.*

To CO'NVOCATE. *v. a.* [*convoco*, Latin.] To call together.

CONVOCA'TION. *ſ.* [*convocatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of calling to an aſſembly. *Sidney.*

2. An aſſembly. *Leviticus.*

3 An aſſembly of the clergy for conſultation upon matters eccleſiaſtical; as the parliament conſiſts of two diſtinct houſes, ſo does this; the archbiſhops and biſhops ſit ſeverally; the reſt of the clergy are repreſented by their deputies. *Stillingfleet.*

To CONVO'KE. *v. a.* [*convoco*, Latin.] To call together; to ſummon to an aſſembly. *Locke.*

To CONVO'LVE. *v. a.* [*convolvo*, Latin.]

To roll together; to roll one part upon another. *Milton.*

CONVOLU'TED. *part.* Twiſted; rolled upon itſelf. *Woodward.*

CONVOLU'TION. *ſ.* [*convolutio*, Latin.]
1. The act of rolling any thing upon itſelf. *Grew.*
2. The ſtate of rolling together in company. *Thomſon.*

To CONVO'Y. *v. a.* [*convoyer*, Fr.] To accompany by land or ſea, for the ſake of defence.

CO'NVOY. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Attendance on the road by way of defence. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The act of attending as a defence.

CO'NUSANCE. *ſ.* [*conoiſance*, French.] Cogniſance; notice.

To CONVU'LSE. *v. a.* [*convulſus*, Latin.] To give an irregular and involuntary motion to the parts of any body. *Thomſon.*

CONVU'LSION. *ſ.* [*convulſio*, Latin.]
1. A *convulſion* is an involuntary contraction of the fibres and muſcles. *Quincy.*
2. Any irregular and violent motion; commotion. *Temple.*

CONVU'LSIVE. *a.* [*convulſif*, Fr.] That which gives twitches or ſpaſms. *Hale.*

CO'NY. *ſ.* [*connil*, Fr. *cuniculus*, Lat.] A rabit; an animal that burroughs in the ground. *Ben. Johnſon.*

CONY-BOROUGH. *ſ.* A place where rabbits make their holes in the ground.

To CO'NYCATCH. *v. n.* To cheat; to trick. *Shakeſpeare.*

CO'NYCATCHER. *ſ.* A thief; a cheat.

To COO. *v. n.* [from the ſound.] To cry as a dove or pigeon. *Thomſon.*

COOK. *ſ.* [*coquus*, Latin.] One whoſe profeſſion is to dreſs and prepare victuals for the table. *Shakeſpeare.*

COOK-MAID. *ſ.* [*cook* and *maid.*] A maid that dreſſes proviſions. *Addiſon.*

COOK-ROOM. *ſ.* [*cook* and *room.*] A room in which proviſions are prepared for the ſhip's crew.

To COOK. *v. a.* [*coquo*, Latin.]
1. To prepare victuals for the table. *Decay of Piety.*
2. To prepare for any purpoſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

CO'OKERY. *ſ.* [from *cook.*] The art of dreſſing victuals. *Davies.*

COOL. *a.* [*koelen*, Dutch.]
1. Somewhat cold; approaching to cold. *Temple.*
2. Not zealous; not ardent; not fond.

COOL. *ſ.* Freedom from heat. *Addiſon.*

To COOL. *v. a.* [*koelen*, Dutch.]
1. To make cool; to allay heat. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To quiet paſſion; to calm anger. *Swift.*

To COOL. *v. n.*
1. To grow leſs hot.
2. To grow leſs warm with regard to paſſion. *Dryden.*

CO'OLER. *ſ.* [from *cool.*]
1. That which has the power of cooling the body. *Harvey.*
2. A veſſel in which any thing is made cool. *Mortimer.*

CO'OLY. *ad.* [from *cool.*]
1. Without heat, or ſharp cold. *Thomſon.*
2. Without paſſion. *Atterbury.*

COOLNESS. *ſ.* [from *cool.*]
1. Gentle cold; a ſoft or mild degree of cold. *Bacon.*
2. Want of affection; diſinclination. *Clar.*
3. Freedom from paſſion.

COOM. *ſ.* [*écume*, French.]
1. Soot that gathers over an oven's mouth. *Philips.*
2. That matter that works out of the wheels of carriages. *Bailey.*

COOMB. A meaſure of corn containing four buſhels. *Bailey.*

COOP. *ſ.* [*kuype*, Dutch.]
1. A barrel; a veſſel for the preſervation of liquids.
2. A cage; a penn for animals; as poultry or ſheep. *Brown.*

To COOP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſhut up in a narrow compaſs; to cage. *Dryden.*

COOPE'E. *ſ.* [*coupè*, French.] A motion in dancing.

A CO'OPER. *ſ.* [from *coop.*] One that makes coops or barrels. *Child.*

CO'OPERAGE. *ſ.* [from *cooper.*] The price paid for cooper's work.

To COO'PERATE. *v. n.* [*con* and *opera*, Latin.]
1. To labour jointly with another to the ſame end. *Bacon. Boyle.*
2. To concur in producing the ſame effect. *Rogers.*

COOPERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *cooperate.*] The act of contributing or concurring to the ſame end. *Bacon.*

COO'PERATIVE. *a.* [from *cooperate.*] Promoting the ſame end jointly.

COOPERA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *cooperate.*] He that, by joint endeavours, promotes the ſame end with others.

COOPTA'TION. *ſ.* [*coopto*, Latin.] Adoption; aſſumption.

COO'RDINATE. *a.* [*con* and *ordinatus*, Latin.] Holding the ſame rank. *Watts.*

COO'RDINATELY. *ad.* [from *coordinate.*] In the ſame rank.

COO'RDINATENESS. *ſ.* [from *coordinate.*] The ſtate of being coordinate.

COORDINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *coordinate.*] The ſtate of holding the ſame rank; collateralneſs. *Hewel.*

COOT. *f.* [*cotee*, French.] A small black water fowl. *Dryden.*

COP. *f.* [*kop*, Dutch.] The head; the top of any thing.

CO'PAL. *f.* The Mexican term for a gum.

COPARCENARY. *f.* [from *coparcener.*] Joint ſucceſſion to any inheritance. *Hale.*

CO'PARCENER. *f.* [from *con* and *partiçaps*, Lat.] *Coparceners* are ſuch as have equal portion in the inheritance of the anceſtor. *Cowel. Davies.*

COPARCENY. *f.* [See COPARCENER.] An equal ſhare of coparceners.

COPA'RTNER. *f.* [*co* and *partner.*] One that has a ſhare in ſome common ſtock or affair. *Milton.*

COPA'RTNERSHIP. *f.* [from *copartner.*] The ſtate of bearing an equal part, or poſſeſſing an equal ſhare. *Hale.*

CO'PATAIN. *a.* [from *cope.*] High raiſed; pointed. *Harmer.*

COPA'YVA. *f.* A gum which diſtils from a tree in Braſil.

COPE. *f.* [See COP.]

1. Any thing with which the head is covered.

2. A ſacerdotal cloak, worn in ſacred miniſtration.

3. Any thing which is ſpread over the head. *Dryden.*

To COPE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover, as with a cope. *Addiſon.*

2. To reward; to give in return. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To contend with; to oppoſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

To COPE. *v. n.*

1. To contend; to ſtruggle; to ſtrive. *Philips.*

2. To interchange kindneſs or ſentiments. *Shakeſpeare.*

CO'PESMATE. *f.* Companion; friend. *Hubberd.*

CO'PIER. *f.* [from *copy.*]

1. One that copies; a tranſcriber. *Addiſon.*

2. A plagiary; an imitator. *Tickel.*

COPING. *f.* [from *cope.*] The upper tire of maſonry which covers the wall. 1 *Kings.*

COPIOUS. *a.* [*copia*, Latin.]

1. Plentiful; abundant; exuberant; in great quantity.

2. Abounding in words or images; not barren; not conciſe.

CO'PIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *copious.*]

1. Plentifully; abundantly; in great quantities.

2. At large; without brevity or conciſeneſs; effuſely. *Addiſon.*

CO'PIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *copious.*]

1. Plenty; abundance; exuberance.

2. Diffuſion; exuberance of ſtile. *Dryden.*

CO'PIST. *f.* [from *copy.*] A copyer; an imitator.

CO'PLAND. *f.* A piece of ground which terminates with an acute angle. *Dict.*

CO'PPED. *a.* [from *cop.*] Riſing to a top or head. *Wiſeman.*

CO'PPEL. An inſtrument uſed in chymiſtry. Its uſe is to try and purify gold and ſilver.

CO'PPER. *f.* [*koper*, Dutch.] One of the ſix primitive metals. *Copper* is the moſt ductile and malleable metal, after gold and ſilver. Of *copper* and lapis calaminaris is formed braſs; of *copper* and tin bell-metal; *copper* and braſs, what the French call bronze, uſed for figures and ſtatues. *Chambers.*

CO'PPER. *f.* A boiler larger than a moveable pot. *Bacon.*

CO'PPER-NOSE. *f.* [*copper* and *noſe.*] A red noſe. *Wiſeman.*

COPPER PLATE. A plate on which pictures are engraven.

COPPER-WORK. *f.* [*copper* and *work.*] A place where copper is manufactured. *Woodward.*

CO'PPERAS. *f.* [*kopperooſe*, Dutch.] A name given to three ſorts of vitriol; the green, the bluiſh green, and the white. What is commonly ſold for *copperas*, is an artificial vitriol, made of a kind of ſtones found on the ſeaſhore in Eſſex.

CO'PPERSMITH. *f.* [*copper* and *ſmith.*] One that manufactures copper. *Swift.*

CO'PPERWORM. *f.*

1. A little worm in ſhips.

2. A worm breeding in one's hand. *Ainſworth.*

CO'PPERY. *a.* [from *copper.*] Containing copper. *Woodward.*

CO'PPICE. *f.* [*coupeaux*, Fr.] Low woods cut at ſtated times for fuel. *Sidney. Mortim.*

COPPLE-DUST. [or *cupel duſt.*] Powder uſed in purifying metals. *Bacon.*

CO'PPLED. *a.* [from *cop.*] Riſing in a conick form. *Woodward.*

COPSE. *f.* Short wood. *Waller.*

To COPSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To preſerve underwoods. *Swift.*

COPULA. ſ. [Latin.] The word which unites the ſubject and predicate of a propoſition; as, *books* are *dear.* *Watts.*

To CO'PULATE. *v. a.* [*copulo*, Latin.] To unite; to conjoin. *Bacon.*

To CO'PULATE. *v. n.* To come together as different ſexes. *Wiſeman.*

COPULATION. *f.* [from *copulate.*] The congreſs or embrace of the two ſexes. *Hooker.*

CO'PULATIVE. *a.* [*copulatious*, Latin.] A term of grammar. *Copulative* propoſitions are thoſe which have more ſubjects; as, riches *and* honours are temptations. *Watts.*

COPY.

CO'PY. *f.* [*copie*, Fr.]
1. A tranſcript from the archetype or original. *Denham.*
2. An individual book; as, *a good or fair copy.* *Hooker.*
3. The autograph; the original; the archetype. *Holder.*
4. An inſtrument by which any conveyance is made in law. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. A picture drawn from another picture.

COPY-BOOK. *f.* [*copy* and *book.*] A book in which copies are written for learners to imitate.

CO'PY-HOLD. *f.* [*copy* and *hold.*] A tenure, for which the tenant hath nothing to ſhew but the copy of the rolls made by the ſteward of his lord's court. This is called a baſe tenure, becauſe it holds at the will of the lord; yet not ſimply, but according to the cuſtom of the manor: ſo that if a copy-holder break not the cuſtom of the manor, and thereby forfeit his tenure, he cannot be turned out at the lord's pleaſure. *Cowel.*

COPY-HOLDER. *f.* One that is poſſeſſed of land in copyhold.

To CO'PY. *v. a.*
1. To tranſcribe; to write after an original. *Pope.*
2. To imitate; to propoſe to imitation. *Swift.*

To CO'PY. *v. n.* To do any thing in imitation of ſomething elſe. *Dryden.*

To COQUE'T. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat with an appearance of amorous tenderneſs. *Swift.*

CO'QUETRY. *f.* [*coqueterie*, French.] Affectation of amorous advances. *Addiſon.*

CO'QUETTE. *f.* [*coquette*, Fr.] A gay, airy gil; who endeavours to attract notice. *Pope.*

CO'RACLE. *f.* [*corwgle*, Welch.] A boat uſed in Wales by fiſhers; made by drawing leather or oiled cloath upon a frame of wicker work.

CO'RAL. *f.* [*corallium*, Latin.]
1. Red *coral* is a plant of great hardneſs and ſtony nature while growing in the water, as it has after long expoſure to the air. *Hill.*
2. The piece of coral which children have about their necks. *Pope.*

CO'RALLINE. *a.* Conſiſting of coral. *Woodward.*

CO'RALLINE. *f.* Coralline is a ſea-plant uſed in medicine; but much inferiour to the coral in hardneſs. *Hill.*

CO'RALLOID, or CORALLOIDAL. *ad.* [κοραλλοειδης.] Reſembling coral.

CORA'NT. *f.* [*courant*, French.] A nimble ſprightly dance. *Walſh.*

CO'RBAN. *f.* [קרבן.] An alms-baſket, a gift; an alms. *King Charles.*

CORBE. *a.* [*courbe*, French.] Crooked. *Spenſer.*

CO'RBEILS. *f.* Little baſkets uſed in fortification, filled with earth.

CO'RBEL. *f.* [In architecture.] The repreſentation of a baſket.

CO'RBEL, or CORBIL. *f.* A ſhort piece of timber ſticking out ſix or eight inches from a wall.

CORD. *f.* [*cord*, Welſh; *chorda* Lat.] A rope; a ſtring. *Blackmore.*
2. A quantity of wood for fuel; a pile eight feet long, four high, and four broad.

CORD-MAKER. *f.* [*cord* and *make.*] One whoſe trade is to make ropes; a rope-maker.

CORD-WOOD. *f.* [*cord* and *wood.*] Wood piled up for fuel.

To CORD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind with ropes.

CORDAGE. *f.* [from *cord.*] A quantity of cords. *Raleigh.*

CO'RDED. *a.* [from *cord.*] Made of ropes. *Shakeſpeare.*

CORDELI'ER. *f.* A Franciſcan friar; ſo named from the cord which ſerves him for a cincture, *Prior.*

CO'RDIAL. *f.* [from *cor*, the heart, Latin.]
1. A medicine that increaſes the force of the heart, or quickens the circulation.
2. Any medicine that increaſes ſtrength. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Any thing that comforts, gladdens, and exhilerates. *Dryden.*

CO'RDIAL. *a.*
1. Reviving; invigorating; reſtorative. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Sincere; hearty; proceeding from the heart. *Hammond.*

CORDIA'LITY. *f.* [from *cordial.*]
1. Relation to the heart. *Brown.*
2. Sincerity; freedom from hypocriſy.

CO'RDIALLY. *ad.* [from *cordial.*] Sincerely; heartily. *South.*

CO'RDINER. *f.* [*cordonnier*, French.] A ſhoemaker. *Cowel.*

CO'RDON. f. [Fr.] A row of ſtones. *Chambers.*

CO'RDWAIN. *f.* [*Cordovan* leather.] Spaniſh leather *Spenſer.*

CORDWA'INER. *f.* A ſhoemaker.

CORE. *f.* [*cœur*, French.]
1. The heart. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The inner part of any thing. *Raleigh.*
3. The inner part of a fruit which contains the kernels. *Bacon.*
4. The matter contained in a boil or ſore. *Dryden.*

CORIA'CEOUS. *a.* [*coriaceus*, Lat.]
1. Conſiſting of leather.
2. Of a ſubſtance reſembling leather. *Arbuthnot.*

CORIA'NDER. *f.* A plant.

CO'RINTH. *f.* A ſmall fruit commonly called currant. *Broome.*

CORI'NTHIAN *Order*, is generally reckoned the fourth, of the five orders of architecture. The capital is adorned with two rows of leaves, between which little ſtalks ariſe, of which the ſixteen volutes are formed, which ſupport the abacus. *Harris.*

CORK. *f.* [*cortex*, Lat.]

1. A glandiferous tree, in all reſpects like the ilex, excepting the bark. *Miller.*
2. The bark of the cork tree uſed for ſtopples.
3. The ſtopple of a bottle. *King.*

CO'RKING-PIN. *f.* A pin of the largeſt ſize. *Swift.*

CO'RKY. *a.* [from *cork.*] Conſiſting of cork. *Shakeſpeare.*

CO'RMORANT. *f.* [*cormoran*, Fr.]

1. A bird that preys upon fiſh.
2. A glutton.

CORN. *f.* [corn, Sax.]

1. The ſeeds which grow in ears, not in pods. *John* xii. 25.
2. Grain yet unreaped. *Knolles.*
3. Grain in the ear, yet unthreſhed. *Job.*
4. An excreſcence on the feet, hard and painful. *Wiſeman.*

To CORN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſalt; to ſprinkle with ſalt.
2. To granulate.

CORN-FIELD. *f.* A field where corn is growing. *Shakeſpeare.*

CORN-FLAG. *f.* [*corn* and *flag.*] A plant: the leaves are like thoſe of the fleur-de-lys.

CORN-FLOOR. *f.* The floor where corn is ſtored. *Hoſ.* ix.

CORN FLOWER. *f.* [from *corn* and *flower.*] The blue bottle. *Bacon.*

CORN-LAND. *f.* [*corn* and *land.*] Land appropriated to the production of grain. *Mortimer.*

CORN-MASTER. *f.* [*corn* and *maſter.*] One that cultivates corn for ſale. *Bacon.*

CORN-MILL. *f.* [*corn* and *mill.*] A mill to grind corn into meal. *Mortimer.*

CORN-PIPE. *f.* A pipe made by ſlitting the joint of a green ſtalk of corn. *Tickel.*

CORN-SALLAD. *f. Corn-ſallad* is an herb, whoſe top-leaves are a ſallet of themſelves. *Mortimer.*

CO'RNAGE. *f.* [from *corne*, Fr.] A tenure which obliges the landholder to give notice of an invaſion by blowing a horn.

CO'RNCHANDLER. *f.* [*corn* and *chandler.*] One that retails corn.

CO'RNCUTTER. *f.* [from *corn* and *cut.*] A man whoſe profeſſion is to extirpate corns from the foot. *Wiſeman.*

CO'RNEL. } *f.* [*cornus*, Lat.]
CORNELIAN TREE. } The *Cornel-tree* beareth the fruit commonly called the cornel or cornelian cherry. *Mortimer.*

CO'RNEMUSE. f. [French.] A kind of ruſtick flute.

CO'RNEOUS. *a.* [*corneus*, Latin.] Horny; of a ſubſtance reſembling horn. *Brown.*

CO'RNER. *f.* [*cornel*, Welſh.]

1. An angle.
2. A ſecret or remote place. *Proverbs. Davies.*
3. The extremities; the utmoſt limit. *Dryden.*

CORNER-STONE. *f.* The ſtone that unites the two walls at the corner. *Howel.*

CORNER-TEETH *of a Horſe*, are the four teeth which are placed between the middling teeth and the tuſhes. *Farrier's Dict.*

CO'RNERWISE. *ad.* [*corner* and *wiſe.*] Diagonally.

CO'RNET. *f.* [*cornette*, French.]

1. A muſical inſtrument blown with the mouth. *Bacon.*
2. A company or troop of horſe. *Clarendon.*
3. The officer that bears the ſtandard of a troop.
4. CORNET *of a Horſe*, is the loweſt part of his paſtern that runs round the coffin. *Farrier's Dict.*
5. A ſcarf anciently worn by doctors.

CO'RNETTER. *f.* [from *cornet*] A blower of the cornet. *Hakewill.*

CO'RNICE. *f.* [*corniche*, French.] The higheſt projection of a wall or column. *Dryden.*

CORI'NICLE. *f.* [from *cornu*, Latin.] A little horn.

CORNI'GEROUS. *a.* [*corniger*, Latin.] Horned; having horns. *Brown.*

CORNU'COPIÆ. f. [Lat.] The horn of plenty.

To CORNU'TE. *v. a.* [*cornutus*, Latin.] To beſtow horns; to cuckold.

CORNU'TED. *a.* [*cornutus*, Latin.] Grafted with horns; cuckolded.

CORNU'TO. *f.* [from *cornutus*, Latin.] A man horned; a cuckold. *Shakeſpeare.*

CO'RNY. *a.* [from *cornu*, horn, Latin.]

1. Strong or hard like horn; horny. *Milton.*
2. [from *corn.*] Producing grain or corn. *Prior.*

CO'ROLLARY. *f.* [*corollarium*, Lat. from *corolla.*]

1. The concluſion. *Government of the Tongue.*
2. Surplus. *Shakeſpeare.*

CORO'NA. f. [Latin.] The crown of an order.

CO'RONAL. *f.* [*corona*, Latin.] A crown; a garland. *Spenſer.*

CO'RONAL. *a.* Belonging to the top of the head. *Wiſeman.*

CO'RONARY. *a.* [*coronarius*, Latin.]

1. Relating to a crown. *Brown.*
2. It is applied in anatomy to arteries, fancied

fancied to encompass the heart in the manner of a garland. *Bentley.*

CORONA'TION. *f.* [from *corona*, Latin.]
1. The act or solemnity of crowning a king. *Sidney.*
2. The pomp or assembly present at a coronation. *Pope.*

CO'RONER. *f.* [from *corona.*] An officer whose duty is to enquire, how any violent death was occasioned. *Shakespeare.*

CO'RONET. *f.* [*coronetta*, Ital.] An inferiour crown worn by the nobility. *Sidney. Shakespeare.*

CO'RPORAL. *f.* [corrupted from *caporal*, French.] The lowest officer of the infantry. *Gay.*

CO'RPORAL *of a Ship.* An officer that hath the charge of setting the watches and sentries. *Harris.*

CO'RPORAL. *a.* [*corporel*, Fr.]
1. Relating to the body; belonging to the body. *Atterbury.*
2. Material; not spiritual. *Shakspeare.*

CORPORA'LITY. *f.* [from *corporal.*] The quality of being embodied. *Raleigh.*

CO'RPORALLY. *ad.* [from *corporal.*] Bodily. *Brown.*

CO'RPORATE. *a.* [from *corpus*, Latin.] United in a body or community. *Swift.*

CO'RPORATENESS. *f.* [from *corporate.*] A community.

CORPORA'TION. *f.* [from *corpus*, Lat.] A body politick, authorized to have a common seal, one head officer or more, able by their common consent, to grant or receive in law, any thing within the compass of their charter: even as one man. *Cowel. Davies.*

CO'RPORATURE. *f.* [from *corpus*, Lat.] The state of being embodied.

CORPO'REAL. *a.* [*corporeus*, Lat.] Having a body; not immaterial. *Tillotson.*

CORPORE'ITY. *f.* [from *corporeus*, Lat.] Materiality; bodilineſs. *Still nyfleet.*

CO'RPORIFICA'TION. *f.* [from *corporify.*] The act of giving body or palpability.

To CO'RPORIFY. *v. a.* [from *corpus*, Lat.] To embody. *Boyle.*

CORPS.
CORPSE. } *f.* [*corps*, French.]
1. A body. *Dryden.*
2. A carcase; a dead body; a corse. *Addison.*
3. A body of forces.

CO'RPULENCE.
CO'RPULENCY. } *f.* [*corpulentia*, Lat.]
1. Bulkineſs of body; fleſhineſs. *Donne.*
2. Spiſſitude; groſſneſs of matter. *Ray.*

CO'RPULENT. *a.* [*corpulentus*, Latin.] Fleſhy; bulky. *Ben. Johnson.*

CORPU'SCLE. *f.* [*corpuſculum*, Lat.] A ſmall body; an atom. *Newton*

CORPU'SCULAR.
CORPUSCULA'RIAN. } *a.* [from *corpuſculum*, Lat.] Relating to bodies; comprising bodies. *Boyle. Bentley.*

To CORRA'DE. *v. a.* [*corrado*, Latin.] To rub off; to ſcrape together.

CORRADIA'TION. *f.* [*con* and *radius*, Lat.] A conjunction of rays in one point. *Bacon.*

To CORRE'CT. *v. a.* [*correctum*, Latin.]
1. To puniſh; to chaſtiſe; to diſcipline. *Taylor.*
2. To amend; to take away faults. *Rogers.*
3. To obviate the qualities of one ingredient by another. *Prior.*
4. To remark faults.

CORRE'CT. *a.* [*correctus*, Latin.] Reviſed or finiſhed with exactneſs. *Felton.*

CORRE'CTION. *f.* [from *correct.*]
1. Puniſhment; diſcipline; chaſtiſement. *Shakespeare.*
2. Act of taking away faults; amendment. *Dryden.*
3. That which is ſubſtituted in the place of any thing wrong. *Watts.*
4. Reprehenſion; animadverſion. *Brown.*
5. Abatement of noxious qualities, by the addition of ſomething contrary. *Donne.*

CORRE'CTIONER. *f.* [from *correction.*] A jayl-bird. *Shakespeare.*

CORRE'CTIVE. *a.* [from *correct.*] Having the power to alter or obviate any bad qualities. *Arbuthnot.*

CORRE'CTIVE *f.*
1. That which has the power of altering or obviating any thing amiſs. *South.*
2. Limitation; reſtriction. *Hale.*

CORRE'CTLY. *ad.* Accurately; appoſitely; exactly *Locke.*

CORRE'CTNESS. *f.* [from *correct.*] Accuracy; exactneſs. *Swift.*

CORRE'CTOR. *f.* [from *correct.*]
1. He that amends, or alters, by puniſhment. *Sprat.*
2. He that reviſes any thing to free it from faults. *Swift.*
3. Such an ingredient in a compoſition, as guards againſt or abates the force of another. *Quincy.*

To CO'RRELATE. *v. n.* [from *con* and *relatus*, Latin.] To have a reciprocal relation, as father and ſon.

CO'RRELATE. *ſ.* One that ſtands in the oppoſite relation. *Scutl.*

CORRE'LATIVE. *a.* [*con* and *relativus*, Lat.] Having a reciprocal relation. *South.*

CORRELATIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *correlative.*] The ſtate of being correlative.

CORRE'PTION. *ſ.* [*correptum*, Lat.] Objurgation; chiding; reprehenſion; reproof. *Government of the Tongue.*

To CORRESPO'ND. *v. n.* [*con* and *reſpondeo*, Latin.]

1. To ſuit; to anſwer; to fit. *Locke.*
2. To keep up commerce with another by alternate letters.

CORRESPO'NDENCE. } *ſ.* [from *correſpond.*]
CORRESPO'NDENCY. }
1. Relation; reciprocal adaptation of one thing to another.
2. Intercourſe; reciprocal intelligence. *King Charles. Denham.*
3. Friendſhip; interchange of offices or civilities. *Bacon.*

CORRESPO'NDENT. *a.* [from *correſpond*] Suitable; adapted; agreeable; anſwerable. *Hooker.*

CORRESPO'NDENT. *ſ.* One with whom intelligence or commerce is kept up by mutual meſſages or letters. *Denham.*

CORRESPO'NSIVE. *a.* [from *correſpond.*] Anſwerable; adapted to any thing. *Shakeſpeare.*

CO'RRIDOR. ſ. [French.]
1. The covert way lying round the fortifications.
2. A gallery or long iſle round about a building. *Harris.*

CORRI'GIBLE. *a.* [from *corrigo*, Latin.]
1. That which may be altered or amended.
2. Puniſhable. *Howel.*
3. Corrective; having the power to correct. *Shakeſpeare.*

CORRI'VAL. *ſ.* [*con* and *rival.*] Rival; competitor. *Spenſer.*

CORRI'VALRY. *ſ.* [from *corrival.*] Competition.

CORRO'BORANT. *a.* [from *corroborate.*] Having the power to give ſtrength. *Bacon.*

To CORRO'BORATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *roboro*, Latin.]
1. To confirm; to eſtabliſh. *Bacon.*
2. To ſtrengthen; to make ſtrong. *Wotton.*

CORROBORA'TION. *ſ.* [from *corroborate.*] The act of ſtrengthening or confirming. *Bacon.*

CORRO'BORATIVE. *a.* [from *corroborate.*] Having the power of increaſing ſtrength. *Wiſeman.*

To CORRO'DE. *v. a.* [*corrodo*, Latin.] To eat away by degrees; to wear away gradually. *Boyle.*

CORRO'DENT. *a.* [from *corrode.*] Having the power of corroding or waſting.

CORRO'DIBLE. *a.* [from *corrode.*] Poſſible to be conſumed. *Brown.*

CORRO'DY. *ſ.* [*corrodo*, Latin.] A defalcation from an allowance. *Ayliffe.*

CORROSIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *coroſible.*] Poſſibility to be conſumed by a menſtruum.

CORRO'SIBLE. *a.* [from *corrode.*] Poſſible to be conſumed by a menſtruum.

CORRO'SIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *coroſible.*] Suſceptibility of corroſion.

CORRO'SION. *ſ.* [*corrodo*, Latin.] The power of eating or wearing away by degrees. *Woodward.*

CORRO'SIVE. *a.* [*corrodo*, Latin.]
1. Having the power of wearing away. *Grew.*
2. Having the quality to fret or vex. *Hooker.*

CORRO'SIVE. *ſ.*
1. That which has the quality of waſting any thing away. *Spenſer.*
2. That which has the power of giving pain. *Hooker.*

CORRO'SIVELY. *ad.* [from *coroſive.*]
1. Like a corroſive. *Boyle.*
2. With the power of corroſion.

CORRO'SIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *coroſive.*] The quality of corroding or eating away; acrimony. *Donne.*

CO'RRUGANT. *a.* [from *corrugate.*] Having the power of contracting into wrinkles.

To CO'RRUGATE *v. a.* [*corrugo*, Lat.] To wrinkle or purſe up. *Bacon.*

CORRUGA'TION. *ſ.* [from *corrugate.*] Contraction into wrinkles. *Floyer.*

To CORRU'PT. *v. a.* [*corruptus*, Latin.]
1. To turn from a ſound to a putreſcent ſtate; to infect.
2. To deprave; to deſtroy integrity; to vitiate. 2 *Cor. Locke. Pope.*

To CORRU'PT. *v. n.* To become putrid; to grow rotten. *Bacon.*

CORRU'PT. *a.* [from *corrupt.*] Vitious; tainted with wickedneſs.
Eph. iv. 29 *Shakeſpeare. Scuth.*

CORRU'PTER. *ſ.* [from *corrupt.*] He that taints or vitiates. *Addiſon.*

CORRUPTIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *corruptible.*] Poſſibility to be corrupted.

CORRU'PTIBLE. *a.* [from *corrupt.*]
1. Suſceptible of deſtruction. *Hooker. Tillotſon.*
2. Poſſible to be vitiated.

CORRU'PTIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *corruptible.*] Suſceptibility of corruption.

CORRU'PTIBLY. *ad.* [from *corruptible.*] In ſuch a manner as to be corrupted. *Shakeſpeare.*

CORRU'PTION. *ſ.* [*corruptio*, Lat.]
1. The principle by which bodies tend to the ſeparation of their parts.
2. Wickedneſs; perverſion of principles. *Addiſon.*
3. Putreſcence. *Blackmore.*
4. Matter or *pus* in a ſore.
5. The means by which any thing is vitiated; depravation. *Raleigh.*

CORRU'PTIVE. *a.* [from *corrupt.*] Having the quality of tainting or vitiating. *Ray.*

CORRU'PTLESS. *a.* [from *corrupt.*] Inſuſceptible of corruption; undecaying.

CORRU'PTLY. *ad.* [from *corrupt.*]
5. With

1. With corruption; with taint. *Shakespeare.*
2. Vitiously; contrary to purity. *Camden.*

CORRU'PTNESS. *f.* [from *corrupt.*] The quality of corruption; putrescence; vice.

CO'RSAIR. f. [French.] A pirate.

CORSE. *f* [*corps*, French.]
1. A body. *Spenser.*
2. A dead body; a carcase. *Addison.*

CO'RSELET. *f.* [*corselet*, French.] A light armour for the forepart of the body. *Fairfax. Prior.*

CO'RTICAL. *a.* [*cortex*, bark, Latin.] Barky; belonging to the rind. *Cheyne.*

CO'RTICATED. *a.* [from *corticatus*, Lat.] Resembling the bark of a tree. *Brown.*

CORTICOSE. *a.* [from *corticosus*, Latin.] Full of bark.

CORVE'TTO. *f.* The curvet. *Peacham.*

CORU'SCANT. *a.* [*coruscо*, Latin.] Glittering by flashes; flashing.

CORUSCA'TION. *f.* [*coruscatio*, Latin.] Flash; quick vibration of light. *Garth.*

CORY'MBIATED. *a.* [*corymbus.*] Garnished with branches of berries.

CORYMBI'FEROUS. *ad.* [*corymbus* and *fero*, Latin.] Bearing fruit or berries in bunches.

CORY'MBUS. f. [Latin.] Amongst ancient botanists clusters of berries: amongst modern botanists a compounded discous flower; such are the flowers of daisies, and common marygold. *Quincy.*

COSCI'NOMANCY. *f.* [κόσκινον, a sieve, and μαντεία, divination.] The art of divination by means of a sieve.

COSE'CANT. *f.* [In geometry.] The secant of an arch, which is the complement of another to ninety degrees. *Harris.*

CO'SIER. *f.* [from *cousier*, old French, to sew.] A botcher. *Shakespeare.*

CO'SINE. *f.* [In geometry.] The right sine of an arch, which is the complement of another to ninety degrees. *Harris.*

COSME'TICK. *a.* [κοσμητικὸς.] Beautifying. *Pope.*

CO'SMICAL *a.* [κόσμος.]
1. Relating to the world.
2. Rising or setting with the sun. *Brown.*

CO'SMICALLY. *ad.* [from *cosmical.*] With the sun; not acronychally. *Brown.*

CO'SMOGONY. *f.* [κόσμος, and γόνη.] The rise or birth of the world; the creation.

COSMO'GRAPHER. *f.* [κόσμος and γράφω.] One who writes a description of the world. *Brown.*

COSMOGRA'PHICAL. *a.* [from *cosmography.*] Relating to the general description of the world.

COSMOGRA'PHICALLY. *ad.* [from *cosmographical.*] In a manner relating to the structure of the world. *Brown.*

COSMO'GRAPHY. *f.* [κόσμος and γράφω.] The science of the general system or affections of the world. *South.*

COSMOPO'LITAN. } *f.* [κόσμος and πολίτης.] A citizen of the world; one who is at home in every place.

CO'SMOPOLITE. }

CO'SSET. *f.* A lamb brought up without the dam. *Spenser.*

COST. *f.* [*kost*, Dutch.]
1. The price of any thing.
2. Sumptuousness; luxury. *Waller.*
3. Charge; expence. *Crashaw.*
4. Loss; fine; detriment. *Knolles.*

To COST. *v. n. pret. cost*; *particip. cost.* [*coûter*, French.] To be bought for; to be had at a price. *Dryden.*

CO'STAL. *a.* [*costa*, Lat. a rib.] Belonging to the ribs. *Brown.*

CO'STARD. *f.* [from *coster*, a head.]
1. A head. *Shakespeare.*
2. An apple round and bulky like the head. *Burton.*

CO'STIVE. *a.* [*constipé*, Fr.]
1. Bound in the body. *Prior.*
2. Close; unpermeable. *Mortimer.*

CO'STIVENESS. *f.* [from *costive.*] The state of the body in which excretion is obstructed. *Locke.*

CO'STLINESS. *f.* [from *costly.*] Sumptuousness; expensiveness. *Glanville.*

CO'STLY. *a.* [from *cost.*] Sumptuous; expensive. *Dryden.*

CO'STMARY. *f. costus*, Latin.] An herb.

CO'STREL. *f.* A bottle. *Skinner.*

COT. } At the end of the names of places
COTE. } from the Saxon cot, a cottage.
COAT. } *Gibson.*

COT. *f.* [cot, Sax.] A small house; a hut; a mean habitation. *Fenton.*

COT. *f.* An abridgement of *cotquean.*

COTA'NGENT. *f.* [In geometry.] The tangent of an arch which is the complement of another to ninety degrees.

To COTE. *v. a.* To leave behind. *Chapman.*

COTE'MPORARY. *a.* [*con* and *tempus*, Latin.] Living at the same time; coetaneous. *Locke.*

CO'TLAND. *f.* [*cot* and *land.*] Land appendant to a cottage.

CO'TQUEAN. *f.* A man who busies himself with women's affairs. *Shakespeare. Addison.*

CO'TTAGE. *f.* [from *cot.*] A hut; a mean habitation. *Zeph.* ii. 6 *Taylor. Pope.*

CO'TTAGER. *f.* [from *cottage.*]
1. One who lives in a hut or cottage. *Swift.*
2. One that lives in the common, without paying rent. *Bacon.*

CO'TTIER. *f.* [from *cot.*] One who inhabits a cot.

CO'TTON. *f.* The down of the cotton-tree. *Wiseman.*

CO'TTON. *f.* A plant.

CO'TTON. *f.* Cloth or ſtuff made of cotton.

To CO'TTON. *v. n.*
1. To riſe with a nap.
2. To cement; to unite with. *Swift.*

To COUCH. *v. n.* [*coucher*, French.]
1. To lie down on a place of repoſe. *Dryden.*
2. To lie down on the knees, as a beaſt to reſt. *Dryden.*
3. To lye down, in ambuſh. *Hayward.*
4. To lye in a ſtratum. *Deuteronomy.*
5. To ſtoop or bend down, in fear, in pain. *Geneſis.*

To COUCH. *v. a.*
1. To repoſe; to lay on a place of repoſe. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To lay down any thing in a ſtratum. *Mortimer.*
3. To bed; to hide in another body. *Bacon.*
4. To involve; to include; to compriſe. *Atterbury.*
5. To include ſecretly; to hide. *South.*
6. To lay cloſe to another. *Spenſer.*
7. To fix the ſpear in the reſt. *Dryden.*
8. To depreſs the film that overſpreads the pupil of the eye. *Dennis.*

COUCH *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A ſeat of repoſe, on which it is common to lye down dreſſed. *Dryden.*
2. A bed; a place of repoſe. *Addiſon.*
3. A layer, or ſtratum. *Mortimer.*

CO'UCHANT. *a.* [*couchant*, Fr.] Lying down; ſquatting. *Milton.*

CO'UCHEE. *ſ.* [French.] Bedtime; the time of viſiting late at night. *Dryden.*

CO'UCHER. *ſ.* [from *couch.*] He that couches or depreſſes cataracts.

CO'UCHFELLOW. *ſ.* [*couch* and *fellow.*] Bedfellow; companion. *Shakeſpeare.*

CO'UCHGRASS. *ſ.* A weed. *Mortimer.*

COVE. *ſ.*
1. A ſmall creek or bay.
2. A ſhelter; a cover.

CO'VENANT. *ſ.* [*covenant*, Fr.]
1. A contract; a ſtipulation. *Waller.*
2. An agreement on certain terms; a compact. *Hammond.*
3. A writing containing the terms of agreement. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CO'VENANT. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To bargain; to ſtipulate. *South.*

COVENANTE'E. *ſ.* [from *covenant.*] A party to a covenant; a ſtipulator; a bargainer. *Ayliffe.*

COVENA'NTER. *ſ.* [from *covenant.*] One who takes a covenant. A word introduced in the civil wars.
Oxford Reaſons againſt the Covenant.

CO'VENOUS. *a.* [from *covin.*] Fraudulent; colluſive; trickiſh. *Bacon.*

To CO'VER. *v. a.* [*couvrir*, French.]
1. To overſpread any thing with ſomething elſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To conceal under ſomething laid over. *Dryden.*
3. To hide by ſuperficial appearances.
4. To overwhelm; to bury. *Watts.*
5. To ſhelter; to conceal from harm.
6. To incubate; to brood on. *Addiſon.*
7. To copulate with a female.
8. To wear the hat. *Dryden.*

CO'VER. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Any thing that is laid over another. *Ray.*
2. A concealment; a ſcreen; a veil. *Collier.*
3. Shelter; defence. *Clarendon.*

COVER-SHAME. *ſ.* [*cover* and *ſhame.*] Some appearance to conceal infamy. *Dryden.*

CO'VERING. *ſ.* [from *cover.*] Dreſs; veſture. *South.*

CO'VERLET. *ſ.* [*couvrelit*, French.] The outermoſt of the bedcloaths; that under which all the reſt are concealed. *Spenſer.*

CO'VERT. *ſ.* [*couvert*, French.]
1. A ſhelter; a defence. *Iſaiah.*
2. A thicket, or hiding place. *Addiſon.*

CO'VERT. *a.* [*couvert*, French.]
1. Sheltered; not open; not expoſed. *Mortimer.*
2. Secret; hidden; private; inſidious. *Milton.*

CO'VERT. *a.* [*couvert*, French.] The ſtate of a woman ſheltered by marriage under her huſband. *Dryden.*

COVERT-WAY. *ſ.* [from *covert* and *way.*] A ſpace of ground level with the field, three or four fathom broad, ranging quite round the half moons, or other works toward the country. *Harris.*

CO'VERTLY. *ad.* [from *covert.*] Secretly; cloſely. *Dryden.*

CO'VERTNESS. *ſ.* [from *covert.*] Secrecy; privacy.

CO'VERTURE. *ſ.* [from *covert.*]
1. Shelter; defence; not expoſure. *Woodward.*
2. In law. The eſtate and condition of a married woman. *Cowel. Davies.*

To CO'VET. *v. a.* [*convoiter*, French.]
1. To deſire inordinately; to deſire beyond due bounds. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To deſire earneſtly. 1 *Cor.*

To CO'VET. *v. n.* To have a ſtrong deſire. 1 *Tim.*

CO'VETABLE. *a.* [from *covet.*] To be wiſhed for.

CO'VETISE. *f.* [*convoitise*, French.] Avarice; covetousness. *Spenser.*

CO'VETOUS. *a.* [*convoiteux*, Fr.]
1. Inordinately desirous. *Dryden.*
2. Inordinately eager of money; avaricious. *2 Pet.*
3. Desirous; eager: in a good sense. *Taylor.*

CO'VETOUSLY. *ad.* [from *covetous.*] Avaritiously; eagerly. *Shakespeare.*

CO'VETOUSNESS. *f.* [from *covetous.*] Avarice; eagerness of gain. *Tillotson.*

CO'VEY. *f.* [*couvee*, French.]
1. A hatch; an old bird with her young ones.
2. A number of birds together. *Addison.*

COUGH. *f.* [*kuch*, Dutch.] A convulsion of the lungs. *Smith.*

To COUGH. *v. n.* [*kuchen*, Dutch.] To have the lungs convulsed; to make a noise in endeavouring to evacuate the peccant matter from the lungs. *Shakespeare. Pope.*

To COUGH. *v. a.* To eject by a cough. *Wiseman.*

CO'UGHER. *f.* [from *cough.*] One that coughs.

CO'VIN. } *f.* A deceitful agreement be-
CO'VINE. } tween two or more to the hurt of another.

CO'VING. *f.* [from *cove.*] A term in building, used of houses that project over the ground plot. *Harris.*

COULD. [the imperfect preterite of *can.*] *Dryden.*

CO'ULTER. *f.* [*culter*, Latin.] The sharp iron of the plow which cuts the earth. *Hammond.*

CO'UNCIL. *f.* [*concilium*, Lat.]
1. An assembly of persons met together in consultation. *Matthew.*
2. An assembly of divines to deliberate upon religion. *Watts.*
3. Persons called together to be consulted. *Bacon.*
4. The body of privy counsellors. *Shak.*

COUNCIL-BOARD. *f.* [*council* and *board.*] Council-table; table where matters of state are deliberated. *Clarendon.*

CO'UNSEL. *f.* [*consilium*, Lat.]
1. Advice; direction. *Clarendon.*
2. Deliberation. *Hooker.*
3. Prudence; art; machination. *Proverbs.*
4. Secrecy; the secrets intrusted in consulting. *Shakespeare.*
5. Scheme; purpose; design. *1 Cor.*
6. Those that plead a cause; the counsellors. *Pope.*

To CO'UNSEL. *v. a.* [*consilior*, Lat.]
1. To give advice or counsel to any person. *Ben. Johnson.*
2. To advise any thing. *Dryden.*

CO'UNSELLABLE. *a.* [from *counsel.*] Willing to receive and follow advice. *Clar.*

CO'UNSELLOR. *f.* [from *counsel.*]
1. One that gives advice. *Wisd.* viii. 9.
2. Confidant; bosom friend. *Waller.*
3. One whose province is to deliberate and advise upon publick affairs. *Bacon.*
4. One that is consulted in a case of law.

CO'UNSELLORSHIP. *f.* [from *counsellor.*] The office or post of privy counsellor. *Bacon.*

To COUNT. *v. a.* [*compter*, Fr.]
1. To number; to tell. *South.*
2. To preserve a reckoning. *Locke.*
3. To reckon; to place to an account. *Locke.*
4. To esteem; to account; to consider as having a certain character. *Hooker.*
5. To impute to; to charge to. *Rowe.*

To COUNT. *v. n.* To found an account or scheme. *Swift.*

COUNT. *f.* [*compte*, Fr.]
1. Number. *Spenser.*
2. Reckoning. *Shakespeare.*

COUNT. *f.* [*comte*, Fr.] A title of foreign nobility; an earl.

CO'UNTABLE. *a.* [from *count.*] That which may be numbered. *Spenser.*

CO'UNTENANCE. *f.* [*countenance*, Fr.]
1. The form of the face; the system of the features. *Milton.*
2. Air; look. *Shakespeare.*
3. Calmness of look; composure of face. *Swift.*
4. Confidence of mien; aspect of assurance. *Clarendon. Sprat.*
5. Affection or ill-will, as it appears upon the face. *Spenser.*
6. Patronage; appearance of favour; support. *Davies.*
7. Superficial appearance. *Ascham.*

To COUNTENA'NCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To support; to patronise; to vindicate. *Brown.*
2. To make a shew of. *Spenser.*
3. To act suitably to any thing. *Shakesp.*
4. To encourage; to appear in defence. *Wotton.*

COUNTENA'NCER. *f.* [from *countenance.*] One that countenances or supports another.

CO'UNTER. *f.* [from *count.*]
1. A false piece of money used as a means of reckoning. *Swift.*
2. The form on which goods are viewed and money told in a shop. *Dryden.*
3. COUNTER *of a Horse*, is that part of a horse's forehand that lies between the shoulder and under the neck. *Farrier's Dict.*

CO'UNTER *ad.* [*contre*, Fr.]
1. Contrary to; in opposition to. *South.*
2. The wrong way. *Shakespeare.*
3. Contrary ways. *Locke.*

To

To COUNTERA'CT. *v. n.* [*counter* and *act.*] To hinder any thing from its effect by contrary agency. *South.*

To COUNTERBA'LANCE. *v. a.* [*counter* and *balance.*] To act against with an oppofite weight. *Boyle.*

COUNTERBA'LANCE. *f.* [from the verb.] Oppofite weight. *Locke.*

To COUNTERBU'FF. *v. a.* [from *counter* and *buff.*] To impell; to ſtrike back. *Dryden.*

COUNTERBU'FF. *f.* [*counter* and *buff.*] A ſtroke that produces a recoil. *Sidney. Ben. Johnſon.*

CO'UNTERCASTER. *f.* [*counter*, and *caſter*] A book-keeper; a caſter of accounts; a reckoner. *Shakeſpeare.*

CO'UNTERCHANGE. *f.* [*counter* and *change.*] Exchange; reciprocation. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CO'UNTERCHANGE. *v. a.* To give and receive.

COUNTERCHA'RM. *f.* [*counter* and *charm.*] That by which a charm is diſſolved. *Pope.*

To COUNTERCHA'RM. *v. a.* [from *counter* and *charm.*] To deſtroy the effect of an enchantment. *Decay of Piety.*

To COUNTERCHE'CK. *v. a.* [*counter* and *check.*] To oppoſe.

COUNTERCHE'CK. *f.* [from the verb.] Stop; rebuke. *Shakeſpeare.*

To COUNTERDRA'W. *v. a.* [from *counter* and *draw*] To copy a deſign by means of an oiled paper, whereon the ſtrokes appearing through are traced with a pencil. *Chambers.*

COUNTERE'VIDENCE. *f.* [*counter* and *evidence.*] Teſtimony by which the depoſition of ſome former witneſs is oppoſed. *Burnet.*

To CO'UNTERFEIT. *v. a.* [*contrefaire*, French.]

1. To copy with an intent to paſs the copy for an original. *Waller.*
2. To imitate; to copy; to reſemble. *Tillotſon.*

CO'UNTERFEIT. *a.* [from the verb.]

1. That which is made in imitation of another; forged; fictitious. *Locke.*
2. Deceitful; hypocrytical.

CO'UNTERFEIT. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. One who perſonates another; an impoſtor. *Bacon.*
2. Something made in imitation of another; a forgery. *Tillotſon.*

CO'UNTERFEITER. *f.* [from *counterfeit.*] A forger. *Camden.*

CO'UNTERFEITLY. *ad.* [from *counterfeit.*] Falſely; with forgery. *Shakeſpeare.*

COUNTERFE'RMENT. *f.* [*counter* and *ferment.*] Ferment oppoſed to ferment. *Addiſon.*

COUNTERFE'SANCE. *f.* [*countrefaiſance*, Fr.] The act of counterfeiting; forgery. *Spenſer.*

CO'UNTERFORT. [from *counter* and *fort.*] *Counterforts*, are pilars ſerving to ſupport walls, ſubject to bulge. *Chambers.*

COUNTERGA'GE. *f.* [from *counter* and *gage.*] A method uſed to meaſure the joints by transferring the breadth of a mortiſe to the place where the tenon is to be. *Chambers.*

COUNTERGUA'RD. *f.* [from *counter* and *guard.*] A ſmall rampart with parapet and ditch. *Military Dict.*

COUNTERLI'GHT. *f.* [from *counter* and *light.*] A window or light oppoſite to any thing. *Chambers.*

To COUNTERMA'ND. *v. a.* [*contremander*, Fr.]

1. To order the contrary to what was ordered before. *South.*
2. To contradict the orders of another. *Bolder.*

COUNTERMA'ND. *f.* [*contremand*, Fr.] Repeal of a former order. *Shakeſpeare.*

To COUNTERMA'RCH. *v. n.* [*counter* and *march.*] To march backward.

COUNTERMA'RCH. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Retrogreſſion; march backward. *Colier.*
2. Change of meaſures; alteration of conduct. *Burnet.*

COUNTERMA'RK. *f.* [from *counter* and *mark.*]

1. A ſecond or third mark put on a bale of goods.
2. The mark of the goldſmiths company.
3. An artificial cavity made in the teeth of horſes.
4. A mark added to a medal a long time after it is ſtruck, by which the curious know the ſeveral changes in value. *Chambers.*

To COUNTERMA'RK. *v. a.* A horſe is ſaid to be *countermarked* when his corner-teeth are artificially made hollow. *Farier's Dict.*

COUNTERMI'NE. *f.* [*counter* and *mine.*]

1. A well or hole ſunk into the ground, from which a gallery or branch runs out under ground, to ſeek out the enemy's mine. *Military Dict.*
2. Means of oppoſition. *Sidney.*
3. A ſtratagem by which any contrivance is defeated. *L'Eſtrange.*

To COUNTERMI'NE. *v. a.* [from the noun]

1. To delve a paſſage into an enemy's mine.
2. To counterwork; to defeat by ſecret meaſures. *Decay of Piety.*

COUNTERMO'TION. *f.* [*counter* and *motion.*] Contrary motion. *Digby.*

COUNTERMU'RE. *f.* [*contremur*, French.] A wall built up behind another wall. *Knolles.*

COUN-

COUNTERNA'TURAL. *a.* [*counter* and *natural.*] Contrary to nature. *Harvey.*

COUNTERNO'ISE. *f.* [*counter* and *noise*] A sound by which any other noise is overpowered *Calamy.*

COUNTERO'PENING. *f.* [*counter* and *opening.*] An aperture on the contrary side. *Sharp.*

COUNTERPA'CE. *f.* [*counter* and *pace.*] Contrary measure. *Swift.*

CO'UNTERPANE. *f.* [*contrepoint*, Fr.] A coverlet for a bed, or any thing else woven in squares. *Shakespeare.*

COUNTERPA'RT. *f.* [*counter* and *part.*] The correspondent part. *L'Estrange.*

COUNTERPLE'A. *f.* [from *counter* and *plea.*] In a law, a replication. *Cowel.*

To COUNTERPLO'T. *v. a.* [*counter* and *plot.*] To oppose one machination by another.

COUNTERPLO'T. *f.* [from the verb.] An artifice opposed to an artifice. *L'Estrange.*

CO'UNTERPOINT. *f.* A coverlet woven in squares.

To COUNTERPO'ISE. *v. a.* [*counter* and *poise.*]

1. To counterbalance; to be equi-ponderant to. *Digby.*
2. To produce a contrary action by an equal weight. *Wilkins.*
3. To act with equal power against any person or cause. *Spenser.*

CO'UNTERPOISE. *f.* [from *counter* and *poise.*]

1. Equiponderance; equivalence of weight. *Boyle.*
2. The state of being placed in the opposite scale of the balance. *Milton.*
3. Equipollence; equivalence of power. *Swift.*

COUNTERPO'ISON. *f.* [*counter* and *poison.*] Antidote. *Arbuthnot.*

COUNTERPRE'SSURE. *f.* [*counter* and *pressure.*] Opposite force. *Blackmore.*

COUNTERPRO'JECT. *f.* [*counter* and *project.*] Correspondent part of a scheme. *Swift.*

To COUNTERPRO'VE. *v. a.* [from *counter* and *prove.*] To take off a design in black lead, by passing it through the rolling-press with another piece of paper, both being moistened with a sponge. *Chambers.*

To COUNTERRO'L. *v. a.* [*counter* and *roll.*] To preserve the power of detecting frauds by a counter account.

COUNTERRO'LMENT. *f.* [from *counter-rol.*] A counter account. *Bacon.*

CO'UNTERSCARP. *f.* That side of the ditch which is next the camp. *Harris.*

To COUNTERSI'GN. *v. a.* [from *counter* and *sign.*] To sign an order or patent of a superiour, in quality of secretary, to render the thing more authentick. *Chambers.*

COUNTERTE'NOR. *f.* [from *counter* and *tenor.*] One of the mean or middle parts of musick; so called, as it were, opposite to the tenor. *Harris.*

COUNTERTI'DE. *f.* [*counter* and *tide.*] Contrary tide. *Dryden.*

COUNTERTI'ME. *f.* [*contretemps*, Fr.] Defence; opposition. *Dryden.*

COUNTERTU'RN. *f.* [*counter* and *turn.*] The height and full growth of the play, we may call properly the *counterturn*, which destroys expectation. *Dryden.*

To COUNTERVA'IL. *v. a.* [*contra* and *valeo*, Latin.] To be equivalent to; to have equal force or value; to act against with equal power. *Hooker. Wilkins.*

COUNTERVA'IL. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Equal weight.
2. That which has equal weight or value. *South.*

COUNTERVIE'W. *f.* [*counter* and *view.*]

1. Opposition; a posture in which two persons front each other. *Milton.*
2. Contrast. *Swift.*

To COUNTERWO'RK. *v. a.* [*counter* and *work.*] To counteract; to hinder by contrary operations. *Pope.*

CO'UNTESS. *f.* [*comitissa*, *comtesse*, Fr.] The lady of an earl or count. *Dryden.*

COUNTING-HOUSE. *f.* [*count* and *house.*] The room appropriated by traders to their books and accounts. *Locke.*

CO'UNTLESS. *a.* [from *count.*] Innumerable; without number. *Donne.*

CO'UNTRY. *f.* [*contrée*, Fr.]

1. A tract of land; a region. *Sprat.*
2. Rural parts. *Spectator.*
3. The place which any man inhabits.
4. The place of one's birth; the native soil. *Sprat.*
5. The inhabitants of any region. *Shakespeare.*

CO'UNTRY. *a.*

1. Rustick; rural; villatick. *Norris.*
2. Remote from cities or courts. *Locke.*
3. Peculiar to a region or people. *Maccabees.*
4. Rude; ignorant; untaught. *Dryden.*

CO'UNTRYMAN. *f.* [from *country* and *man*]

1. One born in the same country. *Locke.*
2. A rustick; one that inhabits the rural parts. *Graunt.*
3. A farmer; a husbandman. *L'Estrange.*

CO'UNTY. *f.* [*comté*, Fr.]

1. A shire; that is, a circuit or portion of the realm, into which the whole land is divided. *Cowel. Addison.*
2. An earldom.
3. A count; a lord. *Davies.*

COUPE'E. f. [Fr.] A motion in dancing. *Chambers.*

COU'PLE,

CO'UPLE. *f.* [*couple*, Fr.]
1. A chain or tye that holds dogs together. *Shakespeare.*
2. Two; a brace. *Sidney. Locke.*
3. A male and his female. *Shakespeare.*

To **CO'UPLE.** *v. a.* [*copulo*, Lat.]
1. To chain together. *Shakespeare.*
2. To join one to another. *South.*
3. To marry; to wed. *Sidney.*

To **CO UPLE.** *v. n.* To join in embraces. *Bacon. Hale.*

CO'UPLE-BEGGAR. *f.* [*couple* and *beggar.*] One that makes it his business to marry beggars to each other. *Swift.*

CO UPLET. *f.* [French.]
1. Two verses; a pair of rhimes. *Swift.*
2. A pair; as of doves. *Shakespeare.*

CO'URAGE. *f.* [*courage*, Fr.] Bravery; active fortitude. *Addison.*

COURA'GEOUS. *a.* [from *courage.*] Brave; daring; bold. *Amos.*

COURA'GEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *courageous.*] Bravely; stoutly; boldly. *Bacon.*

COURA'GEOUSNESS. *f.* [from *courageous.*] Bravery; boldness; spirit; courage. *Maccabees.*

COURA'NT. } *f.* [*courante*, French.]
COURA'NTO. } See CORANT.
1. A nimble dance. *Shakespeare.*
2. Any thing that spreads quick, as a paper of news.

To **COURB.** *v. n.* [*courber*, Fr.] To bend; to bow. *Shakespeare.*

CO'URIER. *f* [*courier*, Fr.] A messenger sent in haste. *Shakespeare. Knolles.*

COURSE. *f.* [*course*, Fr.]
1. Race; career. *Cowley.*
2. Passage from place to place. *Denham.*
3. Tilt; act of running in the lists. *Sidney.*
4. Ground on which a race is run.
5. Track or line in which a ship sails.
6. Sail; means by which the course is performed. *Raleigh.*
7. Progress from one gradation to another. *Shakespeare.*
8. Order of succession. *Corinthians.*
9. Stated and orderly method. *Shakespeare.*
10. Series of successive and methodical procedure. *Wisdom.*
11. The elements of an art exhibited and explained, in a methodical series. *Chambers.*
12. Conduct; manner of proceeding. *Knolles.*
13. Method of life; train of actions. *Prior.*
14. Natural bent; uncontrolled will. *Temple.*
15. Catamenia. *Harvey.*
16. Orderly structure. *James.*
17. [In architecture.] A continued range of stones.
18. Series of consequences. *Garth.*
19. Number of dishes set on at once upon the table. *Swift. Pope.*
20. Regularity; settled rule. *Swift.*
21. Empty form. *L'Estrange.*

To **COURSE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To hunt; to pursue. *Shakespeare.*
2. To pursue with dogs that hunt in view. *Bacon.*
3. To put to speed; to force to run. *May's Virgil.*

To **COURSE.** *v. n.* To run; to rove about. *Shakespeare.*

CO'URSER. *f.* [*coursier*, Fr.]
1. A swift horse; a war horse. *Pope.*
2. One who pursues the sport of coursing hares. *Hanmer.*

COURT. *f.* [*cour*, Fr.]
1. The place where the prince resides; the palace. *Pope.*
2. The hall or chamber where justice is administred. *Atterbury.*
3. Open space before a house. *Dryden.*
4. A small opening inclosed with houses and paved with broad stones.
5. Persons who compose the retinue of a prince. *Temple.*
6. Persons who are assembled for the administration of justice.
7. Any jurisdiction, military, civil, or ecclesiastical. *Spectator.*
8. The art of pleasing; the art of insinuation. *Locke.*

To **COURT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To woo; to solicit a woman. *Ben. Johnson.*
2. To solicit; to seek. *Locke.*
3. To flatter; to endeavour to please.

COURT-CHAPLAIN. *f.* [*court* and *chaplain.*] One who attends the king to celebrate the holy offices. *Swift.*

COURT-DAY. *f.* [*court* and *day.*] Day on which justice is solemnly administred. *Arbuthnot.*

COURT-DRESSER. *f.* A flatterer. *Locke.*

COURT-FAVOUR. *f.* Favours or benefits bestowed by princes. *L'Estrange.*

COURT-HAND. *f.* [*court* and *hand.*] The hand or manner of writing used in records and judicial proceedings. *Shakespeare.*

COURT-LADY. *f.* [*court* and *lady.*] A lady conversant in court. *Locke.*

CO URTEOUS. *a.* [*courtois*, Fr.] Elegant of manners; well-bred. *South.*

CO'URTEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *courteous.*] Respectfully; civilly; complaisantly. *Calamy.*

CO'URTEOUSNESS. *f.* [from *courteous.*] Civility; complaisance.

CO'URTESAN. } *f.* [*cortisana*, low Lat.]
CO'URTEZAN. } A woman of the town; a prostitute; a strumpet. *Wotton. Addison.*

COUR-

CO'URTESY. *f.* [*courtoiſie*, Fr.]
1. Elegance of manners; civility; complaiſance. *Clarendon.*
2. An act of civility or reſpect. *Bacon.*
3. The reverence made by women. *Dryden.*
4. A tenure, not of right, but by the favour of others.
5. COURTESY *of England.* A tenure by which, if a man marry an inheritrice, that is, a woman ſeiſed of land, and getteth a child of her that comes alive into the world, though both the child and his wife die forthwith; yet ſhall he keep the land during his life. *Cowel.*

To CO'URTESY. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To perform an act of reverence. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To make a reverence in the manner of ladies. *Prior.*

CO'URTIER. *ſ.* [from *court.*]
1. One that frequents or attends the courts of princes. *Dryden.*
2. One that courts or ſolicits the favour of another. *Suckling.*

CO'URTLIKE. *a.* [*court* and *like.*] Elegant; polite. *Camden.*

CO'URTLINESS. *ſ.* [from *courtly.*] Elegance of manners; complaiſance; civility.

CO'URTLY. *a.* [from *court.*] Relating or retaining to the court; elegant; ſoft; flattering. *Pope.*

CO'URTLY. *ad.* In the manner of courts; elegantly. *Dryden.*

CO'URTSHIP. *ſ.* [from *court.*]
1. The act of ſoliciting favour. *Swift.*
2. The ſolicitation of a woman to marriage. *Addiſon.*
3. Civility; elegance of manners. *Donne.*

CO'USIN. *ſ.* [*couſin*, Fr.]
1. Any one collaterally related more remotely than a brother or ſiſter. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A title given by the king to a nobleman, particularly to thoſe of the council.

COW. *ſ.* [in the plural, anciently *kine*, or *keen*, now commonly *cows*; cu, Saxon.] The female of the bull. *Bacon.*

To COW. *v. a.* [from *coward.*] To depreſs with fear. *Howel.*

COW-HERD. *ſ.* [*cow* and hyꝛd, Sax. a keeper.] One whoſe occupation is to tend cows.

COW-HOUSE. *ſ.* [*cow* and *houſe.*] The houſe in which kine are kept. *Mortimer.*

COW-LEECH. *ſ.* [*cow* and *leech.*] One who profeſſes to cure diſtempered cows.

To COW-LEECH. *v. n.* To profeſs to cure cows. *Mortimer.*

COW-WEED. *ſ.* [*cow* and *weed.*] A ſpecies of chervil.

COW-WHEAT. *ſ.* [from *cow* and *wheat.*] A plant.

CO'WARD. *ſ.* [*couard*, Fr.]
1. A poltron; a wretch whoſe predominant paſſion is fear. *Sidney. South.*
2. It is ſometimes uſed in the manner of an adjective. *Prior.*

CO'WARDICE. *ſ.* [from *coward.*] Fear; habitual timidity; want of courage. *Spenſer. Rogers.*

CO'WARDLINESS. *ſ.* [from *cowardly.*] Timidity; cowardice.

CO'WARDLY. *a.* [from *coward.*]
1. Fearful; timorous; puſillanimous. *Bacon.*
2. Mean; befitting a coward. *Shakſpeare.*

CO'WARDLY. *ad.* In the manner of a coward; meanly. *Knolles.*

To CO'WER. *v. n.* [*cowrian*, Welſh.] To ſink by bending the knees; to ſtoop; to ſhrink. *Milton. Dryden.*

CO'WISH. *a.* [from *to cow.*] Timorous; fearful. *Shakeſpeare.*

CO'WKEEPER. *ſ.* [*cow* and *keeper.*] One whoſe buſineſs is to keep cows. *Broome.*

COWL. *ſ.* [cuzle, Saxon.]
1. A monk's hood. *Camden.*
2. A veſſel in which water is carried on a pole between two.

COWL-STAFF. *ſ.* [*cowl* and *ſtaff.*] The ſtaff on which a veſſel is ſupported between two men. *Suckling.*

CO'WSLIP. *ſ.* [cuꝛlippe, Saxon.] *Cowſlip* is alſo called paſil, and is a ſpecies of primroſe. *Miller. Sidney. Shakeſpeare.*

COWS LUNGWORT. *ſ.* Mullen. *Miller.*

CO'XCOMB. *ſ.* [from *cock's comb.*]
1. The top of the head. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The comb reſembling that of a cock, which licenſed fools wore formerly in their caps. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. A fop; a ſuperficial pretender. *Pope.*

COXCO'MICAL. *a.* [from *coxcomb.*] Foppiſh; conceited. *Dennis.*

COY. *a.* [*coi*, French.]
1. Modeſt; decent. *Chaucer.*
2. Reſerved; not acceſſible. *Waller.*

To COY. *v. n.* [from the adjective.]
1. To behave with reſerve; to reject familiarity. *Rowe.*
2. Not to condeſcend willingly. *Shakeſpeare.*

CO'YLY. *ad.* [from *coy.*] With reſerve. *Chapman.*

CO'YNESS. *ſ.* [from *coy.*] Reſerve; unwillingneſs to become familiar. *Walton.*

COZ. *ſ.* A cant or familiar word, contracted from *couſin.* *Shakeſpeare.*

To CO'ZEN. *v. a.* To cheat; to trick; to defraud. *Clarendon. Locke.*

CO'ZENAGE. *ſ.* [from *cozen.*] Fraud; deceit; trick; cheat. *Ben. Johnſon.*

CO'ZENER. *ſ.* [from *cozen.*] A cheater; a defrauder. *Shakeſpeare.*

CRAB. *ſ.* [cꝛabba, Saxon.]
1. A cruſtaceous fiſh. *Bacon.*
2. A wild apple; the tree that bears a wild apple. *Taylor.*

3. A peevish morose person.
4. A wooden engine with three claws for launching of ships. *Philips.*
5. The sign in the zodiack. *Creech.*

CRAB. *a.* Sour or degenerate fruit; *as, a crab cherry.*

CRA'BBED. *a.* [from *crab.*]
1. Peevish; morose; cynical; sour. *Spenser.*
2. Harsh; unpleasing. *Dryden.*
3. Difficult; perplexing. *Prior.*

CRA'BBEDLY. *ad.* [from *crabbed.*] Peevishly.

CRA'BBEDNESS. *f.* [from *crabbed.*]
1. Sourness of taste.
2. Sourness of countenance; asperity of manners.
3. Difficulty.

CRA'BER. *f.* The water-rat. *Walton.*

CRABS-EYES. *f.* Whitish bodies rounded on one side and depressed on the other, not the eyes of any creature, nor do they belong to the crab; but are produced by the common crawfish. *Hill.*

CRACK. *f.* [*kraek*, Dutch.]
1. A sudden disruption.
2. The chink; fissure; a narrow breach. *Newton.*
3. The sound of any body bursting or falling. *Dryden.*
4. Any sudden and quick sound. *Addison.*
5. Any breach, injury, or diminution; a flaw. *Shakespeare.*
6. Craziness of intellect.
7. A man crazed. *Addison.*
8. A whore.
9. A boast. *Spenser.*
10. A boaster.

To CRACK. *v. a.* [*kraecken*, Dutch.]
1. To break into chinks. *Mortimer.*
2. To break; to split. *Donne.*
3. To do any thing with quickness or smartness. *Pope.*
4. To break or destroy any thing. *Shakesp.*
5. To craze; to weaken the intellect. *Roscommon.*

To CRACK. *v. n.*
1. To burst; to open in chinks. *Boyle.*
2. To fall to ruin. *Dryden.*
3. To utter a loud and sudden sound. *Shakespeare.*
4. To boast: with *of.* *Shakespeare.*

CRACK-BRAINED. *a.* Crazy; without right reason. *Arbuthnot.*

CRACK-HEMP. *f.* A wretch fated to the gallows. *Shakespeare.*

CRACK-ROPE. *f.* A fellow that deserves hanging.

CRA'CKER. *f.* [from *crack.*]
1. A noisy boasting fellow. *Shakespeare.*
2. A quantity of gunpowder confined so as to burst with great noise. *Boyle.*

To CRA'CKLE. *v. n.* [from *crack.*] To make slight cracks; to decrepitate. *Donne.*

CRA'CKNEL. *f.* [from *crack.*] A hard brittle cake. *Spenser.*

CRA'DLE. *f.* [cpaedel, Saxon.]
1. A moveable bed, on which children or sick persons are agitated with a smooth motion. *Pope.*
2. Infancy, or the first part of life. *Camden.*
3. [With surgeons.] A case for a broken bone.
4. [With shipwrights.] A frame of timber raised along the outside of a ship. *Harris.*

To CRA'DLE. *v. a.* To lay in a cradle. *Addition.*

CRA'DLE CLOATHS. *f.* [from *cradle* and *cloaths.*] Bed-cloaths belonging to a cradle. *Shakspeare.*

CRAFT. *f.* [cpaeft, Saxon.]
1. Manual art; trade. *Wotton.*
2. Fraud; cunning. *Shakspeare.*
3. Small sailing vessels.

To CRAFT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play tricks. *Shakespeare.*

CRA'FTILY. *ad.* [from *crafty.*] Cunningly; artfully. *Knolles.*

CRA'FTINESS. *f.* [from *crafty.*] Cunning; stratagem. *Job.*

CRA'FTSMAN. *f.* [*craft* and *man.*] An artificer; a manufacturer. *Decay of Piety.*

CRA'FTSMASTER. *f.* [*craft* and *master.*] A man skilled in his trade. *Celsier.*

CRA'FTY. *a.* [from *craft.*] Cunning; artful. *Davies.*

CRAG. *f.*
1. A rough steep rock.
2. The rugged protuberances of rocks. *Fairfax.*
3. The neck. *Spenser.*

CRA'GGED. *a.* [from *crag.*] Full of inequalities and prominences. *Cashaw.*

CRA'GGEDNESS. *f.* [from *cragged.*] Fulness of crags or prominent rocks. *Beaumont.*

CRA'GGINESS. *f.* [from *craggy.*] The state of being craggy.

CRA'GGY. *a.* [from *crag.*] Rugged; full of prominences; rough. *Raleigh.*

To CRAM. *v. a.* [cpamman, Saxon.]
1. To stuff; to fill with more than can conveniently be held. *Shakespeare.*
2. To fill with food beyond satiety. *King.*
3. To thrust in by force. *Dryden.*

To CRAM. *v. n.* To eat beyond satiety. *Pope.*

CRA'MBO. *f.* A play at which one gives a word, to which another finds a rhyme. *Swift.*

CRAMP. *f.* [*krampe*, Dutch.]
1. A spasm or contraction of the limbs. *Bacon.*

2. A reſtriction; a confinement; ſhackle. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. A piece of iron bent at each end, by which two bodies are held together. *Wilkins.*

CRAMP. *a.* Difficult; knotty: a low term.

To CRAMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To pain with cramps or twiches. *Dryden.*

2. To reſtrain; to confine; to obſtruct. *Glanville. Burnet.*

3. To bind with crampirons.

CRAMP-FISH. *ſ.* The torpedo, which benumbs the hands of thoſe that touch it.

CRAMPIRON. *ſ.* See CRAMP, ſenſe 3.

CRA'NAGE. *ſ.* [*cranagium*, low Lat.] A liberty to uſe a crane for drawing up wares from the veſſels. *Cowel.*

CRANE. *ſ.* [cpan, Saxon.]

1. A bird with a long beak. *Iſaiah.*

2. An inſtrument made with ropes, pullies, and hooks, by which great weights are raiſed. *Thomſon.*

3. A crooked pipe for drawing liquors out of a cask.

CRANES BILL. *ſ.* [from *crane* and *bill*.]

1. An herb. *Miller.*

2. A pair of pincers terminating in a point, uſed by ſurgeons.

CRA'NIUM. *ſ.* [Latin.] The ſkull. *Wiſeman.*

CRANK. *ſ.* [a contraction of *crankenick*.]

1. A crank is the end of an iron axis turned ſquare down, and again turned ſquare to the firſt turning down. *Moxon.*

2. Any bending or winding paſſage. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Any conceit formed by twiſting or changing a word. *Milton.*

CRANK. *a.*

1. Healthy; ſprightly. *Spenſer.*

2. Among ſailors, a ſhip is ſaid to be *crank* when loaded near to be overſet.

To CRA'NKLE. *v. n.* [from *crank*.] To run in and out. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CRA'NKLE. *v. a.* To break into unequal ſurfaces. *Philips.*

CRA'NKLES. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Inequalities.

CRA'NKNESS. *ſ.* [from *crank*.]

1. Health; vigour.

2. Diſpoſition to overſet.

CRA'NNIED. *a.* [from *cranny*.] Full of chinks. *Beaum.*

CRA'NNY. *ſ.* [*cren*, Fr. *crena*, Lat.] A chink; a cleft. *Burnet.*

CRAPE. *ſ.* [*crepa*, low Lat.] A thin ſtuff looſely woven. *Swift.*

CRA'PULENCE. *ſ.* [*crapula*, a ſurfeit, Lat.] Drunkenneſs; ſickneſs by intemperance.

CRA'PULOUS. *a.* [*crapuloſus*, Latin.] Drunken; ſick with intemperance.

To CRASH. *v. n.* To make a loud complicated noiſe, as of many things falling. *Zephania Smith.*

To CRASH. *v. a.* To break or bruiſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

CRASH. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A loud mixed ſound. *Shakeſpeare. Pope.*

CRA'SIS. *ſ.* [κρᾶσις.] Temperature; conſtitution. *South.*

CRASS. *a.* [*craſſus*, Lat.] Groſs; coarſe; not thin; not ſubtle. *Woodward.*

CRA'SSITUDE. *ſ.* [*craſſitudo*, Lat.] Groſſneſs; coarſeneſs. *Bacon.*

CRASTINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *craſtinus*, Lat.] Delay.

CRATCH. *ſ.* [*crecbe*, Fr.] The paliſaded frame in which hay is put for cattle. *Hakewill.*

CRAVA'T. *ſ.* A neckcloath. *Hudibras.*

To CRAVE. *v. a.* [cpeꝛian, Saxon.]

1. To aſk with earneſtneſs; to aſk with ſubmiſſion. *Hooker. Knolles.*

2. To aſk inſatiably. *Denham.*

3. To long; to wiſh unreaſonably. *South.*

4. To call for importunately. *Shakeſpeare.*

CRA'VEN. *ſ.*

1. A cock conquered and diſpirited. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. A coward; a recreant. *Fairfax.*

To CRA'VEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make recreant or cowardly. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CRAUNCH. *v. a.* To cruſh in the mouth. *Swift.*

CRAW. *ſ.* [*kroe*, Daniſh.] The crop or firſt ſtomach of birds. *Ray.*

CRA'WFISH. *ſ.* A ſmall cruſtaceous fiſh found in brooks. *Bacon.*

To CRAWL. *v. n.* [*krielen*, Dutch.]

1. To creep; to move with a ſlow motion; to move without riſing from the ground, as a worm. *Dryden. Grew.*

2. To move weakly, and ſlowly. *Knolles.*

3. To move about hated and deſpiſed.

CRA'WLER. *ſ.* [from *crawl*.] A creeper; any thing that creeps.

CRA'YFISH. *ſ.* [See CRAWFISH.] The river lobſter. *Floyer.*

CRAYON. *ſ.* [*crayon*, Fr.]

1. A kind of pencil; a roll of paſte to draw lines with. *Dryden.*

2. A drawing done with a crayon.

To CRAZE. *v. a.* [*creaſer*, Fr.]

1. To break; to cruſh; to weaken. *Milton.*

2. To powder. *Carew.*

3. To crack the brain; to impair the intellect. *Tillotſon.*

CRA'ZEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *crazed*.] Decrepitude; brokenneſs. *Hooker.*

CRA'ZINESS. *ſ.* [from *crazy*.] State of being crazy; imbecility; weakneſs. *Howel.*

CRA'ZY. *a.* [*crasé*, Fr.]
1. Broken; decrepit. *Shakespeare.*
2. Broken witted; shattered in the intellect. *Hudibras.*
3. Weak; feeble; shattered. *Dryden. Wake.*

CREAGHT. *s.* [an Irish word.] Herds of cattle. *Davies.*

To CREAK. *v. n.* [corrupt from *crack.*] To make a harsh noise. *Dryden.*

CREAM. *s.* [*cremor*, Latin.] The unctuous or oily part of milk. *King.*

To CREAM. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather cream. *Shakespeare.*

To CREAM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To skim off the cream.
2. To take the flower and quintessence of any thing.

CREAM-FACED. *a.* [*cream* and *faced.*] Pale; coward-looking. *Shakespeare.*

CRE'AMY. *a.* [from *cream.*] Full of cream.

CRE'ANCE. s. [French.] A fine small line, fastened to a hawk's leash.

CREASE. *s.* A mark made by doubling any thing. *Swift.*

To CREASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark any thing by doubling it, so as to leave the impression.

To CREA'TE. *v. a.* [*creo*, Latin.]
1. To form out of nothing; to cause to exist. *Genesis.*
2. To produce; to cause; to be the occasion. *King Charles. Roscommon.*
3. To beget. *Shakespeare.*
4. To invest with any new character. *Shakespeare.*

CREA'TION. *s.* [from *create.*]
1. The act of creating or conferring existence. *Taylor.*
2. The act of investing with new character.
3. The things created; the universe. *Parnel.*
4. Any thing produced, or caused.

CREA'TIVE. *a.* [from *create.*]
1. Having the power to create.
2. Exerting the act of creation. *South.*

CREA'TOR. *s.* [*creator*, Latin.] The being that bestows existence. *Taylor.*

CRE'ATURE. *s.* [*creatura*, low Latin.]
1. A being created. *Stilling fleet.*
2. An animal not human. *Shakespeare.*
3. A general term for man. *Spenser.*
4. A word of contempt for a human being. *Prior.*
5. A word of petty tenderness. *Dryden.*
6. A person who owes his rise or his fortune to another. *Clarendon.*

CRE'ATURELY. *a.* [from *creature.*] Having the qualities of a creature. *Cheyne.*

CRE'BRITUDE. *s.* [from *creber*, frequent, Latin.] Frequentness. *Dict.*

CRE'BROUS. *a.* [from *creber*, Lat.] Frequent. *Dict.*

CRE'DENCE. *s.* [from *credo*, Latin.]
1. Belief; credit. *Spenser.*
2. That which gives a claim to credit or belief. *Hayward.*

CREDE'NDA. s. [Latin.] Things to be believed; articles of faith. *South.*

CRE'DENT. *a.* [*credens*, Latin.]
1. Believing; easy of belief. *Shakespeare.*
2. Having credit; not to be questioned. *Shakespeare.*

CREDE'NTIAL. *s.* [from *credens*, Latin.] That which gives a title to credit. *Addison.*

CREDIBI'LITY. *s.* [from *credible.*] Claim to credit; possibility of obtaining belief; probability. *Tillotson.*

CRE'DIBLE. *a.* [*credibilis*, Latin.] Worthy of credit; having a just claim to belief. *Tillotson.*

CRE'DIBLENESS. *s.* [from *credible.*] Credibility; worthiness of belief; just claim to belief. *Boyle.*

CRE'DIBLY. *ad.* [from *credible.*] In a manner that claims belief. *Bacon.*

CRE'DIT. *s.* [*credit*, French.]
1. Belief. *Addison.*
2. Honour; reputation. *Pope.*
3. Esteem; good opinion. *Bacon.*
4. Faith; testimony. *Hooker.*
5. Trust reposed. *Locke.*
6. Promise given.
7. Influence; power not compulsive. *Clarendon.*

To CRE'DIT. *v. a.* [*credo*, Latin.]
1. To believe. *Shakespeare.*
2. To procure credit or honour to any thing. *Waller.*
3. To trust; to confide in.
4. To admit as a debtor.

CRE'DITABLE. *a.* [from *credit.*]
1. Reputable; above contempt. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Honourable; estimable. *Tillotson.*

CRE'DITABLENESS. *s.* [from *creditable.*] Reputation; estimation. *Decay of Piety.*

CRE'DITABLY. *ad.* [from *creditable.*] Reputably; without disgrace. *South.*

CRE'DITOR. *s.* [*creditor*, Latin.] He to whom a debt is owed; he that gives credit: correlative to *debtor.* *Swift.*

CREDU'LITY. *s.* [*credulité*, Fr.] Easiness of belief. *Sidney.*

CRE'DULOUS. *a.* [*credulus*, Latin.] Apt to believe; unsuspecting; easily deceived. *Shakespeare.*

CRE'DULOUSNESS. *s.* [from *credulous.*] Aptness to believe; credulity.

CREED. *s.* [from *credo.*]
1. A form of words in which the articles of faith are comprehended. *Fiddes.*
2. Any solemn profession of principles or opinion. *Shakespeare.*

To

To CREEK. *v. a.* To make a harſh noiſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

CREEK. *ſ.* [cnecca, Sax. *kreke*, Dutch.]
1. A prominence or jut in a winding coaſt. *Davies.*
2. A ſmall port; a bay; a cove. *Davies.*
3. Any turn or alley. *Shakeſpeare.*

CRE'EKY. *a.* Full of creeks; unequal; winding. *Spenſer.*

To CREEP. *v. n.* [preter. *crept*; cpýpan, Saxon.]
1. To move with the belly to the ground without legs. *Milton.*
2. To grow along the ground, or on other ſupports. *Dryden.*
3. To move forward without bounds or leaps; as inſects.
4. To move ſlowly and feebly. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To move ſecretly and clandeſtinely. *Pſalms.*
6. To move timorouſly without ſoaring, or venturing. *Addiſon.*
7. To come unexpected. *Sidney. Temple.*
8. To behave with ſervility; to fawn; to bend. *Shakeſpeare.*

CRE'EPER. *ſ.* [from *creep.*]
1. A plant that ſupports itſelf by means of ſome ſtronger body. *Bacon.*
2. An iron uſed to ſlide along the grate in kitchens.
3. A kind of patten or clog worn by women.

CREE'PHOLE. *ſ.* [*creep* and *hole.*]
1. A hole into which any animal may creep to eſcape danger.
2. A ſubterfuge; an excuſe.

CREE'PINGLY. *ad.* [from *creeping.*] Slowly; after the manner of a reptile. *Sidney.*

CREMA'TION. *ſ.* [*crematio*, Latin.] A burning.

CRE MOR. ſ. [Latin.] A milky ſubſtance; a ſoft liquor reſembling cream. *Ray.*

CRE'NATED. *a.* [from *crena*, Lat.] Notched; indented. *Woodward.*

CRE'PANE. *ſ.* [With farriers.] An ulcer ſeated in the midſt of the forepart of the foot. *Farrier's Dict.*

To CRE'PITATE. *v. n.* [*crepito*, Latin.] To make a ſmall crackling noiſe.

CREPITA'TION. *ſ.* [from *crepitate.*] A ſmall crackling noiſe.

CREPT. *particip.* [from *creep.*] *Pope.*

CREPU'SCULE. *ſ.* [*crepuſculum*, Latin.] Twilight.

CREPU'SCULOUS. *a.* [*crepuſculum*, Lat.] Glimmering; in a ſtate between light and darkneſs. *Brown.*

CRE'SCENT. *a.* [from *crejco*, Lat.] Increaſing; growing. *Shakeſpeare. Milton.*

CRE'SCENT. *ſ.* [*creſcens*, Lat.] The moon in her ſtate of increaſe; any ſimilitude of the moon increaſing. *Dryden.*

CRE'SCIVE. *a.* [from *creſco*, Lat.] Increaſing; growing. *Shakeſpeare.*

CRESS. *ſ.* An herb. *Pope.*

CRE'SSET. *ſ.* [*croiſſete*, French.] A great light ſet upon a beacon, light-houſe, or watch-tower. *Milton.*

CREST. *ſ.* [*criſta*, Latin.]
1. The plume of feathers on the top of the ancient helmet. *Milton.*
2. The ornament of the helmet in heraldry. *Camden.*
3. Any tuft or ornament on the head. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Pride; ſpirit; fire. *Shakeſpeare.*

CRE'STED. *a.* [from *creſt*; *criſtatus*, Lat.]
1. Adorned with a plume or creſt. *Milton.*
2. Wearing a comb. *Dryden.*

CREST-FALLEN. *a.* Dejected; ſunk; heartleſs; ſpiritleſs. *Howel.*

CRE'STLESS. *a.* [from *creſt.*] Not dignified with coat-armour. *Shakeſpeare.*

CRETA'CEOUS. *a.* [*creta*, chalk, Lat.] Abounding with chalk; chalky. *Philips.*

CRE'TATED. *a.* [*cretatus*, Lat.] Rubbed with chalk. *Dict.*

CRE'VICE. *ſ.* [from *crever*, Fr.] A crack; a cleft. *Addiſon.*

CREW. *ſ.* [probably from cpuꝺ, Saxon.]
1. A company of people aſſociated for any purpoſe. *Spenſer.*
2. The company of a ſhip.
3. It is now generally uſed in a bad ſenſe. *Addiſon.*

CREW. [the *preterit* of *crow.*]

CRE'WEL. *ſ.* [*klewel*, Dutch.] Yarn twiſted and wound on a knot or ball. *Walton.*

CRIB. *ſ.* [cpýbbe, Saxon.]
1. The rack or manger of a ſtable. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The ſtall or cabbin of an ox.
3. A ſmall habitation; a cottage. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CRIB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſhut up in a narrow habitation; to cage. *Shakeſpeare.*

CRI'BBAGE. *ſ.* A game at cards.

CRI'BBLE. *ſ.* [*cribrum*, Latin.] A corn-ſieve. *Dict.*

CRIBRA'TION. *ſ.* [*cribro*, Latin.] The act of ſifting.

CRICK. *ſ.*
1. [from *cricco*, Italian.] The noiſe of a door.
2. [from cpýce, Saxon, a ſtake.] A painful ſtiffneſs in the neck.

CRI'CKET. *ſ.*
1. An inſect that ſqueaks or chirps about ovens and fireplaces. *Milton.*
2. A ſport, at which the contenders drive a ball with ſticks. *Pope.*
3. A low ſeat or ſtool.

CRI'ER.

CRI'ER. *f.* [from *cry.*] The officer whose buſineſs is to cry or make proclamation. *Eccluſ. Brerewood.*

CRIME. *f.* [*crimen*, Lat. *crime*, Fr.] An act contrary to right; an offence; a great fault. *Pope.*

CRI'MEFUL. *a.* [from *crime* and *full.*] Wicked; criminal. *Shakeſpeare.*

CRI'MELESS. *a.* [from *crime.*] Innocent; without crime. *Shakeſpeare.*

CRIMINAL. *a.* [from *crime.*]
1. Faulty; contrary to right; contrary to law. *Spenſer.*
2. Guilty; tainted with crime; not innocent. *Rogers.*
3. Relating to guilt; as a *criminal* proſecution.

CRIMINAL. *ſ.* [from *crime.*]
1. A man accuſed. *Dryden.*
2. A man guilty of a crime. *Bacon.*

CRIMINALLY. *ad.* [from *criminal.*] Not innocently; wickedly; guiltily. *Rogers.*

CRI'MINALNESS. *ſ.* [from *criminal.*] Guilt; wickedneſs; want of innocence.

CRIMINA'TION. *ſ.* [*criminatio*, Lat.] The act of accuſing; accuſation; arraignment; charge.

CRI'MINATORY. *a.* [from *crimina*, Lat.] Relating to accuſation; accuſing.

CRI'MINOUS. *a.* [*criminoſus*, Lat.] Wicked; iniquitous; enormously guilty. *Hammond.*

CRI'MINOUSLY. *ad.* [from *criminous.*] Enormouſly; very wickedly. *Hammond.*

CRI'MINOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *criminous.*] Wickedneſs; guilt; crime. *King Charles.*

CRI'MSIN. *a.* [*crimoſino*, Italian.] A ſpecies of red colour. *Newton.*

CRIMP. *a.* [from *crumble*, or *crimble.*]
1. Friable; brittle; eaſily crumbling. *Philips.*
2. Not conſiſtent; not forcible: a low cant word. *Arbuthnot.*

To CRI'MPLE. *v. a.* To contract; to corrugate. *Wiſeman.*

CRI'MSON. *ſ.* [*cremoſino*, Italian.]
1. Red, ſomewhat darkened with blue. *Boyle.*
2. Red in general. *Shakeſpeare. Pope.*

To CRI'MSON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To die with crimſon. *Shakeſpeare.*

CRINCUM. *ſ.* [a cant word.] A cramp; whimſy. *Hudibras.*

CRINGE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Bow; ſervile civility. *Philips.*

To CRINGE. *v. a.* To draw together; to contract. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CRINGE. *v. n.* To bow; to pay court; to fawn; to flatter. *Arbuthnot.*

CRINIGEROUS. *a.* [*crinigor*, Lat.] Hairy; overgrown with hair.

To CRI'NKLE. *v. n.* [from *krinkelen*, Dut.] To go in and out; to run in plaits. *King.*

To CRI'NKLE. *v. a.* To mould into inequalities.

CRI'NKLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A wrinkle; a ſinuoſity.

CRI'NOSE. *a.* [from *crinis*, Lat.] Hairy.

CRINO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *crinoſe.*] Hairyneſs.

CRI'PPLE. *ſ.* [cnýpel, Saxon. It is written by *Donne creeple*, as from *creep.*] A lame man. *Dryden. Bentley.*

To CRI'PPLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lame; to make lame. *Addiſon.*

CRI'PPLENESS. *ſ.* [from *cripple.*] Lameneſs.

CRI'SIS. *ſ.* [κρίσις.]
1. The point in which the diſeaſe kills, or changes to the better. *Dryden.*
2. The point of time at which any affair comes to the height. *Addiſon.*

CRISP. *a.* [*criſpus*, Latin.]
1. Curled. *Bacon.*
2. Indented; winding. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Brittle; friable. *Bacon.*

To CRISP. *v. a.* [*criſpo*, Latin.]
1. To curl; to contract into knots. *Ben. Johnſon.*
2. To twiſt. *Milton.*
3. To indent; to run in and out. *Milton.*

CRISPA'TION. *ſ.* [from *criſp.*]
1. The act of curling.
2. The ſtate of being curled. *Bacon.*

CRI'SPING-PIN. *ſ.* [from *criſp.*] A curling-iron. *Iſaiah.*

CRI'SPNESS. *ſ.* [from *criſp.*] Curledneſs.

CRI'SPY. *a.* [from *criſp.*] Curled. *Shakeſpeare.*

CRITERION. *ſ.* [κριτήριον.] A mark by which any thing is judged of, with regard to its goodneſs or badneſs. *South.*

CRITICK. *ſ.* [κριτικὸς.]
1. A man ſkilled in the art of judging of literature. *Locke.*
2. A cenſurer; a man apt to find fault. *Swift.*

CRITICK. *a.* Critical; relating to criticiſm. *Pope.*

CRITICK. *ſ.*
1. A critical examination; critical remarks. *Dryden.*
2. Science of criticiſm. *Locke.*

To CRITICK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play the critick; to criticiſe. *Temple.*

CRITICAL. *a.* [from *critick.*]
1. Exact; nicely judicious; accurate. *Holder. Stilling fleet.*
2. Relating to criticiſm.
3. Captious; inclined to find fault. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Comprising the time at which a great event is determined. *Brown.*

CRITICALLY. *ad.* [from *critical.*] In a critical manner; exactly; curiouſly. *Woodward.*

CRITI-

CRI'TICALNESS. *f.* [from *critical.*] Exactneſs; accuracy.

To CRI'TICISE. *v. n.* [from *critick.*]
1. To play the critick; to judge. *Dryden.*
2. To animadvert upon as faulty. *Locke.*

To CRI'TICISE. *v. a.* [from *critick.*] To cenſure; to paſs judgment upon. *Addiſon.*

CRI'TICISM. *ſ.* [from *critick.*]
1. *Criticiſm* is a ſtandard of judging well. *Dryden.*
2. Remark; animadverſion; critical obſervations. *Addiſon.*

To CROAK. *v. n.* [cpaccezzan, Saxon.]
1. To make a hoarſe low noiſe, like a frog. *May.*
2. To caw or cry as a raven or crow. *Shakeſpeare.*

CROAK. *ſ.* [from the verb.] The cry or voice of a frog or raven. *Lee.*

CRO'CEOUS. *a.* [*crocus*, Latin.] Conſiſting of ſaffron; like ſaffron.

CROCITA'TION. *ſ.* [*crocitatio*, Lat.] The croaking of frogs or ravens.

CROCK. *ſ.* [*krucke*, Dutch.] A cup; any veſſel made of earth.

CRO'CKERY. *ſ.* Earthen ware.

CRO'CODILE. *ſ.* [from κρόκος, ſaffron, and δεῖλον, fearing.]
1. An amphibious voracious animal, in ſhape reſembling a lizard, and found in Egypt and the Indies. It is covered with very hard ſcales, which cannot be pierced; except under the belly. It runs with great ſwiftneſs; but does not eaſily turn itſelf. *Granville.*
2. *Crocodile* is alſo a little animal, otherwiſe called ſtinx, very much like the lizard, or ſmall *crocodile*. It always remains little, and is found in Egypt near the Red Sea. *Trevoux.*

CRO'CODILINE. *a.* [*crocodilinus*, Latin.] Like a crocodile. *D. D.*

CRO'CUS. *ſ.* An early flower.

CROFT. *ſ.* [cpꝛꝛ, Saxon.] A little cloſe joining to a houſe, that is uſed for corn or paſture. *Milton.*

CROISA'DE. } *ſ.* [*croiſade*, Fr.] A holy
CROISA'DO. } war. *Bacon.*

CRO'ISES. *ſ.*
1. Pilgrims who carry a croſs.
2. Soldiers who fight againſt infidels.

CRONE. *ſ.* [cpone, Saxon.]
1. An old ewe.
2. In contempt, an old woman. *Dryden.*

CRO'NET. *ſ.* The hair which grows over the top of an horſe's hoof.

CRO'NY. *ſ.* [a cant word.] An old acquaintance. *Swift.*

CROOK. *ſ.* [*croc*, French.]
1. Any crooked or bent inſtrument.
2. A ſheephook. *Prior.*
3. Any thing bent. *Sidney.*

To CROOK. *v. a.* [*crocher*, Fr.]
1. To bend; to turn into a hook. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To pervert from rectitude. *Bacon.*

CRO'OKBACK. *ſ.* [*crook* and *back.*] A man that has gibbous ſhoulders. *Shakeſpeare.*

CRO'OKBACKED. *a.* Having bent ſhoulders. *Dryden.*

CROO'KED. *a.* [*crocher*, Fr.]
1. Bent; not ſtrait; curve. *Newton.*
2. Winding; oblique; anfractuous. *Locke.*
3. Perverſe; untoward; without rectitude of mind. *Shakeſpeare.*

CROO'KEDLY. *ad.* [from *crooked.*]
1. Not in a ſtrait line.
2. Untowardly; not compliantly. *Taylor.*

CROO'KEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *crooked.*]
1. Deviation from ſtraitneſs; curvity. *Hooker.*
2. Deformity of a gibbous body. *Taylor.*

CROP. *ſ.* [cpop, Saxon.] The craw of a bird. *Ray.*

CRO'PFULL. *a.* [*crop* and *full.*] Satiated; with a full belly. *Milton.*

CRO'PSICK. *a.* [*crop* and *ſick.*] Sick with exceſs and debauchery. *Tate.*

CROP. *ſ.* [cpoppa, Saxon.]
1. The higheſt part or end of any thing.
2. The harveſt; the corn gathered off a field. *Roſcommon.*
3. Any thing cut off. *Dryden.*

To CROP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut off the ends of any thing; to mow; to reap. *Creech.*

To CROP. *v. n.* To yield harveſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

CRO'PPER. *ſ.* [from *crop.*] A kind of pigeon with a large crop. *Walton.*

CRO'SIER. *ſ.* [*croiſier*, Fr.] The paſtoral ſtaff of a biſhop. *Bacon.*

CRO'SLET. *ſ.* [*croiſſelet*, Fr.] A ſmall croſs. *Spenſer.*

CROSS. *ſ.* [*croix*, Fr.]
1. One ſtrait body laid at right angles over another. *Taylor.*
2. The enſign of the Chriſtian religion. *Rowe.*
3. A monument with a croſs upon it to excite devotion; ſuch as were anciently ſet in market-places. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. A line drawn through another.
5. Any thing that thwarts or obſtructs; misfortune; hindrance; vexation; oppoſition; miſadventure; trial of patience. *Ben. Johnſon. Taylor.*
6. Money ſo called, becauſe marked with a croſs. *Howel.*
7. *Croſs and Pile*, a play with money. *Swift.*

CROSS. *a.* [from the ſubſtantive.]
1. Tranſverſe; falling athwart ſomething elſe. *Newton.*
2. Oblique;

2. Oblique; lateral. *Shakespeare.*
3. Adverse; opposite. *Atterbury.*
4. Perverse; untractable. *South.*
5. Peevish; fretful; ill-humoured. *Tillotson.*
6. Contrary; contradictory. *South.*
7. Contrary to wish; unfortunate. *South.*
8. Interchanged. *Bacon.*

CROSS. *prep.*
1. Athwart; so as to intersect any thing. *Knolles.*
2. Over; from side to side. *L'Estrange.*

To CROSS. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To lay one body, or draw one line athwart another. *Hudibras.*
2. To sign with the cross.
3. To mark out; to cancel; as, *to* cross *an article.*
4. To pass over. *Temple.*
5. To move laterally, obliquely, or athwart. *Spenser.*
6. To thwart; to interpose obstruction. *Daniel. Clarendon.*
7. To counteract. *Locke.*
8. To contravene; to hinder by authority. *Shakespeare.*
9. To contradict. *Bacon.*
10. To debar; to preclude. *Shakespeare.*

To CROSS. *v. n.*
1. To lye athwart another thing.
2. To be inconsistent. *Sidney.*

CROSS-BAR-SHOT. *s.* A round shot, or great bullet, with a bar of iron put through it. *Harris.*

To CROSS-EXAMINE. *v. a.* [*cross* and *examine.*] To try the faith of evidence by captious questions of the contrary party. *Decay of Piety.*

CRO'SS STAFF. *s.* [from *cross* and *staff.*] An instrument commonly called the fore-staff, used by seamen to take the meridian altitude of the sun or stars. *Harris.*

A CRO'SSBITE. *s.* [*cross* and *bite.*] A deception; a cheat. *L'Estrange.*

To CRO'SSBITE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To contravene by deception. *Collier.*

CRO'SSBOW. *s.* [*cross* and *bow.*] A missive weapon formed by placing a bow athwart a stock. *Shakespeare.*

CRO'SSBOWER. *s.* A shooter with a cross-bow. *Raleigh.*

CRO'SSGRAINED. *a.* [*cross* and *grain.*]
1. Having the fibres transverse or irregular. *Moxon.*
2. Perverse; troublesome; vexatious. *Prior.*

CRO'SSLY. *ad.* [from *cross.*]
1. Athwart; so as to intersect something else.
2. Oppositely; adversely; in opposition to. *Tillotson.*
3. Unfortunately.

CRO'SSNESS. *s.* [from *cross.*]
1. Transverseness; intersection.
2. Perverseness; peevishness. *Collier.*

CRO'SSROW. *s.* [*cross* and *row.*] Alphabet; so named because a cross is placed at the beginning, to shew that the end of learning is piety. *Shakespeare.*

CRO'SSWIND. *s.* [*cross* and *wind.*] Wind blowing from the right or left. *Boyle.*

CRO'SSWAY. *s.* [*cross* and *way.*] A small obscure path intersecting the chief road. *Shakespeare.*

CRO'SSWORT. *s.* [from *cross* and *wort.*] A plant. *Miller.*

CROTCH. *s.* [*croc*, French.] A hook. *Bacon.*

CRO'TCHET. *s.* [*crotchet*, French.]
1. [In musick.] One of the notes or characters of time, equal to half a minim. *Chambers. Davies.*
2. A piece of wood fitted into another to support a building. *Dryden.*
3. [In printing.] Hooks in which words are included [thus.]
4. A perverse conceit; an odd fancy. *Howel.*

To CROUCH. *v. n.* [*crocbu*, crooked, Fr.]
1. To stoop low; to lye close to the ground.
2. To fawn; to bend servilely. *Dryden.*

CROUP. *s.* [*croupe*, French.]
1. The rump of a fowl.
2. The buttocks of a horse.

CROUPA'DES. *s.* [from *croup.*] Are higher leaps than those of corvets. *Farrier's Dict.*

CROW. *s.* [cpapa, Saxon.]
1. A large black bird that feeds upon the carcasses of beasts. *Dryden.*
2. *To pluck a* CROW, to be contentious about that which is of no value. *L'Estrange.*
3. A piece of iron used as a lever. *Southern.*
4. The voice of a cock, or the noise which he makes in his gaiety.

CRO'WFOOT. *s.* [from *crow* and *foot.*] A flower.

CRO'WFOOT. *s.* A caltrop. *Military Dict.*

To CROW. *preterit. I crew*, or *crowed*; *I have crowed.* [cpapan, Saxon.]
1. To make the noise which a cock makes. *Hakewill.*
2. To boast; to bully; to vapour.

CROWD. *s.* [cpuð, Saxon.]
1. A multitude confusedly prest together.
2. A promiscuous medley. *Eff. on Homer.*
3. The vulgar; the populace. *Dryden.*
4. [from *crowth*, Welsh.] A fiddle. *Hudibras.*

To CROWD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To fill with confused multitudes. *Watts.*
2. To press close together. *Burnet.*
3. To

3. To incumber by multitudes. *Granville.*
4. *To* CROWD *Sail.* [A sea-phrase.] To spread wide the sails upon the yards.

To CROWD. *v. n.*
1. To swarm; to be numerous and confused. *Dryden.*
2. To thrust among a multitude. *Cowley.*

CRO'WDER. *f.* [from *crowd.*] A fiddler. *Sidney.*

CRO'WKEEPER. *f.* [*crow* and *keep.*] A scarecrow. *Shakespeare.*

CROWN. *f.* [*couronne*, Fr.]
1. The ornament of the head which denotes imperial and regal dignity. *Shakespeare.*
2. A garland. *Ecclus.*
3. Reward; honorary distinction. *1 Cor.*
4. Regal power; royalty. *Locke.*
5. The top of the head. *Pope.*
6. The top of any thing; as, of a mountain. *Shakespeare.*
7. Part of the hat that covers the head. *Sharp.*
8. A piece of money. *Suckling.*
9. Honour; ornament; decoration. *Eccles.* xxv. 6.
10. Completion; accomplishment.

CROWN-IMPERIAL. *f.* [*corona imperialis*, Lat.] A plant.

To CROWN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To invest with the crown or regal ornament. *Dryden.*
2. To cover, as with a crown. *Dryden.*
3. To dignify; to adorn; to make illustrious. *Psalms.*
4. To reward; to recompense. *Roscommon.*
5. To complete; to perfect. *South.*
6. To terminate; to finish. *Dryden.*

CRO'WNGLASS. *f.* The finest sort of window glass.

CRO'WNPOST. *f.* A post, which, in some buildings, stands upright in the middle, between two principal rafters.

CRO'WNSCAB. *f.* A stinking filthy scab, round a horse's hoof. *Farrier's Dict.*

CRO'WNWHEEL. *f.* The upper wheel of a watch.

CRO'WNWORKS. *f.* [In fortification.] Bulwarks advanced towards the field to gain some hill or rising ground. *Harris.*

CRO'WNET. *f.* [from *crown.*]
1. The same with *coronet.*
2. Chief end; last purpose. *Shakespeare.*

CRO'YLSTONE. *f.* Crystallized caulk. *Woodward.*

CRU'CIAL. *a.* [*crux crucis*, Latin.] Transverse; intersecting one another. *Sharp.*

To CRU'CIATE. *v. a.* [*crucio*, Latin.] To torture; to torment; to excruciate.

CRU'CIBLE. *f.* [*crucibulum*, low Latin.] A chymist's melting pot made of earth. *Peacham.*

CRUCIFEROUS. *a.* [*crux* and *fero*, Lat.] Bearing the cross.

CRUCIFIER. *f.* [from *crucify.*] He that inflicts the punishment of crucifixion. *Ham.*

CRU'CIFIX. *f.* [*crucifixus*, Latin.] A representation in picture or statuary of our Lord's passion. *Addison.*

CRUCIFIXION. *f.* [from *crucifixus*, Lat.] The punishment of nailing to a cross. *Addison.*

CRUCIFORM. *a.* [*crux* and *forma*, Lat.] Having the form of a cross.

To CRU'CIFY. *v. a.* [*crucifigo*, Latin.] To put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a cross set upright. *Milton.*

CRUCIGEROUS. *a.* [*cruciger*, Latin.] Bearing the cross.

CRUD. *f.* [commonly written *curd.*] A concretion; coagulation.

CRUDE. *a.* [*crudus*, Latin.]
1. Raw; not subdued by fire.
2. Not changed by any process or preparation. *Boyle.*
3. Harsh; unripe. *Bacon.*
4. Unconcocted; not well digested. *Bacon.*
5. Not brought to perfection; immature. *Milton.*
6. Having indigested notions. *Milton.*
7. Indigested; not fully concocted in the intellect. *Ben. Johnson.*

CRU'DELY. *ad.* [from *crude.*] Unripely; without due preparation. *Dryden.*

CRU'DENESS. *f.* [from *crude.*] Unripeness; indigestion.

CRU'DITY. *f.* [from *crude.*] Indigestion; inconcoction; unripeness; want of maturity. *Arbuthnot.*

To CRU'DLE. *v. a.* To coagulate; to congeal. *Dryden.*

CRU'DY. *a.* [from *crud.*]
1. Concreted; coagulated. *Spenser.*
2. [from *crude.*] Raw; chill. *Shakespeare.*

CRU'EL. *a.* [*cruel*, French.]
1. Pleased with hurting others; inhuman; hard-hearted; barbarous. *Dryden.*
2. [Of things.] Bloody; mischievous; destructive. *Psalms.*

CRU'ELLY. *ad.* [from *cruel.*] In a cruel manner; inhumanly; barbarously. *South.*

CRU'ELNESS. *f.* [from *cruel.*] Inhumanity; cruelty. *Spenser.*

CRU'ELTY. *f.* [*cruauté*, French.] Inhumanity; savageness; barbarity. *Shakesp.*

CRU'ENTATE. *a.* [*cruentatus*, Latin.] Smeared with blood. *Glanville.*

CRUET. *f.* [*Kruicke*, Dutch.] A vial for vinegar or oil. *Swift.*

CRUISE. *f.* [*kruicke*, Dutch, a small cup.] A Kruet.

A CRUISE. *f.* [*croisade*, Fr.] A voyage in search of plunder.

To CRUISE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rove over the sea in search of plunder.

CRU'ISER. *ſ.* [from *cruiſe.*] One that roves upon the ſea in ſearch of plunder. *Wiſeman.*

CRUM. } CRUMB. } *ſ.* [cpuma, Saxon.]

1. The ſoft part of bread; not the cruſt. *Bacon.*
2. A ſmall particle or fragment of bread. *Thomſon.*

To CRU'MBLE. *v. a.* [from *crumb.*] To break into ſmall pieces; to comminute. *Herbert.*

To CRU'MBLE. *v. n.* To fall into ſmall pieces. *Pope.*

CRU'MENAL. *ſ.* [from *crumena*, Latin.] A purſe. *Spenſer.*

CRU'MMY. *a.* [from *crum.*] Soft.

CRUMP. *a.* [cpumb, Saxon.] Crooked in the back. *L'Eſtrange.*

To CRU'MPLE. *v. a.* [from *rumple.*] To draw into wrinkles. *Addiſon.*

CRU'MPLING. *ſ.* A ſmall degenerate apple.

To CRUNK. } To CRU'NKLE. } *v. n.* To cry like a crane. *Dict.*

CRU'PPER. *ſ.* [from *croupe*, Fr.] That part of the horſeman's furniture that reaches from the ſaddle to the tail. *Sidney.*

CRU'RAL. *a.* [from *crus cruris*, Latin.] Belonging to the leg. *Arbuthnot.*

CRUSA'DE. } CRUSA'DO. } *ſ.* See CROISADE.

1. An expedition againſt the infidels.
2. A coin ſtamped with a croſs. *Shakeſp.*

CRUSE. See CRUISE.

CRU'SET. *ſ.* A goldſmith's melting-pot.

To CRUSH. *v. a.* [*ecraſer*, Fr.]

1. To preſs between two oppoſite bodies; to ſqueeze. *Milton.*
2. To preſs with violence. *Waller.*
3. To overwhelm; to beat down. *Dryden.*
4. To ſubdue; to depreſs; to diſpirit. *Milton.*

To CRUSH. *v. n.* To be condenſed. *Thomſon.*

CRUSH. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A colliſion. *Addiſon.*

CRUST. *ſ.* [*cruſta*, Lat.]

1. Any ſhell, or external coat. *Addiſon.*
2. An incruſtation; collection of matter into a hard body. *Addiſon.*
3. The caſe of a pye made of meal, and baked. *Addiſon.*
4. The outer hard part of bread. *Dryden.*
5. A waſte piece of bread. *Dryden.*

To CRUST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To envelop; to cover with a hard caſe. *Dryden.*
2. To foul with concretions. *Swift.*

To CRUST. *v. n.* To gather or contract a cruſt. *Temple.*

CRUSTA'CEOUS. *a.* [from *cruſta*, Lat.] Shelly, with joints; not teſtaceous. *Wood.*

CRUSTA'CEOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *cruſtaceous.*] The quality of having jointed ſhells.

CRU'STILY. *ad.* [from *cruſty.*] Peeviſhly; ſnappiſhly.

CRU'STINESS. *ſ.* [from *cruſty.*]

1. The quality of a cruſt.
2. Peeviſhneſs; moroſeneſs.

CRU'STY. *a.* [from *cruſt.*]

1. Covered with a cruſt. *Derham.*
2. Sturdy; moroſe; ſnappiſh.

CRUTCH. *ſ.* [*croccia*, Ital.] A ſupport uſed by cripples. *Smith.*

To CRUTCH, *v. a.* [from *crutch.*] To ſupport on crutches as a cripple. *Dryden.*

To CRY. *v. n.* [*crier*, French.]

1. To ſpeak with vehemence and loudneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To call importunately. *Jon.* ii. 2.
3. To talk eagerly or inceſſantly. *Exodus.*
4. To proclaim; to make publick. *Jeremiah.*
5. To exclaim. *Herbert.*
6. To utter lamentations. *Tillotſon.*
7. To ſquall, as an infant. *Waller.*
8. To weep; to ſhed tears. *Donne.*
9. To utter an inarticulate voice, as an animal. *Pſalm.*
10. To yelp, as a hound on a ſcent. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CRY. *v. a.* To proclaim publickly ſomething loſt or found. *Craſhaw.*

To CRY *down. v. a.*

1. To blame; to depreciate; to decry. *Tillotſon.*
2. To prohibit. *Bacon.*
3. To overbear. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CRY *out. v. n.*

1. To exclaim; to ſcream; to clamour. *Job.*
2. To complain loudly. *Atterbury.*
3. To blame; to cenſure. *Shakeſpeare. Stillingfleet.*
4. To declare loud.
5. To be in labour. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CRY *up. v. a.*

1. To applaud; to exalt; to praiſe. *Ba.*
2. To raiſe the price by proclamation. *Temple.*

CRY. *ſ.* [*cri*, French.]

1. Lamentation; ſhriek; ſcream. *Exodus.*
2. Weeping; mourning.
3. Clamour; outcry. *Addiſon.*
4. Exclamation of triumph or wonder. *Swift.*
5. Proclamation.
6. The hawkers proclamation of wares; as, *the cries of London.*
7. Acclamation; popular favour. *Shake.*
8. Voice; utterance; manner of vocal expreſſion. *Locke.*
9. Importunate call. *Jeremiah.*
10. Yelping of dogs. *Waller.*
11. Yell;

11. Yell; inarticulate noiſe. *Zeph.* i. 10.
12. A pack of dogs. *Milton. Ainſworth.*

CRY'AL. *ſ.* The heron.

CRY'ER. *ſ.* The falcon gentle. *Ainſworth.*

CRY'PTICAL. } *a.* [κρύπτω.] Hidden;
CRY'PTICK. } ſecret; occult. *Glanville.*

CRY'PTICALLY. *ad.* [from *cryptical.*] Occultly; ſecretly. *Boyle.*

CRYPTO'GRAPHY. *ſ.* [κρύπτω and γράφω.]
1. The act of writing ſecret characters.
2. Secret characters; cyphers.

CRYPTOLOGY. *ſ.* [κρύπτω and λόγος.] Ænigmatical language.

CRY'STAL. *ſ.* [κρυσταλλος.]
1. *Cryſtals* are hard, pellucid, and naturally colourleſs bodies, of regularly angular figures. *Hill.*
2. *Iſland cryſtal* is a genuine ſpar, of an extremely pure, clear, and fine texture, ſeldom either blemiſhed with flaws or ſpots, or ſtained with any other colour. It is always an oblique parallelopiped of ſix planes. *Hill.*
3. *Cryſtal* is alſo uſed for a factitious body caſt in the glaſs-houſes, called alſo *cryſtal* glaſs, which is carried to a degree of perfection beyond the common glaſs. *Chambers.*
4. *Cryſtals* [in chymiſtry] expreſs ſalts or other matters ſhot or congealed in manner of *cryſtal.* *Bacon.*

CRY'STAL. *a.*
1. Conſiſting of cryſtal. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Bright; clear; tranſparent; lucid; pellucid. *Dryden.*

CRY'STALLINE. *a.* [*cryſtallinus*, Latin.]
1. Conſiſting of cryſtal. *Boyle.*
2. Bright; clear; pellucid; tranſparent. *Bacon.*

CRY'STALLINE *Humour. ſ.* The ſecond humour of the eye, that lies immediately next to the aqueous behind the uvea. *Ray.*

CRYSTALLIZA'TION. *ſ.* [from *cryſtallize.*] Congelation into cryſtals. The maſs formed by congelation or concretion. *Woodward.*

To CRY'STALLIZE. *v. a.* [from *cryſtal.*] To cauſe to congeal or concrete in cryſtals. *Boyle.*

To CRY'STALLIZE. *v. n.* To coagulate; congeal; concrete; or ſhoot into cryſtals. *Arbuthnot.*

CUB. *ſ.* [of uncertain etymology.]
1. The young of a beaſt; generally of a bear or fox. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The young of a whale. *Walter.*
3. In reproach, a young boy or girl. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CUB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring forth. *Dryd. n.*

CUBA'TION. *ſ.* [*cubatio*, Lat.] The act of lying down. *Dict.*

CU'BATORY. *a.* [from *cubo*, Lat.] Recumbent.

CU'BATURE. *ſ.* [from *cube.*] The finding exactly the ſolid content of any propoſed body. *Harris.*

CUBE. *ſ.* [from κύβος, a die.]
1. A regular ſolid body, conſiſting of ſix ſquare and equal faces or ſides; and the angles all right, and therefore equal. *Chambers.*

CUBE *Root.* } *ſ.* The origin of a cu-
CU'BICK *Root.* } bick number.

CU'BEB. *ſ.* A ſmall dried fruit reſembling pepper, but ſomewhat longer, of a greyiſh-brown colour on the ſurface, and compoſed of a corrugated or wrinkled external bark, covering a ſingle and thin friable ſhell or capſule, containing a ſingle ſeed of a roundiſh figure, blackiſh on the ſurface, and white within. *Hill. Floyer.*

CU'BICAL. } *a.* [from *cube.*]
CU'BICK. }
1. Having the form or properties of a cube. *Bentley.*
2. It is applied to numbers. The number of four multiplied into itſelf, produceth the ſquare number of ſixteen; and that again multiplied by four produceth the *cubick* number of ſixty-four. *Hale.*

CU'BICALNESS. *ſ.* [from *cubical.*] The ſtate or quality of being cubical.

CUBI'CULARY. *a.* [*cubiculum*, Latin.] Fitted for the poſture of lying down. *Brown.*

CU'BIFORM. *a.* [from *cube* and *form.*] Of the ſhape of a cube.

CU'BIT. *ſ.* [from *cubitus*, Latin.] A meaſure in uſe among the ancients; which was originally the diſtance from the elbow, bending inwards, to the extremity of the middle finger. *Holder.*

CU'BITAL. *a.* [*cubitalis*, Latin.] Containing only the length of a cubit. *Brown.*

CU'CKINGSTOOL. *ſ.* An engine invented for the puniſhment of ſcolds and unquiet women. *Cowel. Hudibras.*

CU'CKOLD. *ſ.* [*cocu*, Fr.] One that is married to an adultreſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CU'CKOLD. *v. a.*
1. To rob a man of his wife's fidelity. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To wrong a huſband by unchaſtity. *Dryden.*

CU'CKOLDLY. *a.* [from *cuckold.*] Having the qualities of a cuckold; poor; mean. *Shakeſpeare.*

CU'CKOLDMAKER. *ſ.* [*cuckold* and *make.*] One that makes a practice of corrupting wives. *Dryden.*

CU'CKOLDOM. *ſ.* [from *cuckold.*]
1. The act of adultery. *Dryden.*

2. The

2. The ſtate of a cuckold. *Arbuthnot.*

CU'CKOO. *ſ.* [*cucow*, Welſh.]

1. A bird which appears in the Spring; and is ſaid to ſuck the eggs of other birds, and lay her own to be hatched in their place. *Sidney. Thomſon.*

2. A name of contempt. *Shakeſpeare.*

CUCKOO-BUD. } *ſ.* The name of
CUCCOO FLOWER. } a flower. *Shakeſp.*

CUCKOO SPITTLE. *ſ.* *Wedſpare*, that ſcumous dew or exudation, found upon plants, about the latter end of May. *Brown.*

CU'CULLATE. } *a.* [*cucullatus*, hooded,
CU'CULLATED. } Latin.]

1. Hooded; covered, as with a hood or cowl.

2 Having the reſemblance or ſhape of a hood. *Brown.*

CU'CUMBER. *ſ.* [*cucumis*, Latin.] The name of a plant, and fruit of that plant. *Miller.*

CUCURBITA'CEOUS. *a.* [from *cucurbita*, Latin, a gourd.]

Cucurbitaceous plants are thoſe which reſemble a gourd; ſuch as the pumpion and melon. *Chambers.*

CU'CURBITE. *ſ.* [*cucurbita*, Latin.] A chymical veſſel, commonly called a *body*. *Boyle.*

CUD. *ſ.* [*cud*, Saxon.] That food which is repoſited in the firſt ſtomach, in order to rumination. *Sidney.*

CU'DDEN. } *ſ.* A clown; a ſtupid low
CU'DDY. } dolt. *Dryden.*

To CU'DDLE. *v. n.* To lye cloſe; to ſquat. *Prior.*

CU'DGEL. *ſ.* [*kudſe*, Dutch.]

1. A ſtick to ſtrike with. *Locke.*

2. *To croſs the* CUDGELS, is to yield. *L'Eſtrange.*

To CU'DGEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat with a ſtick. *South.*

CUDGEL-PROOF. *a.* Able to reſiſt a ſtick. *Hudibras.*

CU'DWEED. *ſ.* [from *cud* and *weed*.] A plant. *Miller.*

CUE. *ſ.* [*queue*, a tail, Fr.]

1. The tail or end of any thing.

2. The laſt word of a ſpeech. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. A hint; an intimation; a ſhort direction. *Swift.*

4. The part that any man is to play in his turn. *Rymer.*

5. Humour; temper of mind.

CUE'RPO. ſ. [Spaniſh.] To be in *cuerpo*, is to be without the upper coat. *Hudibras.*

CUFF. *ſ.* [*zuffa*, a battle, Italian.] A blow with the fiſt; a box; a ſtroke. *Shakeſp.*

To CUFF. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight; to ſcuffle. *Dryden.*

To CUFF. *v. a.*

1. To ſtrike with the fiſt. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To ſtrike with talons. *Otway.*

CUFF. *ſ.* [*coeffe*, French.] Part of the ſleeve. *Arbuthnot.*

CUIRASS. *ſ.* [*cuiraſſe*, Fr.] A breaſtplate. *Dryden.*

CUIRA'SSIER. *ſ.* [from *cuiraſs.*] A man at arms; a ſoldier in armour. *Milton.*

CUISH. *ſ.* [*cuiſſe*, French.] The armour that covers the thighs. *Dryden.*

CU'LDEES. *ſ.* [*culdei*, Latin.] Monks in Scotland.

CU'LERAGE. *ſ.* ARSE-SMART.

CU'LINARY. *a.* [*culina*, Latin.] Relating to the kitchen. *Newton.*

To CULL. *v. a.* [*cueillir*, French.] To ſelect from others. *Hooker. Pope.*

CU'LLER. *ſ.* [from *cull.*] One who picks or chooſes.

CU'LLION. *ſ.* [*coglione*, a fool, Ital.] A ſcoundrel. *Shakſpeare.*

CU'LLIONLY. *a.* [from *cullion.*] Having the qualities of a cullion; mean; baſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

CU'LLY. *ſ.* [*coglione*, Ital. a fool.] A man deceived or impoſed upon. *Arbuthnot.*

To CULLY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To befool; to cheat; to impoſe upon.

CULMI'FEROUS. *a.* [*culmus* and *fero*, Lat.] *Culmiferous* plants are ſuch as have a ſmooth jointed ſtalk, and their ſeeds are contained in chaffy huſks. *Quincy.*

To CU'LMINATE. *v. n.* [*culmen*, Latin.] To be vertical; to be in the meridian. *Milton.*

CULMINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *culminate.*] The tranſit of a planet through the meridian.

CULPABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *culpable.*] Blameableneſs.

CU'LPABLE. *a.* [*culpabilis*, Latin.]

1. Criminal. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Blameable; blameworthy. *Hooker.*

CU'LPABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *culpable.*] Blame; guilt.

CU'LPABLY. *ad.* [from *culpable.*] Blameably; criminally. *Taylor.*

CU'LPRIT. *ſ.* A man arraigned before his judge. *Prior.*

CU'LTER. *ſ.* [*culter*, Latin.] The iron of the plow perpendicular to the ſhearc. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CU'LTIVATE. *v. a.* [*cultiver*, Fr.]

1. To forward or improve the product of the earth, by manual induſtry. *Felton.*

2 To improve; to meliorate. *Waller.*

CULTIVA'TION. *ſ.* [from *cultivate.*]

1. The art or practice of improving ſoils, and forwarding or meliorating vegetables.

2. Improvement in general; melioration. *South.*

CULTIVA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *cultivate.*] One who improves, promotes, or meliorates. *Boyle.*

CU'LTURE. *f.* [*cultura*, Latin.]
1. The act of cultivation. *Woodward.*
2. Art of improvement and melioration. *Tatler.*

To CU'LTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cultivate; to till. *Thomson.*

CU'LVER. *f.* [culfne, Saxon.] A pigeon. *Spenser.*

CU'LVERIN. *f.* [*colouvrine*, French.] A species of ordnance. *Waller.*

CU'LVERKEY. *f.* A species of flower. *Walton.*

To CU'MBER. *v. a.* [*komberen*, to disturb, Dutch.]
1. To embarrass; to entangle; to obstruct. *Locke.*
2. To croud or load with something useless. *Locke.*
3. To involve in difficulties and dangers; to distress. *Shakespeare.*
4. To busy; to distract with multiplicity of cares. *Luke.*
5. To be troublesome in any place. *Grew.*

CU'MBER. *f.* [*komber*, Dutch.] Vexation; embarassment. *Raleigh.*

CU'MBERSOME. *a.* [from *cumber*.]
1. Troublesome; vexatious. *Sidney.*
2. Burthensome; embarassing. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Unweildy; unmanageable. *Newton.*

CU'MBERSOMELY. *ad.* [from *cumbersome*.] In a troublesome manner.

CU'MBERSOMENESS. *f.* [from *cumbersome*.] Encumbrance; hindrance; obstruction.

CU'MBRANCE. *f.* [from *cumber*.] Burthen; hindrance; impediment. *Milton.*

CU'MBROUS. *a.* [from *cumber*.]
1. Troublesome; vexatious; disturbing. *Spenser.*
2. Oppressive; burthensome. *Swift.*
3. Jumbled; obstructing each other. *Milton.*

CU'MFREY. *f.* A medicinal plant.

CU'MIN. *f.* [*cuminum*, Latin.] A plant.

To CU'MULATE. *v. a.* [*cumulo*, Latin.] To heap together. *Woodward.*

CUMULA'TION. *f.* The act of heaping together.

CUNCTA'TION. *f.* [*cunctatio*, Latin.] Delay; procrastination; dilatoriness. *Hayward.*

CUNCTA'TOR. *f.* [Latin.] One given to delay; a lingerer. *Hammond.*

To CUND. *v. n.* [*konnen*, Dutch.] To give notice. *Carew.*

CU'NEAL. *a.* [*cuneus*, Latin.] Relating to a wedge; having the form of a wedge.

CU'NEATED. *a.* [*cuneus*, Latin.] Made in form of a wedge.

CU'NEIFORM. *a.* [from *cuneus* and *forma*, Latin.] Having the form of a wedge.

CU'NNER. *f.* A kind of fish less than an oyster, that sticks close to the rocks. *Ainsworth.*

CU'NNING. *a.* [from connan, Sax.]
1. Skilful; knowing; learned. *Shakespeare. Prior.*
2. Performed with skill; artful. *Spenser.*
3. Artfully deceitful; trickish; subtle; crafty; subdolous. *South.*
4. Acted with subtilty. *Sidney.*

CU'NNING. *f.* [cunninge, Saxon.]
1. Artifice; deceit; slyness; sleight; fraudulent dexterity. *Bacon.*
2. Art; skill; knowledge.

CU'NNINGLY. *ad.* [from *cunning*.] Artfully; slyly; craftily. *Swift.*

CU'NNINGMAN. *f.* [*cunning* and *man*.] A man who pretends to tell fortunes, or teach how to recover stolen goods. *Hudibras.*

CU'NNINGNESS. *f.* [from *cunning*.] Deceitfulness; slyness.

CUP. *f.* [cup, Sax.]
1. A small vessel to drink in. *Genesis.*
2. The liquor contained in the cup; the draught. *Waller.*
3. Social entertainment; merry bout. *Knolles. Ben. Johnson.*
4. Any thing hollow like a cup; as, the husk of an acorn. *Woodward.*
5. Cup *and* Can. Familiar companions. *Swift.*

To CUP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To supply with cups. *Shakespeare.*
2. To fix a glass-bell or cucurbite upon the skin, to draw the blood in scarification. *Pope.*

CUPBE'ARER. *f.*
1. An officer of the king's household. *Wotton.*
2. An attendant to give wine to a feast. *Notes on the Odyssey.*

CU'PBOARD. *f.* [cup and bord, Saxon.] A case with shelves, in which victuals or earthen ware is placed. *Bacon.*

To CU'PBOARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treasure; to hoard up. *Shakespeare.*

CUPI'DITY. *f.* [*cupiditas*, Latin.] Concupiscence; unlawful longing.

CU'POLA. *f.* [Italian.] A dome; the hemispherical summit of a building. *Addison.*

CU'PPEL. See COPPEL.

CU'PPER. *f.* [from *cup*.] One who applies cupping-glasses; a scarifier.

CU'PPING-GLASS. *f.* [from *cup* and *glass*.] A glass used by scarifiers to draw out the blood by rarefying the air. *Wiseman.*

CU'PREOUS. *a.* [*cupreus*, Latin.] Coppery; consisting of copper. *Boyle.*

CUR. *f.* [*korre*, Dutch.]
1. A worthless degenerate dog. *Shakespeare.*
2. A term of reproach for a man. *Shakespeare.*

CU'RABLE. *a.* [from *cure.*] That admits a remedy. *Dryden.*

CU'RABLENESS. *f.* [from *curable.*] Poſſibility to be healed.

CU'RACY. *f.* [from *curate.*] Employment of a curate; employment which a hired clergyman holds under the beneficiary. *Swift.*

CU'RATE. *f.* [*curator*, Latin.] A clergyman hired to perform the duties of another. A pariſh prieſt. *Dryden, Collier.*

CU'RATESHIP. *f.* [from *curate.*] The ſame with curacy.

CU'RATIVE. *a.* [from *cure.*] Relating to the cure of diſeaſes; not preſervative. *Brown.*

CURA'TOR. *f.* [Latin.] One that has the care and ſuperintendence of any thing. *Swift.*

CURB. *f.* [*courber*, Fr.]

1. A curb is an iron chain, made faſt to the upper part of the branches of the bridle, running over the beard of the horſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Reſtraint; inhibition; oppoſition. *Atterbury.*

To CURB. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To guide a horſe with a curb. *Milton.*
2. To reſtrain; to inhibit; to check. *Spenſer. Roſcommon.*

CURD. *f.* The coagulation of milk. *Pope.*

To CURD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To turn to curds; to cauſe to coagulate. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CU'RDLE. *v. n.* [from *curd.*] To coagulate; to concrete. *Bacon.*

To CU'RDLE. *v. a.* To cauſe to coagulate. *Smith. Floyer.*

CU'RDY. *a.* [from *curd.*] Coagulated; concreted; full of curds; curdled. *Arbuthnot.*

CURE. *f.* [*cura*, Latin.]

1. Remedy; reſtorative. *Granville.*
2. Act of healing. *Luke.*
3. The benefice or employment of a curate or clergyman. *Collier.*

To CURE. *v. a.* [*curo*, Latin.]

1. To heal; to reſtore to health; to remedy. *Waller.*
2. To prepare in any manner, ſo as to be preſerved from corruption. *Temple.*

CU'RELESS. *a.* [*cure* and *leſs.*] Without cure; without remedy. *Shakeſpeare.*

CU'RER. [from *cure.*] A healer; a phyſician. *Shakeſpeare. Harvey.*

CU'RFEW. *f.* [*couvre feu*, French.]

1. An evening-peal, by which the conqueror willed, that every man ſhould rake up his fire, and put out his light. *Cowel. Milton.*
2. A cover for a fire; a fireplate. *Bacon.*

CURIA'LITY. *f.* [*curialis*, Lat.] The privileges, or retinue of a court. *Bacon.*

CURIO'SITY. *f.* [from *curious.*]

1. Inquiſitiveneſs; inclination to enquiry.
2. Nicety; delicacy. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Accuracy; exactneſs. *Ray.*
4. An act of curioſity; nice experiment. *Bacon.*
5. An object of curioſity; rarity. *Addiſon.*

CU'RIOUS. *a.* [*curioſus*, Latin.]

1. Inquiſitive; deſirous of information. *Davies.*
2. Attentive to; diligent about. *Woodward.*
3. Accurate; careful not to miſtake. *Hooker.*
4. Difficult to pleaſe; ſolicitous of perfection. *Taylor.*
5. Exact; nice; ſubtle. *Holder.*
6. Artful; not neglectful; not fortuitous. *Fairfax.*
7. Elegant; neat; laboured; finiſhed. *Exodus.*
8. Rigid; ſevere; rigorous. *Shakeſpeare.*

CU'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *curious.*]

1. Inquiſitively; attentively; ſtudiouſly. *Newton.*
2. Elegantly; neatly. *South.*
3. Artfully; exactly.
4. Captiouſly.

CURL. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A ringlet of hair. *Sidney.*
2. Undulation; wave; ſinuouſity; flexure. *Newton.*

To CURL. *v. a.* [*krollen*, Dut.]

1. To turn the hair in ringlets. *Shakeſp.*
2. To writhe; to twiſt.
3. To dreſs with curls. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To raiſe in waves, undulations, or ſinuoſities. *Dryden.*

To CURL. *v. n.*

1. To ſhrink into ringlets. *Boyle.*
2. To riſe in undulations. *Dryden.*
3. To twiſt itſelf. *Dryden.*

CU'RLEW. *f.* [*courlieu*, French.]

1. A kind of water-fowl.
2. A bird larger than a partridge, with longer legs. It frequents the corn fields in Spain. *Trevoux.*

CURMU'DGEON. *f.* [*cœur mechant*, Fr.] An avaricious churliſh fellow; a miſer; a niggard; a griper.

CURMU'DGEONLY. *a.* [from *curmudgeon.*] Avaricious; covetous; churliſh; niggardly. *L'Eſtrange.*

CU'RRANT. *f.*

1. The tree.
2. A ſmall dried grape, properly written *corinth.* *King.*

CU'RRENCY. *f.* [from *current.*]

1. Circulation; power of paſſing from hand to hand. *Swift.*
2. General reception.
3. Fluency; readineſs of utterance.
4. Continuance; conſtant flow. *Ayliffe.*
5. General

5. General eſteem; the rate at which any thing is vulgarly valued. *Bacon.*
6. The papers ſtamped in the Engliſh colonies by authority, and paſſing for money.

CU'RRENT. *a.* [*currens*, Latin.]
Circulatory; paſſing from hand to hand. *Geneſis.*
2. Generally received; uncontradicted; authoritative. *Hooker.*
3. Common; general. *Watts.*
4. Popular; ſuch as is eſtabliſhed by vulgar eſtimation. *Grew.*
5. Faſhionable; popular. *Pope.*
6. Paſſable; ſuch as may be allowed or admitted. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. What is now paſſing; as, *the* current *year.*

CU'RRENT. *ſ.*
1. A running ſtream. *Boyle.*
2. Currents are certain progreſſive motions of the water of the ſea in ſeveral places. *Harris.*

CU'RRENTLY. *ad.* [from *current.*]
1. In a conſtant motion.
2. Without oppoſition. *Hooker.*
3. Popularly; faſhionably; generally.
4. Without ceaſing.

CU'RRENTNESS. *ſ.* [from *current.*]
1. Circulation.
2. General reception.
3. Eaſineſs of pronunciation. *Camden.*

CU'RRIER. *ſ.* [*coriarius*, Latin.] One who dreſſes and pares leather for thoſe who make ſhoes, or other things. *L'Eſtrange.*

CU'RRISH. *a.* [from *cur.*] Having the qualities of a degenerate dog; brutal; ſour; quarrelſome. *Fairfax.*

To CU'RRY. *v. a.* [*corium*, leather.]
1. To dreſs leather.
2. To beat; to drub; to threſh; to chaſtiſe. *Addiſon.*
3. To rub a horſe with a ſcratching inſtrument, ſo as to ſmooth his coat. *Bacon.*
4. To ſcratch in kindneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To CURRY *Favour.* To become a favourite by petty officiouſneſs, ſlight kindneſſes, or flattery. *Hooker.*

CU'RRYCOMB. *ſ.* [from *curry* and *comb.*] An iron inſtrument uſed for currying horſes. *Locke.*

To CURSE. *v. a.* [cunnian, Saxon.]
1. To wiſh evil to; to execrate; to devote. *Knolles.*
2. To miſchief; to afflict; to torment. *Pope.*

To CURSE. *v. n.* To imprecate. *Judges.*

CURSE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Malediction; wiſh of evil to another. *Dryden.*
2. Affliction; torment; vexation. *Addiſon.*

CU'RSED. *part. a.* [from *curſe.*]
1. Under a curſe; hateful; deteſtable. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Unholy; unſanctified. *Milton.*
3. Vexatious; troubleſome. *Prior.*

CU'RSEDLY. *ad.* [from *curſed.*] Miſerably; ſhamefully. *Pope.*

CU'RSEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *curſed.*] The ſtate of being under a curſe.

CURSHIP. *ſ.* [from *cur.*] Dogſhip; meanneſs. *Hudibras.*

CU'RSITOR. ſ. [Latin.] An officer or clerk belonging to the Chancery, that makes out original writs. *Cowel.*

CU'RSORARY. *a.* [from *curſus*, Latin.] Curſory; haſty; careleſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

CU'RSORILY. *ad.* [from *curſory*, Latin.] Haſtily; without care. *Atterbury.*

CU'RSORINESS. *ſ.* [from *curſory.*] Slight attention.

CU'RSORY. *a.* [from *curſorius*, Latin.] Haſty; quick; inattentive; careleſs. *Addiſon.*

CURST. *a.* Froward; peeviſh; malignant; malicious; ſnarling. *Aſcham. Craſhaw.*

CU'RSTNESS *ſ.* [from *curſt.*] Peeviſhneſs; forwardneſs; malignity. *Dryden.*

CURT. *a.* [from *curtus*, Latin.] Short.

To CU'RTAIL. *v. a.* [*curto*, Lat.] To cut off; to cut ſhort; to ſhorten. *Hudibras.*

CU'RTAIL *Dog. ſ.* A dog whoſe tail is cut off. *Shakeſpeare.*

CU'RTAIN. *ſ.* [*cortina*, Lat.]
1. A cloth contracted or expanded at pleaſure. *Arbuthnot.*
2. *To draw the* CURTAIN. To cloſe it ſo as to ſhut out the light. *Pope.*
3. To open it ſo as to diſcern the object. *Shakſpeare. Craſhaw.*
4. [In fortification.] That part of the wall or rampart that lies between two baſtions. *Knolles.*

CURTAIN-LECTURE. *ſ.* [from *curtain* and *lecture.*] A reproof given by a wife to her huſband in bed. *Addiſon.*

To CU'RTAIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To incloſe with curtains. *Pope.*

CU'RTATE *Diſtance. ſ.* [In aſtronomy.] The diſtance of a planet's place from the ſun, reduced to the ecliptick.

CURTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *curto*, to ſhorten, Latin.] The interval between a planet's diſtance from the ſun and the curtate diſtance.

CU'RTELLASSE. } See CUTLASS.
CU'RTELAX. }

CU'RTSY. See COURTESY.

CU'RVATED. *a.* [*curvatus*, Latin.] Bent.

CURVA'TION. *ſ.* [*curvo*, Latin.] The act of bending or crooking.

CU'RVATURE. *ſ.* [from *curve.*] Crookedneſs; inflexion; manner of bending. *Holder.*

CURVE. *a.* [*curvus*, Latin.] Crooked; bent; inflected. *Bentley.*

CURVE. *ſ.* Any thing bent; a flexure or crookedneſs. *Thomſon.*

To CURVE. *v. a.* [*curvo*, Latin.] To bend; to crook; to inflect. *Holder.*

To CURVET. *v. n.* [*corvettare*, Italian.]
1. To leap; to bound. *Drayton.*
2. To friſk; to be licentious.

CURVET. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A leap; a bound.
2. A frolick; a prank.

CURVILINEAR. *a.* [*curvus* and *linea*, Lat.] Conſiſting of a crooked line. *Cheyne.*
2. Compoſed of crooked lines.

CURVITY. *ſ.* [from *curve.*] Crookedneſs. *Holder.*

CU'SHION. *ſ.* [*couſſin*, French.] A pillow for the ſeat; a ſoft pad placed upon a chair. *Shakeſpeare. Swift.*

CU'SHIONED. *a.* [from *cuſhion.*] Seated on a cuſhion.

CUSP. *ſ.* [*cuſpis*, Latin.] A term uſed to expreſs the points or horns of the moon, or other luminary. *Harris.*

CU'SPATED. } *a.* [from *cuſpis*, Lat.]
CU'SPIDATED. } When the leaves of a flower end in a point. *Quincy.*

CU'STARD. *ſ.* [*cruſtard*, Welſh.] A kind of ſweetmeat made by boiling eggs with milk and ſugar. It is a food much uſed in city feaſts. *Pope.*

CU'STODY. *ſ.* [*cuſtodia*, Latin.]
1. Impriſonment; reſtraint of liberty. *Milton.*
2. Care; preſervation; ſecurity. *Bacon.*

CU'STOM. *ſ.* [*couſtume*, Fr.]
1. Habit; habitual practice.
2. Faſhion; common way of acting.
3. Eſtabliſhed manner. 1 *Sam.*
4. Practice of buying of certain perſons. *Addiſon.*
5. Application from buyers; as, *this trader has good* cuſtom.
6. [In law.] A law or right, not written, which, being eſtabliſhed by long uſe, and the conſent of our anceſtors, has been, and is, daily practiſed. *Cowel.*
7. Tribute; tax paid for goods imported, or exported. *Temple.*

CU'STOMHOUSE. *ſ.* The houſe where the taxes upon goods imported or exported are collected. *Swift.*

CU'STOMABLE. *a.* [from *cuſtom.*] Common; habitual; frequent.

CU'STOMABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *cuſtomable.*]
1. Frequency; habit.
2. Conformity to cuſtom.

CU'STOMARLY. *ad.* [from *cuſtomable.*] According to cuſtom. *Hayward.*

CU'STOMARILY. *ad.* [from *cuſtomary.*] Habitually; commonly. *Ray.*

CU'STOMARINESS. *ſ.* [from *cuſtomary.*] *Government of the Tongue.*

CU'STOMARY. *a.* [from *cuſtom.*]
1. Conformable to eſtabliſhed cuſtom; according to preſcription. *Glanville.*
2. Habitual. *Tillotſon.*
3. Uſual; wonted. *Shakeſpeare.*

CU'STOMED. *a.* [from *cuſtom.*] Uſual; common. *Shakeſpeare.*

CU'STOMER. *ſ.* [from *cuſtom.*] One who frequents any place of ſale for the ſake of purchaſing. *Roſcommon.*

CU'STRELS. *ſ.*
1. A buckler bearer.
2. A veſſel for holding wine. *Ainſworth.*

To CUT. pret. *cut*; part. paſſ. *cut.* [from the French *couteau*, a knife.]
1. To penetrate with an edged inſtrument. *Dryden.*
2. To hew. 2 *Chron.*
3. To carve; to make by ſculpture.
4. To form any thing by cutting. *Pope.*
5. To pierce with any uneaſy ſenſation.
6. To divide packs of cards. *Granville.*
7. To interſect; to croſs; as, one line *cuts* another.
8. To CUT *down.* To fell; to hew down. *Knolles.*
9. *To* CUT *down.* To excel; to overpower. *Addiſon.*
10. *To* CUT *off.* To ſeparate from the other parts. *Judges.*
11. *To* CUT *off.* To deſtroy; to extirpate; to put to death untimely. *Howel.*
12. *To* CUT *off.* To reſcind. *Smalridge.*
13. *To* CUT *off.* To intercept; to hinder from union. *Clarendon.*
14. *To* CUT *off.* To put an end to; to obviate. *Clarendon.*
15. *To* CUT *off.* To take away; to withhold. *Rogers.*
16. *To* CUT *off.* To preclude. *Addiſon. Prior.*
17. *To* CUT *off.* To interrupt; to ſilence. *Bacon.*
18. *To* CUT *off.* To apoſtrophiſe; to abbreviate. *Dryden.*
19. *To* CUT *out.* To ſhape; to form. *Temple.*
20. *To* CUT *out.* To ſcheme; to contrive. *Howel.*
21. *To* CUT *out.* To adapt. *Rymer.*
22. *To* CUT *out.* To debar. *Pope.*
23. *To* CUT *out.* To excel; to outdo.
24. *To* CUT *ſhort.* To hinder from proceeding by ſudden interruption. *Dryden.*
25. *To* CUT *ſhort.* To abridge; as, *the ſoldiers were* cut ſhort *of their pay.*
26. *To* CUT *up.* To divide an animal into convenient pieces. *L'Eſtrange.*
27. *To* CUT *up.* To eradicate. *Job.*

To CUT *v. n.*

1. To make its way by dividing obſtructions. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To perform the operation of lithotomy. *Pope.*
3. To interfere; as, a horſe that *cuts.*

CUT. *part. a.* Prepared for uſe. *Swift.*

CUT. *ſ.* [from the noun.]

1. The action of a ſharp or edged inſtrument.
2. The impreſſion or ſeparation of continuity, made by an edge.
3. A wound made by cutting. *Wiſeman.*
4. A channel made by art. *Knolles.*
5. A part cut off from the reſt. *Mortimer.*
6. A ſmall particle; a ſhred. *Hooker.*
7. A lot cut off a ſtick. *Locke.*
8. A near paſſage, by which ſome angle is cut off. *Hale.*
9. A picture cut or carved upon a ſtamp of wood or copper, and impreſſed from it. *Brown.*
10. The act or practice of dividing a pack of cards. *Swift.*
11. Faſhion: form; ſhape; manner of cutting into ſhape. *Stillingfleet. Addiſon.*
12. A fool or cully. *Shakeſpeare.*
13. CUT *and long tail.* Men of all kinds. *Ben. Johnſon.*

CUTA'NEOUS. *a.* [from *cutis*, Latin.] Relating to the ſkin. *Floyer.*

CU'TICLE. *ſ.* [*cuticula*, Latin.]

1. The firſt and outermoſt covering of the body, commonly called the ſcarf-ſkin. This is that ſoft ſkin which riſes in a bliſter upon any burning, or the application of a bliſtering-plaiſter. It ſticks cloſe to the ſurface of the true ſkin. *Quincy.*
2. A thin ſkin formed on the ſurface of any liquor. *Newton.*

CUTI'CULAR. *a.* [from *cutis*, Latin.] Belonging to the ſkin.

CUTH, knowledge or ſkill. *Camden.*

CU'TLASS. *ſ.* [*coutelas*, French.] A broad cutting ſword. *Shakeſpeare.*

CU'TLER. *ſ.* [*coutelier*, French.] One who makes or ſells knives. *Clarendon.*

CU'TPURSE. *ſ.* [*cut* and *purſe.*] One who ſteals by the method of cutting purſes. A thief; a robber. *Bentley.*

CU'TTER. *ſ.* [from *cut.*]

1. An agent or inſtrument that cuts any thing.
2. A nimble boat that cuts the water.
3. The teeth that cut the meat. *Ray.*
4. An officer in the exchequer that provides wood for the tallies, and cuts the ſum paid upon them. *Cowel.*

CUT-THROAT. *ſ.* [*cut* and *throat.*] A ruffian; a murderer; an aſſaſſin. *Knolles.*

CUT-THROAT. *a.* Cruel; inhuman; barbarous. *Curew.*

CU'TTING. *ſ.* [from *cut.*] A piece cut off; a chop. *Bacon.*

CU'TTLE. *ſ.* A fiſh, which, when he is purſued by a fiſh of prey, throws out a black liquor. *Ray.*

CU'TTLE. *ſ.* [from *cuttle.*] A foul mouthed fellow. *Hanmer. Shakeſpeare.*

CY'CLE. *ſ.* [*cyclus*, Latin; κύκλος.]

1. A circle.
2. A round of time; a ſpace in which the ſame revolution begins again; a periodical ſpace of time. *Holder.*
3. A method, or account of a method continued till the ſame courſe begins again. *Evelyn.*
4. Imaginary orbs; a circle in the heavens. *Milton.*

CY'CLOID. *ſ.* [from κυκλοειδης.] A geometrical curve, of which the geneſis may be conceived by imagining a nail in the circumference of a wheel: the line which the nail deſcribes in the air, while the wheel revolves in a right line, is the cycloid.

CYCLO'IDAL. *a.* [from *cycloid.* Relating to a cycloid.

CYCLOPÆ'DIA. *ſ.* [κύκλος and παιδεία.] A circle of knowledge; a courſe of the ſciences.

CY'GNET. *ſ.* [from *cygnus*, Latin.] A young ſwan. *Mortimer.*

CY'LINDER. *ſ.* [κύλινδρος.] A body having two flat ſurfaces and one circular. *Wilkins.*

CYLI'NDRICAL. } *a.* [from *cylinder.*] Par-
CYLI'NDRICK. } taking of the nature of a cylinder; having the form of a cylinder. *Woodward.*

CYMA'R. *ſ.* [properly written *ſimar.*] A ſlight covering; a ſcarf. *Dryden.*

CYMATIUM. ſ. [Lat. from κυμάτιον.] A member of architecture, whereof one half is convex, and the other concave. *Harris. Spectator.*

CY'MBAL. *ſ.* [*cymbalum*, Latin.] A muſical inſtrument. *Dryden.*

CYNA'NTHROPY. *ſ.* [κύων and ἄνθρωπος.] A ſpecies of madneſs in which men have the qualities of dogs.

CYNEGE'TICKS. *ſ.* [κυνηγετικὴ.] The art of hunting.

CY'NICAL. } *a.* [κυνικὸς.] Having the
CY'NICK. } qualities of a dog; currith; brutal; ſnarling; ſatirical. *Wilkins.*

CY'NICK. *ſ.* [κυνικὸς.] A philoſopher of the ſnarling or currith ſort; a follower of Diogenes; a ſnarler; a miſanthrope. *Shak.*

CY'NOSURE. *ſ.* [from κυνόσουρα.] The ſtar near the north pole, by which ſailors ſteer. *Milton.*

CYPRESS-TREE. [*cypreſſus*, Latin.]
1. A tall ſtrait tree. Its fruit is of no uſe: its leaves are bitter, and the very ſmell and ſhade of it are dangerous. Hence the Romans looked upon it to be a fatal tree, and made uſe of it at funerals, and in mournful ceremonies. The wood of the *cypreſs-tree* is always green, very heavy, of a good ſmell, and never either rots or is worm eaten. *Calmet. Shakeſpeare. Iſaiah.*
2. It is the emblem of mourning. *Shakeſpeare.*

CYPRUS. *ſ.* A thin tranſparent black ſtuff. *Shakeſpeare.*

CYST. } *ſ.* [κύστις.] A bag containing
CYSTIS. } ſome morbid matter. *Wiſeman.*

CYSTICK. *a.* [from *cyſt*, a bag.] Contained in a bag. *Arbuthnot.*

CYSTO'TOMY. *ſ.* [κύστις and τέμνω.] The act or practice of opening incyſted tumours.

CZAR. *ſ.* [written more properly *tzar.*] The title of the emperour of Ruſſia.

CZARI'NA. *ſ.* [from *czar.*] The empreſs of Ruſſia.

D.

D Æ D

D, Is a conſonant nearly approaching in ſound to T. The ſound of D in *Engliſh* is uniform, and it is never mute.

DA CAPO. [Italian.] A term in muſick, which means that the firſt part of the tune ſhould be repeated at the concluſion.

To DAB. *v. a.* [*dauber*, Fr.] To ſtrike gently with ſomething ſoft or moiſt. *Sharp.*

A DAB. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A ſmall lump of any thing.
2. A blow with ſomething moiſt or ſoft.
3. Something moiſt or ſlimy thrown upon one.
4. [In low language.] An artiſt.
5. A kind of ſmall flat fiſh. *Carew.*

DAB-CHICK. *ſ.* A chicken newly hatched. *Pope.*

To DA'BBLE. *v. a.* [*dabbelen*, Dutch.] To ſmear; to daub; to wet. *Swift.*

To DA'BBLE. *v. n.*
1. To play in water; to move in water or mud. *Swift.*
2. To do any thing in a ſlight manner; to tamper. *Pope.*

DA'BBLER. *ſ.* [from *dabble.*]
1. One that plays in water.
2. One that meddles without maſtery; a ſuperficial meddler. *Swift.*

DACE. *ſ.* A ſmall river fiſh, reſembling a roach. *Walton.*

DA'CTYLE. *ſ.* [δάκτυλος, a finger.] A poetical foot conſiſting of one long ſyllable and two ſhort.

DAD. } *ſ.* The child's way of ex-
DA'DDY. } preſſing *father*. *Shakeſpeare.*

DÆDAL. *a.* [*dædalus*, Latin.] Various; variegated.

D A I

DA'FFODIL. } *ſ.* This plant
DAFFODI'LLY. } hath a lily-
DAFFODOWNDI'LLY. } flower, conſiſting of one leaf, which is bell-ſhaped. *Spenſer. Milton. Dryden.*

To DAFT. *v. a.* [from *do aft.*] To toſs aſide; to throw away ſlightly. *Shakſpeare.*

DAG. *ſ.* [*dague*, French.]
1. A dagger.
2. A handgun; a piſtol.

To DAG. *v. a.* [from *daggle.*] To daggle; to bemire.

DA'GGER. *ſ.* [*dague*, French.]
1. A ſhort ſword; a poniard. *Addiſon.*
2. A blunt blade of iron with a baſket hilt, uſed for defence.
3. The obelus; as [†].

DA'GGERSDRAWING. *ſ.* [*dagger* and *draw.*] The act of drawing daggers; approach to open violence. *Hudibras.*

To DA'GGLE. *v. a.* [from *dag*, dew.] To dip negligently in mire or water.

To DA'GGLE. *v. n.* To be in the mire. *Pope.*

DA'GGLEDTAIL. *ſ.* [*daggle* and *tail.*] Bemired; beſpattered. *Swift.*

DAILY. *a.* [dæglic, Saxon.] Happening every day; quotidian. *Prior.*

DAI'LY. *ad.* Every day; very often. *Spenſer.*

DA'INTILY. *ad.* [from *dainty.*]
1. Elegantly; delicately. *Bacon.*
2. Deliciouſly; pleaſantly. *Howel.*

DA'INTINESS. *ſ.* [from *dainty.*]
1. Delicacy; ſoftneſs. *Ben. Johnſon.*
2. Elegance; nicety. *Wotton.*
3. Squeamiſhneſs; faſtidiouſneſs. *Wotton.*

DA'INTY. *a.* [*dain*, old French.]
1. Pleasing to the palate; of exquisite taste. *Bacon.*
2. Delicate; of acute sensibility; nice; squeamish. *Davies.*
3. Scrupulous; ceremonious. *Shakespeare.*
4. Elegant; tenderly, languishingly beautiful. *Milton.*
5. Nice; affectedly fine. *Prior.*

DA'INTY. *s.*
1. Something nice or delicate; a delicacy. *Proverbs.*
2. A word of fondness formerly in use. *Ben. Johnson.*

DA'IRY. *s.* [from *dey*, an old word for milk.]
1. The occupation or art of making various kinds of food from milk.
2. The place where milk is manufactured.
3. Pasturage; milk farm. *Bacon.*

DA'IRYMAID. *s.* [*dairy* and *maid.*] The woman servant whose business is to manage the milk. *Dryden.*

DA'ISY. *s.* [ꝺæġeɼeaġe.] A Spring-flower. *Shakespeare.*

DALE. *s.* [*dalei*, Gothick.] A vale; a valley. *Tickell.*

DA'LLIANCE. *s.* [from *dally.*]
1. Interchange of caresses; acts of fondness. *Milton.*
2. Conjugal conversation. *Milton.*
3. Delay; procrastination. *Shakspeare.*

DA'LLIER. *s.* [from *dally.*] A trifler; a fondler. *Ascham.*

DA'LLOP. *s.* A tuft or clump. *Tusser.*

To DA'LLY. *v. n.* [*dollen*, Dutch, to trifle.]
1. To trifle; to play the fool. *Shakspeare. Calamy.*
2. To exchange caresses; to fondle. *Shakespeare.*
3. To sport; to play; to frolick. *Shakespeare.*
4. To delay. *Wisdom.*

To DA'LLY. *v. a.* To put off; to delay; to amuse. *Knolles.*

DAM. *s.* [from *dame.*] The mother.

DAM. *s.* [*dam*, Dutch.] A mole or bank to confine water. *Dryden. Mortimer.*

To DAM. *v. a.* [ꝺemman, Saxon.] To confine, or shut up water by moles or dams. *Otway.*

DA'MAGE. *s.* [*domage*, French.]
1. Mischief; hurt; detriment. *Davies.*
2. Loss; mischief suffered. *Milton.*
3. The value of mischief done. *Clarendon.*
4. Reparation of damage; retribution. *Bacon.*
5. [In law.] Any hurt or hindrance that a man taketh in his estate. *Cowel.*

To DA'MAGE. *v. a.* To mischief; to injure; to impair. *Addison.*

To DA'MAGE. *v. n.* To take damage.

DA'MAGEABLE. *a.* [from *damage.*]
1. Susceptible of hurt; as, *damageable* goods.
2. Mischievous; pernicious. *Government of the Tongue.*

DA'MASCENE. *s.* [from *Damascus.*] A small black plum; a damson. *Bacon.*

DA'MASK. *s.* [*damasquin*, Fr.] Linen or silk woven in a manner invented at *Damascus*, by which part rises above the rest in flowers. *Swift.*

To DA'MASK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To form flowers upon stuffs.
2. To variegate; to diversify. *Fenton.*

DA'MASK-ROSE. *s.* A red rose. *Bacon.*

DA'MASKENING. *s.* [from *damasquiner*, Fr.] The art or act of adorning iron or steel, by making incisions, and filling them up with gold or silver wire. *Chambers.*

DAME. *s.* [*dame*, Fr. *dama*, Span.]
1. A lady; the title of honour to women. *Milton.*
2. Mistress of a low family. *L'Estrange.*
3. Women in general. *Shakspeare.*

DAMES-VIOLET. *s.* Queen's gillyflower.

To DAMN. *v. a.* [*damno*, Lat.]
1. To doom to eternal torments in a future state. *Bacon.*
2. To procure or cause to be eternally condemned. *South.*
3. To condemn. *Dryden.*
4. To hoot or hiss any publick performance; to explode. *Pope.*

DA'MNABLE. *a.* [from *damn.*] Deserving damnation. *Hooker.*

DA'MNABLY. *ad.* [from *damnable.*] In such a manner as to incur eternal punishment. *South.*

DAMNA'TION. *s.* [from *damn.*] Exclusion from divine mercy; condemnation to eternal punishment. *Taylor.*

DA'MNATORY. *a.* [from *damnatorius.*] Containing a sentence of condemnation.

DA'MNED. *part. a.* [from *damn.*] Hateful; detestable. *Shakespeare. Rowe.*

DAMNI'FIC. *a.* [from *damnify.*] Procuring loss; mischievous.

To DA'MNIFY. *v. a.* [from *damnifico*, Lat.]
1. To endamage; to injure. *Locke.*
2. To hurt; to impair. *Spenser.*

DA'MNINGNESS. *s.* [from *damning.*] Tendency to procure damnation. *Hammond.*

DAMP. *a.* [*dampe*, Dutch.]
1. Moist; inclining to wet. *Dryden.*
2. Dejected; sunk; depressed. *Milton.*

A DAMP. *s.*
1. Fog; moist air; moisture. *Dryden.*
2. A noxious vapour exhaled from the earth. *Woodward.*
3. Dejection; depression of spirit. *Rejection.*

To DAMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To wet; to moisten.

2. To depress; to deject; to chill. *Atterbury.*

3. To weaken; to abandon. *Milton.*

DA'MPISHNESS. *f.* [from *damp.*] Tendency to wetness; fogginess; moisture. *Bacon.*

DA'MPNESS. *f.* [from *damp.*] Moisture; fogginess. *Dryden.*

DA'MPY. *a.* [from *damp.*] Dejected; gloomy; sorrowful. *Hayward.*

DA'MSEL. *f.* [*damoiselle*, Fr.]

1. A young gentlewoman. *Prior.*

2. An attendant of the better rank. *Dryden.*

3. A wench; a country lass. *Gay.*

DA'MSON. *f.* [corruptly from *damascene.*] A small black plum. *Shakespeare.*

DAN. *f.* [from *dominus.*] The old term of honour for men. *Prior.*

To DANCE. *v. n.* [*danser*, Fr.] To move in measure. *Shakspeare.*

To DANCE *Attendance. v. a.* To wait with supplenes and obsequiousness. *Raleigh.*

To DANCE. *v. a.* To make to dance; to put into a lively motion. *Bacon.*

DANCE. *f.* [from the verb.] A motion of one or many in concert. *Bacon.*

DA'NCER. *f.* [from *dance.*] One that practises the art of dancing. *Donne.*

DA'NCINGMASTER. *f.* [*dance* and *master.*] One who teaches the art of dancing. *Locke.*

DA'NCINGSCHOOL. *f.* [*dancing* and *school.*] The school where the art of dancing is taught. *L'Estrange.*

DANDE'LION. *f.* [*dent de lion*, Fr.] The name of a plant. *Miller.*

DA'NDIPRAT. *f.* [*dandin*, Fr.] A little fellow; an urchin.

To DA'NDLE. *v. a.* [*dandelen*, Dutch.]

1. To shake a child on the knee. *Donne. Temple.*

2. To fondle; to treat like a child. *Addison.*

3. To delay; to procrastinate. *Spenser.*

DA'NDLER. *f.* He that dandles or fondles children.

DA'NDRUFF. *f.* [from the itch, and *drop*, fordid.] Scabs in the head.

DA'NEWORT. *f.* A species of elder; called also dwarf-elder, or wallwort.

DA'NGER. *f.* [*danger*, Fr.] Risque; hazard; peril. *Locke.*

To DA'NGER. *v. a.* To put in hazard; to endanger. *Shakespeare.*

DA'NGERLESS. *a.* [from *danger.*] Without hazard; without risque. *Sidney.*

DA'NGEROUS. *a.* [from *danger.*] Hazardous; perilous. *Dryden.*

DA'NGEROUSLY. *ad.* [from *dangerous.*] Hazardously; perilously; with danger. *Hammond.*

DA'NGEROUSNESS. *f.* [from *dangerous.*] Danger; hazard; peril. *Boyle.*

To DA'NGLE. *v. n.* [from *hang*, according to *Skinner.*]

1. To hang loose and quivering. *Smith.*

2. To hang upon any one; to be an humble follower. *Swift.*

DA'NGLER. *f.* [from *dangle.*] A man that hangs about women. *Ralph.*

DANK. *a.* [from *tuncken*, Germ.] Damp; humid; moist; wet. *Milton. Grew.*

DA'NKISH. *a.* Somewhat dank. *Shakespeare.*

To DAP. *v. n.* [corrupted from *dip.*] To let fall gently into the water. *Walton.*

DAPA'TICAL. *a.* Sumptuous in cheer. *Bailey.*

DA'PPER. *a.* [*dapper*, Dutch.] Little and active; lively without bulk. *Milton.*

DA'PPERLING. *f.* [from *dapper.*] A dwarf. *Ainsworth.*

DA'PPLE. *a.* Marked with various colours; variegated. *Locke.*

To DA'PPLE. *v. a.* To streak; to vary. *Spenser. Bacon.*

DAR. } DART. } *f.* A fish found in the Severn.

To DARE. *v. n.* pret. *I durst*; part. *I have dared.* [ðeapran, Saxon.] To have courage for any purpose; not to be afraid; to be adventurous. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*

To DARE. *v. a.* To challenge; to defy. *Knolles. Roscommon.*

To DARE *Larks.* To catch them by means of a looking-glass. *Carew.*

DARE. *f.* [from the verb.] Defiance; challenge. *Shakespeare.*

DA'REFUL. *a.* [*dare* and *ful.*] Full of defiance. *Shakspeare.*

DA'RING. *a.* [from *dare.*] Bold; adventurous; fearless. *Prior.*

DA'RINGLY. *ad.* [from *daring.*] Boldly; courageously. *Halifax.*

DA'RINGNESS. *f.* [from *daring.*] Boldness.

DARK. *a.* [ðeorc, Saxon.]

1. Not light; without light. *Waller.*

2. Not of a showy or vivid colour. *Leviticus. Boyle.*

3. Blind; without the enjoyment of light. *Dryden.*

4. Opake; not transparent.

5. Obscure; not perspicuous. *Hooker.*

6. Not enlightened by knowledge; ignorant. *Denham.*

7. Gloomy; not chearful. *Addison.*

DARK. *f.*

1. Darkness; obscurity; want of light. *Shakespeare. Milton.*

2. Obscurity; condition of one unknown. *Atterbury.*

3. Want of knowledge. *Locke.*

To DARK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To darken; to obscure. *Spenser.*

To DA'RKEN. *v. a.*
1. To make dark. *Addiſon.*
2. To cloud; to perplex. *Bacon.*
3. To foul; to fully. *Tillotſon.*

To DA'RKEN. *v. n.* To grow dark.

DA'RKLING. *part.* Being in the dark. *Shakeſpeare. Dryden.*

DA'RKLY. *ad.* [from *dark.*] In a ſituation void of light; obſcurely; blindly. *Dryden.*

DA'RKNESS. *ſ.* [from *dark.*]
1. Abſence of light. *Geneſis.*
2. Opakeneſs.
3. Obſcurity.
4. Infernal gloom; wickedneſs. *Shakeſp.*
5. The empire of Satan. *Coloſſians.*

DA'RKSOME. *a.* [from *dark.*] Gloomy; obſcure; not luminous. *Spenſer. Pope.*

DA'RLING. *a.* [ꝺeoꝛling, Saxon.] Favourite; dear; beloved. *L'Eſtrange.*

DA'RLING. *ſ.* A favourite; one much beloved. *Halifax.*

To DARN. *v. a.* See DEARN. To mend holes by imitating the texture of the ſtuff. *Gay.*

DA'RNEL. *ſ.* A weed growing in the fields. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DA'RRAIN. *v. a.*
1. To range troops for battle. *Carew.*
2. To apply to the fight. *Spenſer.*

DART. *ſ.* [*dard*, French.] A miſſile weapon thrown by the hand. *Peacham.*

To DART. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To throw offenſively. *Pope.*
2. To throw; to emit.

To DART. *v. n.* To fly as a dart. *Shak.*

To DASH. *v. a.*
1. To throw any thing ſuddenly againſt ſomething. *Tillotſon.*
2. To break by colliſon. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To throw water in flaſhes. *Mortimer.*
4. To beſpatter; to beſprinkle. *Shakeſp.*
5. To agitate any liquid. *Dryden.*
6. To mingle; to change by ſome ſmall admixture. *Hudibras.*
7. To form or print in haſte. *Pope.*
8. To obliterate; to blot; to croſs out. *Pope.*
9. To confound; to make aſhamed ſuddenly. *Dryden. South. Pope.*

To DASH. *v. n.*
1. To fly off the ſurface. *Cheyne.*
2. To fly in flaſhes with a loud noiſe. *Thomſon.*
3. To ruſh through water ſo as to make it fly. *Dryden.*

A DASH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Colliſion. *Thomſon.*
2. Infuſion. *Addiſon.*
3. A mark in writing; a line ——. *Brown.*
4. Stroke; blow. *Shakeſpeare.*

DASH. *ad.* An expreſſion of the ſound of water daſhed. *Dryden.*

DA'STARD. *ſ.* [aꝺaꝛꝺꝛiga, Saxon.] A coward; a poltron. *Locke.*

To DA'STARD. *v. a.* To terrify; to intimidate. *Dryden.*

To DA'STARDISE. *v. a.* [from *daſtard.*] To intimidate; to deject with cowardice. *Dryden.*

DA'STARDLY. *a.* [from *daſtard.*] Cowardly; mean; timorous. *L'Eſtrange.*

DA'STARDY. *ſ.* [from *daſtard.*] Cowardlineſs.

DA'TARY. *ſ.* [from *date.*] An officer of the chancery of Rome. *Dict.*

DATE. *ſ.* [*datte*, Fr.]
1. The time at which a letter is written, marked at the end or the beginning.
2. The time at which any event happened.
3. The time ſtipulated when any thing ſhall be done. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. End; concluſion. *Pope.*
5. Duration; continuance. *Denham.*
6. [from *dactylus.*] The fruit of the date-tree. *Shakeſpeare.*

DATE-TREE. *ſ.* A ſpecies of palm.

To DATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To note with the time at which any thing is written or done. *Bentley.*

DA'TELESS. *a.* [from *date.*] Without any fixed term. *Shakeſpeare.*

DA'TIVE. *a.* [*dativus*, Latin.] In grammar, the caſe that ſignifies the perſon to whom any thing is given.

To DAUB. *v. a.* [*dabben*, Dutch.]
1. To ſmear with ſomething adhefive. *Exodus.*
2. To paint coarſely. *Otway.*
3. To cover with ſomething ſpecious or ſtrong. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To lay on any thing gaudily or oſtentatiouſly. *Bacon.*
5. To flatter groſsly. *South.*

To DAUB. *v. n.* To play the hypocrite. *Shakeſpeare.*

A DA'UBER. *ſ.* [from *daub.*] A coarſe low painter. *Swift.*

DA'UBY. *a.* [from *daub.*] Viſcous; glutinous; adhefive. *Dryden.*

DA'UGHTER. *ſ.* [ꝺohtep, Saxon; *dotter*, Runick.]
1. The female offſpring of a man or woman. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A woman. *Geneſis.*
3. [In poetry.] Any deſcendent.
4. The penitent of a confeſſor. *Shakeſp.*

To DAUNT. *v. a.* [*domter*, Fr.] To diſcourage; to fright. *Glanville.*

DA'UNTLESS. *a.* [from *daunt.*] Fearleſs; not dejected. *Pope.*

DA'UNTLESSNESS. *ſ.* [from *dauntleſs.*] Fearleſſneſs.

DAW. *ſ.* The name of a bird. *Davies.*

DAWK. *ſ.* A hollow or inciſion in ſtuff. *Moxon.*

To

To DAWK. *v. a.* To mark with an incision. *Moxon.*

To DAWN. *v. n.*

1. To grow luminous; to begin to grow light. *Pope.*
2. To glimmer obscurely. *Locke.*
3. To begin, yet faintly; to give some promises of lustre. *Pope.*

DAWN. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. The time between the first appearance of light and the sun's rise. *Dryden.*
2. Beginning; first rise. *Pope.*

DAY. *f.* [ᵹæᵹ, Saxon.]

1. The time between the rising and setting of the sun, called the artificial day. *Matthew.*
2. The time from noon to noon, called the natural day. *Shakespeare.*
3. Light; sunshine. *Romans.*
4. The day of contest; the contest; the battle. *Roscommon.*
5. An appointed or fixed time. *Dryden.*
6. A day appointed for some commemoration. *Shakespeare.*
7. From day to day; without certainty or continuance. *Bacon.*

To-DAY. On this day. *Fenton.*

DA'YBED. *f.* [*day* and *bed.*] A bed used for idleness. *Shakespeare.*

DA'YBOOK. *f.* [from *day* and *book.*] A tradesman's journal.

DA'YBREAK. *f.* [*day* and *break.*] The dawn; the first appearance of light. *Dryden.*

DAYLA'BOUR. *f.* [*day* and *labour.*] Labour by the day. *Milton.*

DAYLA'BOURER. *f.* [from *daylabour.*] One that works by the day. *Milton.*

DA'YLIGHT. *f.* [*day* and *light.*] The light of the day, as opposed to that of the moon, or a taper. *Knolles. Newton.*

DAYLI'LY. *f.* The same with asphodel.

DA'YSMAN. *f.* [*day* and *man.*] An old word for umpire. *Spenser.*

DA'YSPRING. *f.* [*day* and *spring.*] The rise of the day; the dawn.

DA'YSTAR. *f.* [*day* and *star.*] The morning star. *Ben. Johnson.*

DA'YTIME. *f.* [*day* and *time.*] The time in which there is light, opposed to night. *Bacon.*

DA'YWORK. *f.* [*day* and *work.*] Work imposed by the day; day labour. *Fairfax.*

To DAZE. *v. a.* [ᵹpæs, Saxon.] To overpower with light. *Fairfax. Dryden.*

DA'ZIED. *a.* Besprinkled with daisies. *Shakespeare.*

To DA'ZZLE. *v. a.* To overpower with light. *Davies.*

To DA'ZZLE. *v. n.* To be overpowered with light. *Bacon.*

DE'ACON. *f.* [*diaconus*, Latin.]

1. One of the lowest order of the clergy. *Sanderson.*
2. [In Scotland.] An overseer of the poor.
3. And also the master of an incorporated company.

DE'ACONESS. *f.* [from *deacon.*] A female officer in the ancient church.

DE'ACONRY. } *f.* [from *deacon.*] The
DE'ACONSHIP. } office or dignity of a deacon.

DEAD. *a.* [ᵹeaᵹ, Saxon.]

1. Deprived of life; exanimated. *Hale.*
2. Without life; inanimate. *Pope.*
3. Imitating death; senseless; motionless. *Psalms.*
4. Unactive; motionless. *Lee.*
5. Empty; vacant. *Dryden.*
6. Useless; unprofitable. *Addison.*
7. Dull; gloomy; unemployed. *Knolles.*
8. Still; obscure. *Hayward.*
9. Having no resemblance of life. *Dryden.*
10. Obtuse; dull; not sprightly. *Boyle.*
11. Dull; frigid; not animated. *Addison.*
12. Tasteless; vapid; spiritless.
13. Uninhabited. *Arbuthnot.*
14. Without the power of vegetation.
15. [In theology.] Lying under the power of sin.

The DEAD. *f.* Dead men. *Smith.*

DEAD. *f.* Time in which there is remarkable stillness or gloom; as at midwinter, and midnight. *South. Dryden.*

To DEAD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lose force, of whatever kind. *Bacon.*

To DEAD. } *v. a.*
To DE'ADEN. }

1. To deprive of any kind of force or sensation. *Bacon.*
2. To make vapid, or spiritless. *Bacon.*

DEAD-DOING. *part. a.* [*dead* and *do.*] Destructive; killing; mischievous. *Hudibras.*

DEAD-LIFT. *f.* [*dead* and *lift.*] Hopeless exigence. *Hudibras.*

DE'ADLY. *a.* [from *dead.*]

1. Destructive; mortal; murtherous. *Shakespeare.*
2. Mortal; implacable. *Knolles.*

DE'ADLY. *ad.*

1. In a manner resembling the dead. *Dryden.*
2. Mortally. *Ezekiel.*
3. Implacably; irreconcileably.

DE'ADNESS. *f.* [from *dead.*]

1. Frigidity; want of warmth; want of ardour. *Rogers.*
2. Weakness of the vital powers; languour; faintness. *Dryden. Lee.*
3. Vapidness of liquors; loss of spirit. *Mortimer.*

DE'ADNETTLE. *ſ.* A weed; the ſame with archangel.

DEAD-RECKONING. *ſ.* [a ſea-term.] That eſtimation or conjecture which the ſeamen make of the place where a ſhip is, by keeping an account of her way by the log.

DEAF. *a.* [*doef*, Dutch.]
1. Wanting the ſenſe of hearing. *Holder. Swift.*
2. Deprived of the power of hearing. *Dryden.*
3. Obſcurely heard. *Dryden.*

To DEAF. *v. a.* To deprive of the power of hearing. *Donne.*

To DE'AFEN. *v. a.* [from *deaf.*] To deprive of the power of hearing. *Addiſon.*

DE'AFLY. *ad.* [from *deaf.*]
1. Without ſenſe of ſounds.
2. Obſcurely to the ear.

DE'AFNESS. *ſ.* [from *deaf.*]
1. Want of the power of hearing; want of ſenſe of ſounds. *Holder.*
2. Unwillingneſs to hear. *King Charles.*

DEAL. *ſ.* [*deel*, Dutch.]
1. Part. *Hooker.*
2. Quantity; degree of more or leſs. *Ben. Johnſon. Fairfax.*
3. The art or practice of dealing cards. *Swift.*
4. [*deyl*, Dutch.] Firwood; the wood of pines. *Boyle.*

To DEAL. *v. a.* [*deelen*, Dutch.]
1. To diſtribute; to diſpoſe to different perſons. *Tickell.*
2. To ſcatter; to throw about. *Dryden.*
3. To give gradually, or one after another. *Gay.*

To DEAL. *v. n.*
1. To traffick; to tranſact buſineſs; to trade. *Decay of Piety.*
2. To act between two perſons; to intervene. *Bacon.*
3. To behave well or ill in any tranſaction. *Tillot on.*
4. To act in any manner. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. *To* DEAL *by.* To treat well or ill. *Locke.*
6. *To* DEAL *in.* To have to do with; to be engaged in; to practiſe. *Atterbury.*
7. *To* DEAL *with.* To treat in any manner; to uſe well or ill. *South. Tillotſon.*
8. *To* DEAL *with.* To contend with. *Sidney. Dryden.*

To DEA'LBATE. *v. a.* [*dealbo*, Lat.] To whiten; to bleach.

DEALBA'TION. *ſ.* [*dealbatio*, Lat.] The act of bleaching. *Brown.*

DE'ALER. *ſ.* [from *deal.*]
1. One that has to do with any thing. *Swift.*
2. A trader or trafficker. *Swift.*
3. A perſon who deals the cards.

DE'ALING. *ſ.* [from *deal.*]
1. Practice; action. *Raleigh.*
2. Intercourſe. *Addiſon.*
3. Meaſure of treatment. *Hammond.*
4. Traffick; buſineſs. *Swift.*

DEAMBULA'TION. *ſ.* [*deambulatio*, Lat.] The act of walking abroad.

DEA'MBULATORY. *a.* [*deambulo*, Lat.] Relating to the practice of walking abroad.

DEAN. *ſ.* [*decanus*, Latin; *doyen*, French.] The ſecond dignitary of a dioceſe.

DE'ANERY. *ſ.* [from *dean.*]
1. The office of a dean. *Clarendon.*
2. The revenue of a dean. *Swift.*
3. The houſe of a dean. *Shakeſpeare.*

DE'ANSHIP. *ſ.* [from *dean.*] The office and rank of a dean.

DEAR. *a.* [ꝺeop, Saxon.]
1. Beloved; favourite; darling. *Addiſon.*
2. Valuable; of a high price; coſtly. *Pope.*
3. Scarce; not plentiful; as, *a* dear *year.*
4. Sad; hateful; grievous. *Shakeſpeare.*

DEAR. *ſ.* A word of endearment. *Dryden.*

DE'ARBOUGHT. *a.* [*dear* and *bought.*] Purchaſed at an high price. *Roſcommon.*

DE'ARLING. *ſ.* [now written *darling.*] Favourite. *Spenſer.*

DE'ARLY. *ad.* [from *dear.*]
1. With great fondneſs. *Wotton.*
2. At an high price. *Bacon.*

To DEARN. *v. a.* [ꝺýrnan, Saxon.] To mend cloaths.

DE'ARNESS. *ſ.* [from *dear.*]
1. Fondneſs; kindneſs; love. *South.*
2. Scarcity; high price. *Swift.*

DE'ARNLY. *ad.* [ꝺeopn, Saxon.] Secretly; privately; unſeen. *Spenſer.*

DEARTH. *ſ.* [from *dear.*]
1. Scarcity which makes food dear. *Bacon.*
2. Want; need; famine. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Barrenneſs; ſterility. *Dryden.*

To DEARTI'CULATE. *ſ.* [*de* and *articulus*, Lat.] To diſjoint; to diſmember. *Dict.*

DEATH. *ſ.* [ꝺeaꝺ, Saxon.]
1. The extinction of life. *Hebrews.*
2. Mortality; deſtruction. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. The ſtate of the dead. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. The manner of dying. *Ezekiel.*
5. The image of mortality repreſented by a ſkeleton. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Murder; the act of deſtroying life unlawfully. *Bacon.*
7. Cauſe of death. *Kings.*
8. Deſtroyer. *Pope.*
9. [In poetry.] The inſtrument of death. *Dryden. Pope.*
10. [In theology.] Damnation; eternal torments. *Church Catechiſm.*

DEATH-BED. *ſ.* [*death* and *bed.*] The bed to which a man is confined by mortal ſickneſs. *Collier.*

DE'ATHFUL. *a.* [*death* and *full.*] Full of slaughter; destructive; murderous. *Raleigh.*

DE'ATHLESS. *a.* [from *death.*] Immortal; never-dying. *Boyle.*

DE'ATHLIKE. *a.* [*death* and *like.*] Resembling death; still. *Croshaw.*

DEATH'S-DOOR. [*death* and *door.*] A near approach to death. *Taylor.*

DE'ATHSMAN. *s.* [*death* and *man.*] Executioner; hangman; headsman. *Shakespeare.*

DE'ATHWATCH. *s.* [*death* and *watch.*] An insect that makes a tinkling noise, superstitiously imagined to prognosticate death. *Watts.*

To DEA'URATE. *v. a.* [*deauro*, Lat.] To gild, or cover over with gold.

DEAURA'TION. *s.* [from *deaurate.*] The act of gilding.

DEBACCHA'TION. *s.* [*debacchatio*, Lat.] A raging; a madness.

To DEBA'RB. *v. a.* [from *de* and *barba*, Lat.] To deprive of his beard.

To DEBA'RK. *v. a.* [*debarquer*, Fr.] To disembark.

To DEBA'R. *v. a.* [from *bar.*] To exclude; to preclude. *Raleigh.*

To DEBA'SE. *v. a.* [from *base.*]

1. To reduce from a higher to a lower state. *Locke.*

2. To make mean; to sink into meanness. *Hooker.*

3. To sink; to vitiate with meanness. *Addison.*

4. To adulterate; to lessen in value by base admixtures. *Hale.*

DEBA'SEMENT. *s.* [from *debase.*] The act of debasing or degrading. *Government of the Tongue.*

DEBA'SER. *s.* [from *debase.*] He that debases; he that adulterates; he that degrades another.

DEBA'TABLE. *a.* [from *debate.*] Disputable; subject to controversy.

A DEBA'TE. *s.* [*debat*, French.]

1. A personal dispute; a controversy. *Locke.*

2. A quarrel; a contest. *Dryden.*

To DEBA'TE. *v. a.* [*debatre*, French.] To controvert, to dispute; to contest. *Clarendon.*

To DEBA'TE. *v. n.*

1. To deliberate. *Shakespeare.*

2. To dispute. *Tatler.*

DEBA'TEFUL. *a.* [from *debate.*]

1. [Of persons.] Quarrelsome; contentious.

2. Contested; occasioning quarrels.

DEBA'TEMENT. *s.* [from *debate.*] Contest; controversy. *Shakespeare.*

DEBA'TER. *s.* [from *debate.*] A disputant; a controvertist.

To DEBA'UCH. *v. a.* [*debaucher*, Fr.]

1. To corrupt; to vitiate. *Dryden.*

2. To corrupt with lewdness. *Shakspeare.*

3. To corrupt by intemperance. *Tillotson.*

DEBA'UCH. *s.* A fit of intemperance; luxury; excess; lewdness. *Calamy.*

DEBAUCHE'E. *s.* [from *debauché*, Fr.] A lecher; a drunkard. *South.*

DEBA'UCHER. *s.* [from *debauch.*] One who seduces others to intemperance or lewdness.

DEBA'UCHERY. *s.* [from *debauch.*] The practice of excess; lewdness. *Strat.*

DEBA'UCHMENT. *s.* [from *debauch.*] The act of debauching or vitiating; corruption. *Taylor.*

To DEBE'L. } *v. a.* [*debello*, Lat.]
To DEBE'LLATE. } To conquer; to overcome in war. *Bacon.*

DEBELLA'TION. *s.* [from *debellatio*, Lat.] The act of conquering in war.

DEBE'NTURE. *s.* [*debentur*, Lat. from *debeo.*] A writ or note, by which a debt is claimed. *Swift.*

DE BILE. *a.* [*debilis*, Lat.] Weak; feeble; languid; faint. *Shakespeare.*

To DEBI'LITATE. *v. a.* [*debilito*, Lat.] To weaken; to make faint; to enfeeble. *Brown.*

DEBILITA'TION. *s.* [from *debilitatio*, Lat.] The act of weakening.

DEBI'LITY. *s.* [*debilitas*, Lat.] Weakness; feebleness; languor; faintness. *Sidney.*

DEBONNA'IR. *a.* [*debonnaire*, Fr.] Elegant; civil; well-bred. *Milton. Dryden.*

DEBONA'IRLY. *ad.* [from *debonair.*] Elegantly.

DEBT. *s.* [*debitum*, Latin.]

1. That which one man owes to another. *Duppa.*

2. That which any one is obliged to do or suffer. *Shakespeare.*

DE'BTED. *part.* [from *debt.*] Indebted; obliged to. *Shakespeare.*

DE'BTOR. *s.* [*debitor*, Latin.]

1. He that owes something to another. *Swift.*

2. One that owes money. *Philips.*

3. One side of an account book. *Addison.*

DECACUMINATED. *a.* [*decacuminatus*, Lat.] Having the top cut off. *Diet.*

DE'CADE. *s.* [δέκα, Gr. *decas*, Lat.] The sum of ten. *Holder.*

DECA'DENCY. *s.* [*decadence*, Fr.] Decay; fall. *Diet.*

DE'CAGON. *s.* [from δέκα, ten, and γωνία, a corner.] A plain figure in geometry.

DE'CALOGUE. *s.* [δεκάλογος, Greek.] The ten commandments given by God to Moses. *Hammond.*

To DECA'MP. *v. n.* [*decamper*, Fr.] To shift the camp; to move off.

DECAMP-

DECA'MPMENT. *f.* [from *decamp.*] The act of shifting the camp.

To DECA'NT. *v. a.* [*decanter*, Fr.] To pour off gently by inclination. *Boyle.*

DECANTA'TION. *f.* [*decantation*, Fr.] The act of decanting.

DECA'NTER. *f.* [from *decant.*] A glass vessel made for pouring off liquor clear.

To DECA'PITATE. *v. a.* [*decapito*, Lat.] To behead.

To DECA'Y. *v. n.* [*dechoir*, Fr.] To lose excellence; to decline. *Clarendon.*

DECA'Y. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Decline from the state of perfection. *Ben. Johnson.*

2. The effects of diminution; the marks of decay. *Locke.*

3. Declension from prosperity. *Leviticus.*

DECA'YER. *f.* [from *decay.*] That which causes decay. *Shakespeare.*

DECE'ASE. *f.* [*decessus*, Latin.] Death; departure from life. *Hooker.*

To DECE'ASE. *v. n.* [*decedo*, Latin.] To die; to depart from life. *Chapman.*

DECE'IT. *f.* [*deceptio*, Latin.]

1. Fraud; a cheat; a fallacy. *Job.*

2. Stratagem; artifice. *Shakespeare.*

DECE'ITFUL. *a.* [*deceit* and *full.*] Fraudulent; full of deceit. *Shakespeare.*

DECE'ITFULLY. *ad.* [from *deceitful.*] Fraudulently. *Wotton.*

DECE'ITFULNESS. *f.* [from *deceitful.*] Tendency to deceive. *Matthew.*

DECE'IVABLE. *a.* [from *deceive.*]

1. Subject to fraud; exposed to imposture. *Milton.*

2. Subject to produce errour; deceitful. *Bacon.*

DECE'IVABLENESS. *f.* [from *deceivable.*] Liableness to be deceived. *Government of the Tongue.*

To DECE'IVE. *v. a.* [*decipio*, Latin.]

1. To cause to mistake; to bring into errour. *Locke.*

2. To delude by stratagem.

3. To cut off from expectation. *Knolles.*

4. To mock; to fail. *Dryden.*

DECE'IVER. *f.* [from *deceive.*] One that leads another into errour. *South.*

DECE'MBER. *f.* [*december*, Latin.] The last month of the year. *Shakespeare.*

DECE'MPEDAL. *a.* [from *decempeda*, Lat.] Having ten feet in length.

DECE'MVIRATE. *f.* [*decemviratus*, Lat.] The dignity and office of the ten governours of Rome.

DE'CENCE. } *f.* [*decence*, Fr.]
DE'CENCY. }

1. Propriety of form; proper formality; becoming ceremony. *Sprat.*

2. Suitableness to character; propriety. *South.*

3. Modesty; not ribaldry; not obscenity. *Rescommon.*

DECE'NNIAL. *a.* [from *decennium*, Lat.] What continues for the space of ten years.

DECENNO'VAL. } *a.* [*decem* and *novem*,
DECENNO'VARY. } Lat.] Relating to the number nineteen. *Holder.*

DE'CENT. *a.* [*decens*, Lat.] Becoming; fit; suitable. *Dryden.*

DE'CENTLY. *ad.* [from *decent.*]

1. In a proper manner; with suitable behaviour. *Broome.*

2. Without immodesty. *Dryden.*

DECEPTIBI'LITY. *f.* [from *deceit.*] Liableness to be deceived. *Glanville.*

DECE'PTIBLE. *a.* [from *deceit.*] Liable to be deceived. *Brown.*

DECE'PTION. *f.* [*deceptio*, Latin.]

1. The act or means of deceiving; cheat; fraud. *South.*

2. The state of being deceived. *Milton.*

DECE'PTIOUS. *a.* [from *deceit.*] Deceitful. *Shakespeare.*

DECE'PTIVE. *a.* [from *deceit.*] Having the power of deceiving.

DECE'PTORY. *a.* [from *deceit.*] Containing means of deceit.

DECE'RPT. *a.* [*decerptus*, Lat.] Diminished; taken off.

DECE'RPTIBLE. *a.* [*decerpo*, Lat.] That may be taken off.

DECE'RPTION. *f.* [from *decerpt.*] The act of lessening, or taking off.

DECERTA'TION. *f.* [*decertatio*, Lat.] A contention; a striving; a dispute.

DECE'SSION. *f.* [*decessio*, Latin.] A departure.

To DECHA'RM. *v. a.* [*decharmer*, Fr.] To counteract a charm; to disinchant. *Harvey.*

To DECI'DE. *v. a.* [*decido*, Lat.]

1. To fix the event of; to determine. *Dryden.*

2. To determine a question or dispute. *Granville.*

DE'CIDENCE. *f.* [*decido*, Lat.]

1. The quality of being shed, or of falling off.

2. The act of falling away. *Brown.*

DECI'DER. *f.* [from *decide.*]

1. One who determines causes. *Watts.*

2. One who determines quarrels.

DECI'DUOUS. *a.* [*deciduus*, Lat.] Falling; not perennial. *Quincy.*

DECI'DUOUSNESS. *f.* [from *deciduous.*] Aptness to fall.

DE'CIMAL. *a.* [*decimus*, Lat.] Numbered by ten. *Locke.*

To DE'CIMATE. *v. a.* [*decimus*, Latin.] To tithe; to take the tenth.

DECIMA'TION. *f.* [from *decimate.*]

1. A tithing; a selection of every tenth.

2. A ſelection by lot of every tenth ſoldier for puniſhment. *Dryden.*

To DECIPHER. *v. a.* [*deckiffrer*, Fr.]
1. To explain that which is written in ciphers. *Sidney.*
2. To write out; to mark down in characters. *South.*
3. To ſtamp; to characteriſe; to mark. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To unfold; to unravel.

DECI'PHERER. *ſ.* [from *decipher.*] One who explains writings in cypher.

DECI'SION. *ſ.* [from *decide.*]
1. Determination of a difference. *Woodward.*
2. Determination of an event. *Shakeſpeare.*

DECI'SIVE. *a.* [from *decide.*]
1. Having the power of determining any difference. *Rogers.*
2. Having the power of ſettling any event. *Philips.*

DECI'SIVELY. *ad.* [from *deciſive.*] In a concluſive manner.

DECI'SIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *deciſive.*] The power of terminating any difference, or ſettling an event.

DECI'SORY. *a.* [from *decide.*] Able to determine or decide.

To DECK. *v. a.* [*decken*, Dutch.]
1. To cover; to overſpread. *Milton.*
2. To dreſs; to array. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To adorn; to embelliſh. *Prior.*

DECK. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The floor of a ſhip. *Ben. Johnſon.*
2. Pack of cards piled regularly on each other. *Grew.*

DECKER. *ſ.* [from *deck.*] A dreſſer; a coverer.

To DECLAIM. *v. n.* [*declamo*, Lat.] To harangue; to rhetoricate; to ſpeak ſet orations. *Ben. Johnſon.*

DECLAIMER. *ſ.* [from *declaim.*] One who makes ſpeeches with intent to move the paſſions. *Addiſon.*

DECLAMA'TION. *ſ.* [*declamatio*, Latin.] A diſcourſe addreſſed to the paſſions; an harangue. *Taylor.*

DECLAMA'TOR. *ſ.* [Latin.] A declaimer; an orator. *Tatler.*

DECLAMATORY. *a.* [*declamatorius*, Lat.]
1. Relating to the practice of declaiming. *Wotton.*
2. Appealing to the paſſions. *Dryden.*

DECLA'RABLE. *a.* [from *declare.*] Capable of proof. *Brown.*

DECLARA'TION. *ſ.* [from *declare.*]
1. A proclamation or affirmation; publication. *Hooker. Tillotſon.*
2. An explanation of ſomething doubtful.
3. [In law.] Declaration is the ſhewing forth of an action perſonal in any ſuit, though it is uſed ſometimes for real actions. *Cowel.*

DECLA'RATIVE. *a.* [from *declare.*]
1. Making declaration; explanatory. *Grew.*
2. Making proclamation. *Swift.*

DECLA'RATORILY. *ad.* [from *declaratory.*] In the form of a declaration; not promiſſively. *Brown.*

DECLA'RATORY. *a.* [from *declare.*] Affirmative; expreſſive. *Tillotſon.*

To DECLA'RE. *v. a.* [*declaro*, Lat.]
1. To clear; to free from obſcurity. *Boyle.*
2. To make known; to tell evidently and openly. *Dryden.*
3. To publiſh; to proclaim. *Chronicles.*
4. To ſhew in open view. *Addiſon.*

To DECLA'RE. *v. n.* To make a declaration. *Taylor.*

DECLA'REMENT. *ſ.* [from *declare.*] Diſcovery; declaration; teſtimony. *Brown.*

DECLA'RER. *ſ.* [from *declare.*] One that makes any thing known.

DECLE'NSION. *ſ.* [*declinatio*, Latin.]
1. Tendency from a greater to a leſs degree of excellence. *South.*
2. Declination; deſcent. *Burnet.*
3. Inflexion; manner of changing nouns. *Clarke.*

DECLI'NABLE. *a.* [from *decline.*] Having variety of terminations.

DECLINA'TION. *ſ.* [*declinatio*, Lat.]
1. Deſcent; change from a better to a worſe ſtate; decay. *Waller.*
2. The act of bending down.
3. Variation from rectitude; oblique motion; obliquity. *Bentley.*
4. Variation from a fixed point. *Woodward.*
5. [In navigation.] The variation of the needle from the true meridian of any place to the Eaſt or Weſt.
6. [In aſtronomy.] The *declination* of a ſtar we call its ſhorteſt diſtance from the equator. *Brown.*
7. [In grammar.] The declenſion or inflection of a noun through its various terminations.

DECLINATOR. } *ſ.* [from *decline.*] An
DECLI'NATORY. } inſtrument in dialing. *Chambers.*

To DECLI'NE. *v. n.* [*declino*, Lat.]
1. To lean downward. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To deviate; to run into obliquities. *Exodus.*
3. To ſhun; to avoid to do any thing.
4. To ſink; to be impaired; to decay. *Denham.*

To DECLI'NE. *v. a.*
1. To bend downward; to bring down. *Spenſer.*
2. To ſhun; to avoid; to refuſe; to be cautious of. *Clarendon.*
3. To modify a word by various terminations. *Watts.*

DECLI'NE. *f.* The ſtate of tendency to the worſe; diminution; decay. *Prior.*

DECLI'VITY. *f.* [*declivis*, Latin.] Inclination or obliquity reckoned downwards; gradual deſcent; the contrary to acclivity. *Guliver.*

DECLI'VOUS. *a.* [*declivis*, Latin.] Gradually deſcending; not precipitous.

To DECO'CT. *v. a.* [*decoquo decoctum*, Lat.]
1. To prepare by boiling for any uſe; to digeſt in hot water.
2. To digeſt by the heat of the ſtomach. *Davies.*
3. To boil in water. *Bacon.*
4. To boil up to a conſiſtence. *Shakeſp.*

DECO'CTIBLE. *a.* [from *decoct.*] That which may be boiled, or prepared by boiling.

DECO'CTION. *f.* [*decoctum*, Latin.]
1. The act of boiling any thing. *Bacon.*
2. A preparation made by boiling in water. *Ben. Johnſon.*

DECO'CTURE. *f.* [from *decoct.*] A ſubſtance drawn by decoction.

DECOLLA'TION. *f.* [*decollatio*, Lat.] The act of beheading. *Brown.*

DECOMPO'SITE. *a.* [*decompoſitus*, Lat.] Compounded a ſecond time. *Bacon.*

DECOMPOSI'TION. *f.* [*decompoſitus*, Lat.] The act of compounding things already compounded. *Boyle.*

To DECOMPO'UND. *v. a.* [*decompono*, Latin.] To compoſe of things already compounded. *Boyle. Newton.*

DECOMPO'UND. *a.* [from the verb.] Compoſed of things or words already compounded. *Boyle.*

DE'CORAMENT. *f.* [from *decorate.*] Ornament.

To DE'CORATE. *v. a.* [*decoro*, Latin.] To adorn; to embelliſh; to beautify.

DECORA'TION. *f.* [from *decorate.*] Ornament; added beauty. *Dryden.*

DECORA'TOR. *f.* [from *decorate.*] An adorner.

DECO'ROUS. *a.* [*decorus*, Latin.] Decent; ſuitable to a character. *Ray.*

To DECO'RTICATE. *v. a.* [*decortico*, Lat.] To diveſt of the bark or huſk. *Arbuthnot.*

DECORTICA'TION. *f.* [from *decorticate.*] The act of ſtripping the bark or huſk.

DECO'RUM. f. [Latin.] Decency; behaviour contrary to licentiouſneſs; ſeemlineſs. *Wotton.*

To DECO'Y. *v. a.* [from *koey*, Dutch, a cage.] To lure into a cage; to intrap. *L'Eſtrange.*

DECO'Y. *ſ.* Allurement to miſchiefs. *Berkley.*

DECO'YDUCK. *ſ.* A duck that lures others. *Mortimer.*

To DECREA'SE. *v. n.* [*decreſco*, Latin.] To grow leſs; to be diminiſhed. *Eccluſ.*

To DECREA'SE. *v. a.* To make leſs; to diminiſh. *Daniel. Newton.*

DECREASE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The ſtate of growing leſs; decay. *Prior.*
2. The wain of the moon. *Bacon.*

To DECRE'E. *v. n.* [*decretum*, Latin] To make an edict; to appoint by edict. *Milton.*

To DECREE. *v. a.* To doom or aſſign by a decree. *Job.*

DECRE'E. *ſ.* [*decretum*, Latin.]
1. An edict; a law. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. An eſtabliſhed rule. *Job.*
3. A determination of a ſuit.

DE'CREMENT. *ſ.* [*decrementum*, Latin.] Decreaſe; the ſtate of growing leſs; the quantity loſt by decreaſing. *Brown.*

DECRE'PIT. *a.* [*decrepitus*, Lat.] Waſted and worn out with age. *Raleigh. Addiſon.*

To DECRE'PITATE. *v. a.* [*decrepo*, Lat.] To calcine ſalt till it has ceaſed to crackle in the fire. *Brown.*

DECREPITA'TION. *ſ.* [from *decrepitate.*] The crackling noiſe which ſalt makes over the fire. *Quincy.*

DECRE'PITNESS. } *ſ.* [from *decrepit.*]
DECRE'PITUDE. } The laſt ſtage of decay; the laſt effects of old age. *Bentley.*

DECRE'SCENT. *a.* [from *decreſcens*, Lat.] Growing leſs.

DECRE'TAL. *a.* [*decretum*, Latin.] Appertaining to a decree; containing a decree. *Ayliffe.*

DECRE'TAL. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]
1. A book of decrees or edicts. *Addiſon.*
2. The collection of the pope's decrees. *Howel.*

DECRE'TIST. *ſ.* [from *decree*] One that ſtudies the decretal. *Ayliffe.*

DE'CRETORY. *a.* [from *decree.*]
1. Judicial; definitive. *South.*
2. Critical; definitive. *Brown.*

DECRI'AL. *ſ.* [from *decry.*] Clamorous cenſure; haſty or noiſy condemnation.

To DECRY'. *v. a.* [*decrier*, Fr.] To cenſure; to blame clamorouſly; to clamour againſt. *Dryden.*

DECU'MBENCE. } *ſ.* [*decumbo*, Latin.]
DECU'MBENCY. } The act of lying down; the poſture of lying down. *Brown.*

DECU'MBITURE. *ſ.* [from *decumbo*, Lat.]
1. The time at which a man takes to his bed in a diſeaſe.
2. [In aſtrology.] A ſcheme of the heavens erected for that time, by which the proſnoſticks of recovery or death are diſcovered. *Dryden.*

DE'CUPLE. *a.* [*decuplus*, Lat.] Tenfold. *Ray.*

DECU'RION. *ſ.* [*decurio*, Lat.] A commander over ten. *Temple.*

DECURSION. *f.* [*decurſus*, Latin.] The act of running down. *Hale.*

DECURTATION. *f.* [*decurtatio*, Latin.] The act of cutting ſhort.

To DECUSSATE. *v. a.* [*decuſſo*, Latin.] To interſect at acute angles. *Ray.*

DECUSSATION. *f.* [from *decuſſate.*] The act of croſſing; ſtate of being croſſed at unequal angles. *Ray.*

To DEDECORATE. *v. a.* [*dedecoro*, Lat.] To diſgrace; to bring a reproach upon.

DEDECORATION. *f.* [from *dedecorate.*] The act of diſgracing.

DEDECOROUS. *a.* [*dedecus*, Lat.] Diſgraceful; reproachful.

DEDENTITION. *f.* [*de* and *dentitio*, Lat.] Loſs or ſhedding of the teeth. *Brown.*

To DEDICATE. *v. a.* [*dedico*, Latin.]

1. To devote to ſome divine power. *Numbers.*
2. To appropriate ſolemnly to any perſon or purpoſe. *Clarendon.*
3. To inſcribe to a patron. *Peacham.*

DEDICATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Conſecrate; devote; dedicated. *Spelman.*

DEDICATION. *f.* [*dedicatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of dedicating to any being or purpoſe; conſecration. *Hooker.*
2. A ſervile addreſs to a patron. *Pope.*

DEDICATOR. *f.* [from *dedicate.*] One who inſcribes his work to a patron with compliment and ſervility. *Pope.*

DEDICATORY. *a.* [from *dedicate.*] Compoſing a dedication; adulatory. *Pope.*

DEDITION. *f.* [*deditio*, Lat.] The act of yielding up any thing. *Hale.*

To DEDUCE. *v. a.* [*deduco*, Latin.]

1. To draw in a regular connected ſeries. *Pope.*
2. To form a regular chain of conſequential propoſitions. *Locke.*
3. To lay down in regular order. *Thomſon.*

DEDUCEMENT. *f.* [from *deduce.*] The thing deduced; conſequential propoſition. *Dryden.*

DEDUCIBLE. *a.* [from *deduce.*] Collectible by reaſon. *Brown. South.*

DEDUCIVE. *a.* [from *deduce.*] Performing the act of deduction.

To DEDUCT. *v. a.* [*deduco*, Lat.]

1. To ſubtract; to take away; to defalcate. *Norris.*
2. To ſeparate; to diſpart. *Spenſer.*

DEDUCTION. *f.* [*deductio*, Lat.]

1. Conſequential collection; conſequence. *Dupi.*
2. That which is deducted. *Pope.*

DEDUCTIVE *a.* [from *deduct.*] Deducible

DEDUCTIVELY. *ad.* [from *deductive.*] Conſequentially; by regular deduction.

DEED. *f.* [ꝺæꝺ, Saxon.]

1. Action, whether good or bad. *Smallridge.*
2. Exploit; performance. *Dryden.*
3. Power of action; agency. *Milton.*
4. Act declaratory of an opinion. *Hooker.*
5. Written evidence of any legal act. *Bacon.*
6. Fact; reality; the contrary to fiction. *Lee.*

DEEDLESS. *a.* [from *deed.*] Unactive. *Pope.*

To DEEM. *v. n.* part. *dempt*, or *deemed.* [ꝺeman, Saxon.] To judge; to conclude upon conſideration. *Spenſer. Hooker. Dryden.*

DEEM. *f.* [from the verb.] Judgment; ſurmiſe; opinion. *Shakeſpeare.*

DEEMSTER. *f.* [from *deem.*] A judge.

DEEP. *a.* [ꝺeop, Saxon.]

1. Having length downwards. *Bacon.*
2. Low; ſituation; not high.
3. Meaſured from the ſurface downward. *Newton.*
4. Entering far; piercing a great way. *Clarendon.*
5. Far from the outer part. *Dryden.*
6. Not ſuperficial, not obvious. *Locke.*
7. Sagacious; penetrating. *Locke.*
8. Full of contrivance; politick; inſidious. *Shakſpeare.*
9. Grave; ſolemn. *Shakſpeare.*
10. Dark coloured. *Dryden.*
11. Having a great degree of ſtilneſs, or gloom. *Geneſis.*
12. Baſs; grave in ſound. *Bacon.*

DEEP. *f.* [from the adjective.]

1. The ſea; the main. *Waller.*
2. The moſt ſolemn or ſtill part. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DEEPEN. *v. a.* [from *deep.*]

1. To make deep; to ſink far below the ſurface. *Addiſon.*
2. To darken; to cloud; to make dark. *Peacham.*
3. To make ſad or gloomy. *Pope.*

DEEPMOUTHED. *a.* [*deep* and *mouth.*] Having a hoarſe and loud voice. *Gay.*

DEEPMUSING. *a.* [*deep* and *muſe.*] Contemplative; loſt in thought. *Pope.*

DEEPLY. *ad.* [from *deep.*]

1. To a great depth; far below the ſurface. *Tillotſon.*
2. With great ſtudy or ſagacity.
3. Sorrowfully; ſolemnly. *Mark. Donne.*
4. With a tendency to darkneſs of colour. *Boyle.*
5. In a high degree. *Bacon.*

DEEPNESS. *f.* [from *deep.*] Entrance far below the ſurface; profundity; depth. *Knolles.*

DEER. *f.* [ꝺeop, Saxon.] That claſs of animals which is hunted for veniſon. *Waller.*

To

To DEFA'CE. *v. a.* [*defaire*, French.] To deſtroy; to raze; to diſfigure. *Shak. Prior.*

DEFA'CEMENT. *ſ.* [from *deface.*] Violation; injury. *Bacon.*

DEFA'CER. *ſ.* [from *deface.*] Deſtroyer; aboliſher; violater. *Shakeſpeare.*

DEFA'ILANCE. *ſ.* [*defailance*, French.] Failure. *Glanville.*

To DEFA'LCATE. *v. a.* [*defalquer*, Fr.] To cut off; to lop; to take away part.

DEFALCA'TION. *ſ.* [from *defalcate.*] Diminution. *Addiſon.*

DEFA'MATORY. *a.* [from *defame.*] Calumnious; unjuſtly cenſorious; libellous. *Government of the Tongue.*

To DEFA'ME. *v. a.* [*de* and *fama*, Latin.] To make infamous; to cenſure falſely in publick; to deprive of honour; to diſhonour by reports. *Decay of Piety.*

DEFA'ME. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Diſgrace; diſhonour. *Spenſer.*

DEFA'MER. *ſ.* [from *defame.*] One that injures the reputation of another. *Government of the Tongue.*

To DEFA'TIGATE. *v. a.* [*defatigo*, Lat.] To weary.

DEFATIGA'TION. *ſ.* [*defatigatio*, Lat.] Wearineſs.

DEFAU'LT. *ſ.* [*defaut*, Fr.]

1. Omiſſion of that which we ought to do; neglect.
2. Crime; failure; fault. *Haywood.*
3. Defect; want. *Davies.*
4. [In law.] Non-appearance in court at a day aſſigned. *Cowel.*

DEFE'ASANCE. *ſ.* [*defaiſance*, French.]

1. The act of annulling or abrogating any contract.
2. *Defeaſance* is a condition annexed to an act; which performed by the obligee, the act is diſabled. *Cowel.*
3. The writing in which a defeaſance is contained.
4. A defeat; conqueſt. *Spenſer.*

DEFE'ASIBLE. *a.* [from *defaire.*] That which may be annulled. *Davies.*

DEFE'AT. [from *defaire*, French.]

1. The overthrow of an army. *Addiſon.*
2. Act of deſtruction; deprivation. *Shak.*

To DEFE'AT. *v. a.*

1. To overthrow. *Bacon.*
2. To fruſtrate. *Milton.*
3. To aboliſh.

DEFE'ATURE. *ſ.* [from *de* and *feature.*] Change of feature; alteration of countenance. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DEFE'CATE. *v. a.* [*defæco*, Latin.]

1. To purge; to purify; to cleanſe. *Boyle.*
2. To purify from any extraneous or noxious mixture. *Glanville.*

DEFE'CATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Purged from lees or foulneſs. *Boyle.*

DEFECA'TION. *ſ.* [*defecatio*, Latin.] Purification. *Harvey.*

DEFE'CT. *ſ.* [*defectus*, Latin.]

1. Want; abſence of ſomething neceſſary. *Davies.*
2. Failing; want. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. A fault; miſtake; error. *Hooker.*
4. A blemiſh; a failure. *Locke.*

To DEFE'CT. *v. n.* To be deficient. *Brown.*

DEFECTIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *defectible.*] The ſtate of failing; imperfection. *Hale.*

DEFE'CTIBLE. *a.* [from *defect.*]

1. Imperfect; deficient. *Hale.*

DEFE'CTION. *ſ.* [*defectio*, Latin.]

1. Want; failure.
2. A falling away; apoſtacy. *Raleigh. Watts.*
3. An abandoning of a king, or ſtate; revolt. *Davies.*

DEFE'CTIVE. *a.* [from *defectivus*, Latin.]

1. Full of defects; imperfect; not ſufficient. *Locke. Arbuthnot. Addiſon.*
2. Faulty; vitious; blameable. *Addiſon.*

DEFE'CTIVE or *deficient Nouns* [in grammar.] Indeclinable nouns, or ſuch as want a number, or ſome particular caſe.

DEFE'CTIVE *Verb* [in grammar.] A verb which wants ſome of its tenſes.

DEFE'CTIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *defective.*] Want; faultineſs. *Addiſon.*

DEFE'NCE. *ſ.* [*defenſio*, Latin.]

1. Guard; protection; ſecurity. *Eccluſ.*
2. Vindication; juſtification; apology. *Acts.*
3. Prohibition. *Temple.*
4. Reſiſtance.
5. [In law.] The defendant's reply after declaration produced.
6. [In fortification.] The part that flanks another work.

DEFE'NCELESS. *a.* [from *defence.*]

1. Naked; unarmed; unguarded. *Milton.*
2. Impotent. *Addiſon.*

To DEFE'ND. *v. a.* [*defendo*, Latin.]

1. To ſtand in defence of; to protect; to ſupport. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To vindicate; to uphold; to aſſert; to maintain. *Swift.*
3. To fortify; to ſecure. *Dryden.*
4. To prohibit; to forbid. *Milton. Temple.*
5. To maintain a place; or cauſe.

DEFE'NDABLE. *a.* [from *defend.*] That may be defended.

DEFE'NDANT. *a.* [from *defendo*, Latin.] Defenſive; fit for defence. *Shakeſpeare.*

DEFE'NDANT. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. He that defends againſt aſſailants. *Wilkins.*
2. [In law.] The perſon accuſed or ſued. *Hudibras.*

DEFE'NDER. *ſ.* [from *defend.*]

1. One that defends; a champion. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. An

2. An aſſerter; a vindicator. *South.*
3. [In law.] An advocate.

DEFE'NSATIVE. *ſ.* [from *defence.*]
1. Guard; defence. *Brown.*
2 [In ſurgery.] A bandage, plaiſter, or the like.

DEFE'NSIBLE. *a.* [from *defence.*] That may be defended. *Bacon.*
2. Juſtifiable; right; capable of vindication. *Collier.*

DEFE'NSIVE. *a.* [*defenſif*, Fr.]
1. That ſerves to defend; proper for defence. *Sidney.*
2 In a ſtate or poſture of defence. *Milton.*

DEFE'NSIVE *ſ.* [from the adjective.]
1. Safeguard. *Bacon.*
2. State of defence. *Clarendon.*

DEFE'NSIVELY. *ad.* [from *defenſive.*] In a defenſive manner.

DEFE'NST. *part. paſſ.* [from *defence.*] Defended. *Fairfax.*

To DEFE'R. *v. n.* [from *differo*, Latin.]
1. To put off; to delay to act. *Milton.*
2. To pay deference or regard to another's opinion.

To DEFE'R. *v. a.*
1. To withhold; to delay. *Pope.*
2. To refer to; to leave to another's judgment. *Bacon.*

DE'FERENCE. *ſ.* [*deference*, Fr.]
1. Regard; reſpect. *Swift.*
2. Complaiſance; condeſcenſion. *Locke.*
3. Submiſſion. *Addiſon.*

DEFE'RENT. *a.* [from *deferens*, of *defero*, Latin.] That carries up and down. *Bacon.*

DE'FERENT. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] That which carries; that which conveys. *Bacon.*

DEFI'ANCE. *ſ.* [from *defi*, Fr.]
1. A challenge; an invitation to fight. *Dryden.*
2. A challenge to make any impeachment good.
3. Expreſſion of abhorrence or contempt. *Decay of Piety.*

DEFI'CIENCE. } *ſ.* [from *deficio*, Latin.]
DEFI'CIENCY. }
1. Defect; failing; imperfection. *Brown. Sprat.*
2. Want; ſomething leſs than is neceſſary. *Arbuthnot.*

DEFI'CIENT. *a.* [*deficiens.*] Failing; wanting; defective. *Wotton.*

DEFI'ER. *ſ.* [from *defi*, Fr.] A challenger; a contemner. *Tillotſon.*

To DEFILE. *v. a.* [afylan, Sax.]
1. To make foul or impure; to dirty. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To pollute; to make legally or ritually impure. *Leviticus.*
3. To corrupt chaſtity; to violate. *Prior.*
4. To taint; to corrupt; to vitiate. *Stillingfleet. Wake.*

To DEFI'LE. *v. n.* [*deffiler*, French.] To go off file by file.

DEFI'LE. *ſ.* [*deffile*, Fr. a line of ſoldiers.] A narrow paſſage. *Addiſon.*

DEFI'LEMENT. *ſ.* [from *defile.*] The ſtate of being defiled; pollution; corruption. *Milton.*

DEFI'LER. *ſ.* [from *defile.*] One that defiles; a corrupter. *Addiſon.*

DEFI'NABLE. *a.* [from *define.*]
1. Capable of definition. *Dryden.*
2. That which may be aſcertained. *Burnet.*

To DEFI'NE. *v. a.* [*definio*, Lat.]
1. To give the definition; to explain a thing by its qualities. *Sidney.*
2. To circumſcribe; to mark the limit. *Newton.*

To DEFI'NE. *v. n.* To determine; to decide. *Bacon.*

DEFI'NER. *ſ.* [from *define.*] One that deſcribes a thing by its qualities. *Prior.*

DE'FINITE. *a.* [from *definitus*, Latin.]
1. Certain; limited; bounded. *Sidney.*
2. Exact; preciſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

DE'FINITE. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] Thing explained or defined. *Aylyffe.*

DE'FINITENESS. *ſ.* [from *definite.*] Certainty; limitedneſs.

DEFINITION. *ſ.* [*definitio*, Latin.]
1. A ſhort deſcription of a thing by its properties. *Dryden.*
2. Deciſion; determination.
3. [In logick.] The explication of the eſſence of a thing by its kind and difference. *Bentley.*

DEFI'NITIVE. *a.* [*definitivus*, Latin.] Determinate; poſitive; expreſs. *Wotton.*

DEFI'NITIVELY. *ad.* [from *definitive.*] Poſitively; deciſively; expreſly. *Shakeſpeare. Hall.*

DEFI'NITIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *definitive.*] Deciſiveneſs.

DEFLAGRABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *deflagro*, Latin.] Combuſtibility. *Boyle.*

DEFLA'GRABLE. *a.* [from *deflagro*, Lat.] Having the quality of waſting away wholly in fire. *Boyle.*

DEFLAGRA'TION. *ſ.* [*deflagratio*, Lat.] Setting fire to ſeveral things in their preparation.

To DEFLE'CT. *v. n.* [*deflecto*, Latin.] To turn aſide; to deviate from a true courſe. *Blackmore.*

DEFLE'CTION. *ſ.* [from *deflecto*, Latin.]
1. Deviation; the act of turning aſide. *Brown.*
2. A turning aſide, or out of the way.
3. [In navigation.] The departure of a ſhip from its true courſe.

DEFLE'XURE. *ſ.* [from *deflecto*, Latin.] A bending down; a turning aſide, or out of the way. *Diſt.*

DEFLORA'TION. *f.* [*defloration*, Fr.]
1. The act of deflouring.
2. A ſelection of that which is moſt valuable. *Hale.*

To DEFLO'UR. *v. a.* [*deflorer*, French.]
1. To raviſh; to take away a woman's virginity. *Eccluſ.* xx. 4.
2. To take away the beauty and grace of any thing. *Taylor.*

DEFLO'URER. *ſ.* [from *deflour.*] A raviſher. *Addiſon.*

DEFLU'OUS. *a.* [*defluus*, Latin.]
1. That flows down.
2. That falls off.

DEFLU'XION. *ſ.* [*defluxio*, Latin.] A defluxion, *Bacon.*

DE'FLY. [from *deft.*] Dexterouſly; ſkilfully. Properly *deftly*. *Spenſer.*

DEFOEDA'TION. *ſ.* [from *defœdus*, Lat.] The act of making filthy; pollution. *Bentley.*

DEFO'RCEMENT. *ſ.* [from *force.*] A withholding of lands and tenements by force.

To DEFO'RM. *v. a.* [*deformo*, Latin.]
1. To diſfigure; to make ugly. *Shakeſp.*
2. To diſhonour; to make ungraceful.

DEFO'RM. *a.* [*deformis*, Latin.] Ugly; diſfigured. *Spenſer. Milton.*

DEFORMA'TION. *ſ.* [*deformatio*, Latin.] A defacing.

DEFO'RMEDLY. *ad.* [from *deform.*] In an ugly manner.

DEFO'RMEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *deformed.*] Uglineſs.

DEFO'RMITY. *ſ.* [*deformitas*, Latin.]
1. Uglineſs; ill-favouredneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Ridiculouſneſs. *Dryden.*
3. Irregularity; inordinateneſs. *King Charles.*
4. Diſhonour; diſgrace.

DEFO'RSOR. *ſ.* [from *forceur*, French.] One that overcomes and caſteth out by force. *Blount.*

To DEFRA'UD. *v. a.* [*defraudo*, Latin.] To rob or deprive by a wile or trick. *Pope.*

DEFRA'UDER. *ſ.* [from *defraud.*] A deceiver. *Blackmore.*

To DEFRA'Y. *v. a.* [*defrayer*, French.] To bear the charges of. *2 Mac.*

DEFRA'YER. *ſ.* [from *defray.*] One that diſcharges expences.

DEFRA'YMENT. *ſ.* [from *defray.*] The payment of expences.

DEFT. *a.* [ꝺæfte, Saxon.] Obſolete.
1. Neat; handſome; ſpruce.
2. Proper; fitting. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Ready; dexterous. *Dryden.*

DE'FTLY. *ad.* [from *deft.*] Obſolete.
1. Neatly; dexterouſly.
2. In a ſkilful manner. *Shakſpeare.*

DEFU'NCT. *a.* [*defunctus*, Latin.] Dead; deceaſed. *Hud. bras.*

DEFU'NCT. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] One that is deceaſed; a dead man, or woman. *Graunt.*

DEFU'NCTION. *ſ.* [from *defunct.*] Death. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DEFY'. *v. a.* [*diffier*, Fr.]
1. To call to combat; to challenge. *Dryd.*
2. To treat with contempt; to ſlight. *Shakeſpeare.*

DEFY'. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A challenge; an invitation to fight. *Dryden.*

DEFY'ER. *ſ.* [from *defy.*] A challenger; one that invites to fight. *South.*

DEGE'NERACY. *ſ.* [from *degeneratio*, Lat.]
1. A departing from the virtue of our anceſtors.
2. A forſaking of that which is good. *Tillotſon.*
3. Meanneſs. *Addiſon.*

To DEGE'NERATE. *v. n.* [*degenerer*, Fr.]
1. To fall from the virtue of our anceſtors.
2. To fall from a more noble to a baſe ſtate. *Tillotſon.*
3. To fall from its kind; to grow wild or baſe. *Bacon.*

DEGE'NERATE. *ad.* [from the verb.]
1. Unlike his anceſtors. *Swift.*
2. Unworthy; baſe. *Milton.*

DEGE'NERATENESS. *ſ.* [from *degenerate.*] Degeneracy; ſtate of being grown wild; or out of kind. *Dict.*

DEGE'NERATION. *ſ.* [from *degenerate.*]
1. A deviation from the virtue of one's anceſtors.
2. A falling from a more excellent ſtate to one of leſs worth.
3. The thing changed from its primitive ſtate. *Brown.*

DEGE'NEROUS. *a.* [from *degener*, Lat.]
1. Degenerated; fallen from virtue.
2. Vile; baſe; infamous; unworthy. *Southern.*

DEGE'NEROUSLY. *ad.* [from *degenerous.*] In a degenerate manner; baſely; meanly. *Decay of Piety.*

DEGLUTITION. *ſ.* [*deglutition*, Fr.] The act or power of ſwallowing. *Arbuthnot.*

DEGRADA'TION. *ſ.* [*degradation*, Fr.]
1. A deprivation of an office or dignity. *Ayliffe.*
2. Degeneracy; baſeneſs. *South.*

To DEGRA'DE. *v. a.* [*degrader*, French.]
1. To put one from his degree. *Shakſp.*
2. To leſſen; to diminiſh the value of. *Milton.*

DEGRE'E. *ſ.* [*degré*, French.]
1. Quality; rank; ſtation. *Pſalms. Hooker.*
2. The ſtate and condition in which a thing is. *Bacon.*

3. A ſtep or preparation to any thing. *Sidney.*
4. Order of lineage; deſcent of family. *Dryden.*
5. The orders or claſſes of the angels. *Locke.*
6. Meaſure; proportion. *Dryden.*
7. [In geometry.] The three hundred and ſixtieth part of the circumference of a circle. *Dryden.*
8. [In arithmetick.] A *degree* conſiſts of three figures, of three places comprehending units, tens and hundreds. *Cocker.*
10. [In muſick.] The intervals of ſounds. *Dict.*
11. The vehemence or ſlackneſs of the hot or cold quality of a plant, mineral, or other mixt body. *South.*

By DEGREES. *ad.* Gradually; by little and little. *Newton.*

DEGUSTA'TION. *ſ.* [*deguſtatio*, Latin.] A taſting.

To DEHO'RT. *v. a.* [*dehortor*, Latin.] To diſſuade. *Ward.*

DEHORTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *dehortor*, Lat.] Diſſuaſion; a counſelling to the contrary. *Ward.*

DEHO'RTATORY. *a.* [from *dehortor*, Lat.] Belonging to diſſuaſion.

DEHO'RTER. *ſ.* [from *dehort.*] A diſſuader; an adviſer to the contrary.

DE'ICIDE. *ſ.* [from *deus* and *cædo*, Latin.] Death of our bleſſed Saviour. *Prior.*

To DEJE'CT. *v. a.* [*dejicio*, Latin.]
1. To caſt down; to afflict; to grieve. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To make to look ſad. *Dryden.*

DEJE'CT. *a.* [*dejectus*, Latin.] Caſt down; afflicted; lowſpirited.

DEJE'CTEDLY. *ad.* [from *deject.*] In a dejected manner; afflictedly. *Bacon.*

DEJE'CTEDNESS. *ſ.* Lowneſs of ſpirits.

DEJE'CTION. *ſ.* [*dejection*, Fr. from *dejectio*, Lat.]
1. A lowneſs of ſpirits; melancholy. *Rogers.*
2. Weakneſs; inability. *Arbuthnot.*
3. A ſtool. *Ray.*

DEJE'CTURE. *ſ.* [from *deject.*] The excrements. *Arbuthnot.*

DEJERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *dejero*, Lat.] A taking of a ſolemn oath.

DEIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*deification*, French.] The act of deifying, or making a god.

DE'IFORM. *a.* [from *deus* and *forma*, Lat.] Of a godlike form.

To DE'IFY. *v. a.* [*deifier*, Fr.]
1. To make a god of; to adore as god. *South.*
2. To praiſe exceſſively. *Bacon.*

To DEIGN. *v. n.* [from *daigner*, Fr.] To vouchſafe; to think worthy. *Milton.*

To DEIGN. *v. a.* To grant; to permit. *Shakeſpeare.*

DEINTEGRATE. *v. a.* [from *de* and *integro*, Latin.] To diminiſh.

DEIPAROUS. *a.* [*deiparus*, Latin.] That brings forth a god; the epithet applied to the bleſſed Virgin.

DE'ISM. *ſ.* [*deiſme*, French.] The opinion of thoſe that only acknowledge one God, without the reception of any revealed religion. *Dryden.*

DE'IST. *ſ.* [*deiſte*, French.] A man who follows no particular religion, but only acknowledges the exiſtence of God. *Burnet.*

DE'ISTICAL. *a.* [from *deiſt.*] Belonging to the hereſy of the deiſts. *Watts.*

DE'ITY. *ſ.* [*deité*, French.]
1. Divinity; the nature and eſſence of God. *Hooker.*
2. A fabulous god. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. The ſuppoſed divinity of a heathen god. *Spenſer.*

DELACERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *delacero*, Lat.] A tearing in pieces.

DELACRYMA'TION. *ſ.* [*delacrymatio*, Lat.] The wateriſhneſs of the eyes.

DELACTA'TION. *ſ.* [*delactatio*, Latin.] A weaning from the breaſt. *Dict.*

DELA'PSED. *a.* [*delapſus.*] Bearing or falling down. *Dict.*

To DELA'TE. *v. a.* [from *delatus*. Latin.] To carry; to convey. *Bacon.*

DELA'TION. *ſ.* [*delatio*, Latin.]
1. A carrying; conveyance. *Bacon.*
2. An accuſation; an impeachment.

DELA'TOR. *ſ.* [*delator*, Latin.] An accuſer; an informer. *Government of the Tongue.*

To DELA'Y. *v. a.* [from *delayer*, French.]
1. To defer; to put off. *Exodus.*
2. To hinder; to fruſtrate. *Dryden.*

To DELA'Y. *v. n.* To ſtop; to ceaſe from action. *Locke.*

DELA'Y. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A deferring; procraſtination. *Shakeſp.*
2. Stay; ſtop. *Dryden.*

DELA'YER. *ſ.* [from *delay.*] One that defers.

DELE'CTABLE. *a.* [*delectabilis*, Latin.] Pleaſing; delightful.

DELE'CTABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *delectable.*] Delightfulneſs; pleaſantneſs.

DELE'CTABLY. *ad.* Delightfully; pleaſantly.

DELECTA'TION. *ſ.* [*delectatio*, Latin.] Pleaſure; delight.

To DELE'GATE. *v. a.* [*delego*, Latin.]
1. To ſend away.
2. To ſend upon an embaſſy.
3. To intruſt; to commit to another. *Taylor.*
4. To appoint judges to a particular cauſe.

DE'LE-

DE'LEGATE. *ſ.* [*delegatus*, Latin.]
1. A deputy; a commiſſioner; a vicar. *Taylor.*
2. [In law.] *Delegates* are perſons delegated or appointed by the king's commiſſion to ſit, upon an appeal to him, in the court of Chancery. *Blount.*

DE'LEGATE. *a.* [*delegatus*, Latin.] Deputed. *Taylor.*

DE'LEGATES. [*Court of.*] A court wherein all cauſes of appeal, by way of devolution from either of the archbiſhops, are decided.

DELEGA'TION. *ſ.* [*delegatio*, Latin.]
1. A ſending away.
2. A putting in commiſſion.
3. The aſſignment of a debt to another.

DELENIFICAL. *a.* [*delenificus*, Latin.] Having virtue to aſſwage, or eaſe pain.

To DELE'TE. *v. a.* [from *deleo*, Lat.] To blot out. *Dict.*

DELETE'RIOUS. *a.* [*deleterius*, Latin.] Deadly; deſtructive. *Brown.*

DELE'TERY. *a.* Deſtructive; deadly. *Hudibras.*

DELE'TION. *ſ.* [*deletio*, Latin.]
1. Act of raſing or blotting out.
2. A deſtruction. *Hale.*

DELF. } DELFE. } *ſ.* [from *delwan*, Sax. to dig.]
1. A mine; a quarry. *Ray.*
2. Earthen ware; counterfeit China ware. *Smart.*

DELIBA'TION. *ſ.* [*delibatio*, Latin.] An eſſay; a taſte.

To DELI'BERATE. *v. n.* [*delibero*, Lat.] To think, in order to choice; to heſitate. *Addiſon.*

DELI'BERATE. *a.* [*deliberatus*, Latin.]
1. Circumſpect; wary; adviſed; diſcreet.
2. Slow; tedious; not ſudden. *Hooker.*

DELI'BERATELY. *ad.* [from *deliberate.*] Circumſpectly; advisedly; warily. *Dryd.*

DELI'BERATENESS. *ſ.* [from *deliberate.*] Circumſpection; warineſs; coolneſs; caution. *King Charles.*

DELIBERA'TION. *ſ.* [*deliberatio*, Latin.] The act of deliberating; thought in order to choice. *Hammond.*

DELI'BERATIVE. *a.* [*deliberativus*, Lat.] Pertaining to deliberation; apt to conſider.

DELI'BERATIVE. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] The diſcourſe in which a queſtion is deliberated. *Bacon.*

DE'LICACY. *ſ.* [*delicateſſe*, French.]
1. Daintineſs; fineneſs in eating. *Milton.*
2. Any thing highly pleaſing to the ſenſes. *Milton.*
3. Softneſs; feminine beauty. *Sidney.*
4. Nicety; minute accuracy. *Dryden.*
5. Neatneſs; elegance of dreſs.
6. Politeneſs; gentleneſs of manners.
7. Indulgence; gentle treatment. *Temple.*
8. Tenderneſs; ſcrupulouſneſs; mercifulneſs.
9. Weakneſs of conſtitution.

DE'LICATE. *a.* [*delicat*, Fr.]
1. Fine; not coarſe; conſiſting of ſmall parts. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Beautiful; pleaſing to the eye.
3. Nice; pleaſing to the taſte; of an agreeable flavour. *Taylor.*
4. Dainty; deſirous of curious meats.
5. Choice; ſelect; excellent.
6. Polite; gentle of manners.
7. Soft; effeminate; unable to bear hardſhips. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. Pure; clear. *Shakeſpeare.*

DE'LICATELY. *ad.* [from *delicate.*]
1. Beautifully. *Pope.*
2. Finely; not coarſely.
3. Daintily. *Taylor.*
4. Choicely.
5. Politely.
6. Effeminately.

DE'LICATENESS. *ſ.* [from *delicate.*] The ſtate of being delicate; tenderneſs; ſoftneſs; effeminacy. *Deuteronomy.*

DE'LICATES. *ſ.* [from *delicate*] Niceties; rareties; that which is choice and dainty. *King.*

DE'LICES. *ſ.* pl. [*deliciæ*, Latin.] Pleaſures. *Spenſer.*

DELI'CIOUS. *a.* [*délicieux*, Fr.] Sweet; delicate; that affords delight; agreeable. *Pope.*

DELI'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *delicious.*] Sweetly; pleaſantly; delightfully. *Revelations.*

DELI'CIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *delicious.*] Delight; pleaſure; joy. *Taylor.*

DELIGA'TION. *ſ.* [*deligatio*, Latin.] A binding up. *Wiſeman.*

DELI'GHT. *ſ.* [*delice*, Fr.]
1. Joy; content; ſatisfaction. *Samuel.*
2. That which gives delight. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DELI'GHT. *v. a.* [*delector*, Latin.] To pleaſe; to content; to ſatisfy. *Pſalms. Locke.*

To DELI'GHT. *v. n.* To have delight or pleaſure in. *Pſalms.*

DELI'GHTFUL. *a.* [from *delight* and *full.*] Pleaſant; charming. *Sidney.*

DELI'GHTFULLY. *ad.* Pleaſantly; charmingly; with delight. *Milton.*

DELI'GHTFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *delight.*] Pleaſant; comfort; ſatisfaction. *Tillotſon.*

DELI'GHTSOME. *a.* [from *delight.*] Pleaſant; delightful. *Grew.*

DELI'GHTSOMELY. *ad.* [from *delightſome.*] Pleaſantly; in a delighful manner

DELI'GHTSOMENESS. *ſ.* [from *delightſome.*] Pleaſantneſs; delightfulneſs.

To DELI'NEATE. *v. a.* [*delineo*, Latin.]
1. To draw the firſt draught of a thing; to deſign.

2. To paint in colours; to repreſent a true likeneſs *Brown.*
3. To deſcribe. *Raleigh.*

DELINEA'TION. *ſ.* [*delineatio*, Lat.] The firſt draught of a thing. *Mortimer.*

DELI'NQUENCY. *ſ.* [*delinquentia*, Latin.] A fault; failure in duty. *Sandys.*

DELI'NQUENT. *ſ.* [from *delinquens*, Lat.] An offender. *Ben. Johnſon.*

To DE'LIQUATE. *v. n.* [*deliqueo*, Lat.] To melt; to be diſſolved. *Cudworth.*

DELIQUA'TION. *ſ.* [*deliquatio*, Latin.] A melting; a diſſolving.

DELI'QUIUM. ſ. Latin. [a chymical term.] A diſtillation by the force of fire.

DELI'RAMENT. *ſ.* [*deliramentum*, Lat.] A doting or fooliſh idle ſtory. *Dict.*

To DELI'RATE. *v. n.* [*deliro*, Lat.] To dote; to rave.

DELIRA'TION. *ſ.* [*deliratio*, Lat.] Dotage; folly.

DELI'RIOUS. *a.* [*delirius*, Lat.] Light-headed; raving; doting. *Swift.*

DELI'RIUM. ſ. [Latin.] Alienation of mind; dotage. *Arbuthnot.*

To DELI'VER. *v. a.* [*delivrer*, Fr.]
1. To give; to yield; to offer. *Dryden.*
2. To caſt away; to throw off. *Pope.*
3. To ſurrender; to put into one's hands. *Samuel.*
4. To ſave; to reſcue. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To ſpeak; to tell; to relate; to utter. *Swift.*
6. To diſburden a woman of a child. *Peacham.*

To DELI'VER *over. v. a.*
1. To put into another's hands. *Shakeſp.*
2. To give from hand to hand. *Dryden.*

To DELI'VER *up. v. a.* To ſurrender; to give up. *Shakeſpeare.*

DELI'VERANCE. *ſ.* [*delivrance*, Fr.]
1. The act of delivering a thing to another.
2. The act of freeing from captivity, ſlavery, or any oppreſſion; reſcue. *Dryden.*
3. The act of ſpeaking; utterance. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. The act of bringing children. *Shakeſpeare.*

DELI'VERER. *ſ.* [from *deliver.*]
1. A ſaver; a reſcuer; a preſerver. *Bacon.*
2. A relater; one that communicates ſomething. *Boyle.*

DELI'VERY. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of delivering, or giving.
2. Releaſe; reſcue; ſaving. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. A ſurrender; giving up. *Clarendon.*
4. Utterance; pronunciation; ſpeech. *Hooker.*
5. Uſe of the limbs; activity. *Wotton.*
6. Childbirth. *Iſaiah.*

DELL. *ſ.* [from *dal*, Dutch.] A pit; a valley. *Spenſer. Tickell.*

DELPH. *ſ.* A fine ſort of earthen ware. *Swift.*

DELU'DABLE. *a.* [from *delude.*] Liable to be deceived. *Brown.*

To DELU'DE. *v. a.* [*deludo*, Latin.]
1. To beguile; to cheat; to deceive. *Dryden.*
2. To diſappoint; to fruſtrate.

DELU'DER. *ſ.* [from *delude.*] A beguiler; a deceiver; an impoſtor. *Granville.*

To DELVE. *v. a.* [ꝺelꝑan, Saxon.]
1. To dig; to open the ground with a ſpade. *Philips.*
2. To fathom; to ſift. *Shakeſpeare.*

DELVE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A ditch; a pitfal; a den. *Ben. Johnſon.*

DE'LVER. *ſ.* [from *delve.*] A digger.

DE'LUGE. *ſ.* [*deluge*, French.]
1. A general inundation. *Burnet.*
2. An overflowing of the natural bounds of a river. *Denham.*
3. Any ſudden and reſiſtleſs calamity.

To DE'LUGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To drown; to lay totally under water. *Blackmore.*
2. To overwhelm; to cauſe to ſink. *Pope.*

DELU'SION. *ſ.* [*deluſio*, Latin.]
1. A cheat; guile; deceit; treachery.
2. A falſe repreſentation; illuſion; errour. *Prior.*

DELU'SIVE. *a.* [from *deluſus*, Lat.] Apt to deceive. *Prior.*

DELU'SORY. *a.* [from *deluſus*, Lat.] Apt to deceive. *Glanville.*

DE'MAGOGUE. *ſ.* [δημαγωγὸς.] A ringleader of the rabble. *South.*

DEMA'IN. } *ſ.* [*domain*, Fr.] That
DEME'AN. } land which a man holds
DEME'SNE. } originally of himſelf. It is ſometimes uſed alſo for a diſtinction between thoſe lands that the lord of the manor has in his own hands, or in the hands of his leſſee, and ſuch other lands appertaining to the ſaid manor as belong to free or copyholders. *Philips. Swift.*

DEMA'ND. *ſ.* [*demande*, French.]
1. A claim; a challenging. *Locke.*
2. A queſtion; an interrogation.
3. The calling for a thing in order to purchaſe it. *Addiſon.*
4. [In law.] The aſking of what is due. *Blount.*

To DEMA'ND. *v. a.* [*demander*, Fr.] To claim; to aſk for with authority. *Peacham.*

DEMA'NDABLE. *a.* [from *demand.*] That may be demanded; requeſted; aſked for. *Bacon.*

DEMA'NDANT. *ſ.* [from *demand.*] He who is actor or plaintiff in a real action. *Spectator.*

DEMA'NDER. *ſ.* [*demandeur*, Fr.]
1. One that requires a thing with authority.

2. One

2. One that asks for a thing in order to purchase it. *Carew.*
3. A dunner.

DEME'AN. *f.* [from *demener*, French.] A mien; presence; carriage. *Spenser.*

To DEME'AN. *v. a.* [from *demener*, Fr.]
1. To behave; to carry one's self. *Tillotson.*
2. To lessen; to debase; to undervalue. *Shakespeare.*

DEME'ANOUR. *f.* [*demener*, Fr.] Carriage; behaviour. *Clarendon.*

DEME'ANS. *f.* pl. An estate in goods or lands.

To DEME'NTATE. *v. n.* [*dementa*, Lat.] To grow mad.

DEMENTA'TION. *f.* [*dementatio*, Latin.] State of being mad, or frantick.

DEME'RIT. *f.* [*démérite*, Fr.] The opposite to merit; ill-deserving. *Spenser.*

To DEME'RIT. *v. a.* To deserve blame or punishment.

DEME'RSED. *a.* [from *demersus*.] Plunged.

DEME'RSION. *f.* [*demersio*, Latin.] A drowning.

DE'MI. *inseparable particle.* [*demi*, French.] Half; as, *demigod*, that is, half human, half divine.

DE'MI-CANNON. *f.* [*demi* and *cannon*.]

DE MI-CANNON *Lowest.* A great gun that carries a ball thirty pounds weight.

DE MI CANNON *Ordinary.* A great gun. It carries a shot thirty-two pounds weight.

DE'MI-CANNON *of the greatest Size.* A gun. It carries a ball thirty-six pounds weight. *Wilkins.*

DE MI-CULVERIN *of the lowest Size.* A gun. It carries nine pounds weight.

DE MI-CULVERIN *Ordinary.* A gun. It carries a ball ten pounds eleven ounces weight.

DE'MI-CULVERIN, *elder Sort.* A gun. It carries a ball twelve pounds eleven ounces weight. *Clarendon.*

DE'MI DEVIL. *f.* Half a devil. *Shakesp.*

DE'MI-GOD. *f.* [*demi* and *god*.] Partaking of divine nature; half a god.

DE'MI LANCE. *f.* [*demi* and *lance*.] A light lance; a spear. *Dryden.*

DE MI-MAN. *f.* Half a man. *Knolles.*

DE MI-WOLF. *f.* [*demi* and *wolf*.] Half a wolf. *Shakespeare.*

DEMI'SE. *f.* [from *demettre*, *demis*, Fr.] Death; decease. *Swift.*

To DEMI'SE. *v. a.* [*demis*, Fr.] To grant at one's death; to bequeath. *Swift.*

DEMI'SSION. *f.* [*demissio*, Lat.] Degradation; diminution of dignity. *L'Estrange.*

To DEMI'T. *v. a.* [*demitto*, Latin.] To depress. *Brown.*

DEMO'CRACY. *f.* [δημοκρατία.] One of the three forms of government; that in which the sovereign power is lodged in the body of the people. *Temple.*

DEMOCRA'TICAL. *a.* [from *democracy*.] Pertaining to a popular government; popular. *Brown.*

To DEMO'LISH. *v. a.* [*demolir*, Fr.] To throw down buildings; to raze; to destroy. *Tillotson.*

DEMO'LISHER. *f.* [from *demolish*.] One that throws down buildings.

DEMOLI'TION. *f.* [from *demolish*.] The act of overthrowing buildings. *Swift.*

DE'MON. *f.* [*dæmon*, Lat.] A spirit; generally an evil spirit. *Prior.*

DEMONI'ACAL. } *a.* [from *demon*.]
DEMONI'ACK. }
1. Belonging to the devil; devilish.
2. Influenced by the devil. *Milton.*

DEMO'NIACK. *f.* [from the adjective.] One possessed by the devil. *Bentley.*

DEMO'NIAN. *a.* Devilish. *Milton.*

DEMONO'CRACY. *f.* [δαίμων and κρατέω.] The power of the devil.

DEMONO'LATRY. *f.* [δαίμων and λατρεία.] The worship of the devil.

DEMONO'LOGY. *f.* [δαίμων and λόγος.] Discourse of the nature of devils.

DEMO'NSTRABLE. *a.* [*demonstrabilis*, Latin.] That which may be proved beyond doubt or contradiction. *Glanville.*

DEMO'NSTRABLY. *ad.* [from *demonstrable*.] In such a manner as admits of certain proof. *Clarendon.*

To DEMO'NSTRATE. *v. a.* [*demonstro*, Lat.] To prove with the highest degree of certainty. *Tillotson.*

DEMONSTRA'TION. *f.* [*demonstratio*, Lat.]
1. The highest degree of deducible or argumental evidence. *Hooker.*
2. Indubitable evidence of the senses or reason. *Tillotson.*

DEMO'NSTRATIVE. *a.* [*demonstrativus*, Lat.]
1. Having the power of demonstration; invincibly conclusive. *Hooker.*
2. Having the power of expressing clearly. *Dryden.*

DEMO'NSTRATIVELY. *ad.* [from *demonstrative*.]
1. With evidence not to be opposed or doubted. *South.*
2. Clearly; plainly; with certain knowledge. *Brown.*

DEMONSTRA'TOR. *f.* [from *demonstrate*.] One that proves; one that teaches.

DEMO'NSTRATORY. *a.* [from *demonstrate*.] Having the tendency to demonstrate.

DEMU'LCENT. *a.* [*demulcens*, Latin.] Softening; mollifying; assuasive. *Arbuthnot.*

To DEMU'R. *v. n.* [*demeurer*, Fr.]
1. To delay a proceis in law by doubts and objections. *Walton.*
2. To paufe in uncertainty; to fuipend determination. *Hayward.*
3. To doubt; to have ſcruples. *Bentley.*

To DEMU'R. *v. a.* To doubt of. *Milton.*

DEMU'R. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Doubt; heſitation. *South.*

DEMURE. *a.* [*des mœurs*, Fr.]
1. Sober; decent. *Spenſer.*
2. Grave; affectedly modeſt *Bacon. Swift.*

To DEMU'RE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To look with an affected modeſty. *Shakeſpeare.*

DEMU'RELY *ad.* [from *demure.*]
1. With affected modeſty; ſolemnly. *Bac*
2. Solemnly. *Shakſpeare.*

DEMU'RENESS. *ſ.* [from *demure.*]
1. Modeſty; ſobernefs; gravity of aſpect.
2. Affected modeſty.

DEMU'RRER. *ſ.* [*demeurer*, Fr.] A kind of pauſe upon a point of difficulty in an action. *Cowel.*

DEN. *ſ.* [ꝺen, Saxon.]
1. A cavern or hollow running horizontally. *Hooker.*
2. The cave of a wild beaſt. *Dryden.*
3. *Den* may ſignify either a valley or a woody place. *Gibſon.*

DENA'Y. *ſ.* Denial; refuſal. *Shakeſpeare.*

DENDRO'LOGY. *ſ.* [δένδρον and λόγος] The natural hiſtory of trees.

DENI'ABLE *a.* [from *deny.*] That which may be denied. *Brown.*

DENI'AL. *ſ.* [from *deny.*]
1. Negation; the contrary to confeſſion. *Sidney.*
2. Refuſal; the contrary to grant. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Abjuration; contrary to acknowledgment of adherence. *South.*

DENI'ER. *ſ.* [from *deny.*]
1. A contradictor; an opponent. *Watts.*
2. One that does not own or acknowledge. *South.*
3. A refuſer; one that refuſes. *King Charles.*

DENIE'R. *ſ.* [from *denarius*, Latin.] A ſmall denomination of French money. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DE'NIGRATE. *v. a.* [*denigro*, Latin.] To blacken. *Brown. Boyle.*

DENIGRA'TION. *ſ.* [*denigratio*, Latin.] A blackening, or making black. *Boyle.*

DENIZA'TION. *ſ.* [from *denizen.*] The act of infranchiſing. *Davies.*

DE'NIZEN. } *ſ.* [from *dinaſtddyn*, a man
DE'NISON. } of the city.] A freeman; one infranchiſed. *Davies.*

To DE'NIZEN. *v. a.* To infranchiſe; to make free. *Donne.*

To DENO'MINATE. *v. a.* [*denomino*, Lat.] To name; to give a name to. *Hammond.*

DENOMINA'TION. *ſ.* [*denominatio*, Lat.] A name given to a thing. *Rogers.*

DENO'MINATIVE. *a.* [from *denominate.*]
1. That which gives a name; that which confers a diſtinct appellation.
2. That which obtains a diſtinct appellation. *Cocker.*

DENOMINA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *denominate.*] The giver of a name. *Brown.*

DENOMINA'TOR *of a Fraction*, is the number below the line, ſhewing the nature and quality of the parts which any integer is ſuppoſed to be divided into. *Harris.*

DENOTA'TION. *ſ.* [*denotatio*, Lat.] The act of denoting.

To DENO'TE. *v. a.* [*denoto*, Latin.] To mark; to be a ſign of; to betoken.

To DENOU'NCE. *v. a.* [*denuncio*, Latin; *denoncer*, French.]
1. To threaten by proclamation. *Deuteronomy Decay of Piety.*
2. To give information againſt. *Ayliffe.*

DENOU'NCEMENT. *ſ.* [from *denounce.*] The act of proclaiming any menace. *Brown.*

DENO'UNCER. *ſ.* [from *denounce.*] One that declares ſome menace. *Dryden.*

DENSE. *a.* [*denſus*, Latin.] Cloſe; compact; approaching to ſolidity. *Locke.*

DE'NSITY. *ſ.* [*denſitas*, Latin.] Cloſeneſs; compactneſs; cloſe adheſion. *Newton.*

DE'NTAL. *a.* [*dentalis*, Latin.]
1. Belonging or relating to the teeth.
2. [In grammar.] Pronounced principally by the agency of the teeth. *Holder.*

DE'NTAL *ſ.* A ſmall ſhell-fiſh. *Woodward.*

DENTE'LLI. ſ. [Italian.] Modillons. *Spectator.*

DENTICULA'TION. *ſ.* [*denticulatus*, Lat.] The ſtate of being ſet with ſmall teeth. *Grew.*

DENTI'CULATED. *a.* [*denticulatus*, Lat.] Set with ſmall teeth.

DE'NTIFRICE. *ſ.* [*dens* and *frico*, Latin.] A powder made to ſcour the teeth. *Ben. Johnſon.*

DENTI'TION. *ſ.* [*dentitio*, Lat.]
1. The act of breeding the teeth.
2. The time at which childrens teeth are bred.

To DENU'DATE. *v. a.* [*denudo*, Latin.] To diveſt; to ſtrip. *Decay of Piety.*

DENUDA'TION. *ſ.* [from *denudate.*] The act of ſtripping.

To DENU'DE. *v. a.* [*denudo*, Latin.] To ſtrip; to make naked. *Clarendon.*

DENUNCIA'TION. *ſ.* [*denunciatio*, Lat.] The act of denouncing; a publick menace. *Ward.*

DENUN-

DENUNCIA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *denuncio*, Lat.]
1. He that proclaims any threat.
2. He that lays an information againſt another. *Ayliffe.*

To DENY. *v. a.* [*denier*, Fr.]
1. To contradict an accuſation; not to confeſs. *Geneſis.*
2. To refuſe; not to grant. *Dryden.*
3. To abnegate; to diſown. *Joſhua.*
4. To renounce; to diſregard; to treat as foreign or not belonging to one. *Sprat.*

To DEOBSTRU'CT. *v. a.* [*deobſtruo*, Lat.] To clear from impediments. *More.*

DEO'BSTRUENT. *ſ.* [*deobſtruens*, Latin.] A medicine that has the power to reſolve viſcidities. *Arbuthnot.*

DE'ODAND. *ſ.* [*deo dandum*, Latin.] A thing given or forfeited to God for the pacifying his wrath, in caſe of any misfortune, by which any Chriſtian comes to a violent end, without the fault of any reaſonable creature. *Cowel.*

To DEOPPILATE. *v. a.* [*de* and *oppilo*, Lat.] To deobſtruct; to clear a paſſage.

DEOPPILA'TION. *ſ.* [from *deoppilate.*] The act of clearing obſtructions. *Brown.*

DEO'PPILATIVE. *a.* [from *deoppilate.*] Deobſtruent. *Harvey.*

DEOSCULA'TION. *ſ.* [*deoſculatio*, Latin.] The act of kiſſing. *Stilling fleet.*

To DEPA'INT. *v. a.* [*depeint*, Fr.]
1. To picture; to deſcribe by colours. *Spenſer.*
2. To deſcribe. *Gay.*

To DEPA'RT. *v. n.* [*depart*, Fr.]
1. To go away from a place. *Suſanna.*
2. To deſiſt from a practice. *Kings.*
3. To be loſt; to periſh. *Eſdras.*
4. To deſert; to revolt; to fall away; to apoſtatiſe. *Iſaiah.*
5. To deſiſt from a reſolution or opinion. *Clarendon.*
6. To dye; to deceaſe; to leave the world. *Geneſis.*

To DEPA'RT. *v. a.* To quit; to leave; to retire from. *Ben. Johnſon.*

To DEPA'RT. *v. a.* [*partir*, Fr.] To divide; to ſeparate.

DEPA'RT. *ſ.* [*depart*, French.]
1. The act of going away. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Death. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. [With chymiſts.] An operation ſo named, becauſe the particles of ſilver are *departed* or divided from gold.

DEPA'RTER. *ſ.* [from *depart.*] One that refines metals by ſeparation.

DEPA'RTMENT. *ſ.* [*departement*, Fr.] Separate allotment; buſineſs aſſigned to a particular perſon. *Arbuthnot.*

DEPA'RTURE. *ſ.* [from *depart.*]
1. A going away. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Death; deceaſe; the act of leaving the preſent ſtate of exiſtence. *Sidney. Addiſon.*
3. A forſaking; an abandoning. *Tillotſon.*

DEPA'SCENT. *a.* [*depaſcens*, Lat.] Feeding greedily.

To DEPA'STURE. *v. a.* [from *depaſcor*, Lat.] To eat up; to conſume by feeding upon it. *Spenſer.*

To DEPAUPERATE. *v. a.* [*depaupero*, Lat.] To make poor. *Arbuthnot.*

DEPE'CTIBLE. *a.* [from *depecto*, Latin.] Tough; clammy. *Bacon.*

To DEPE'INCT. *v. a.* [*depeindre*, Fr.] To paint; to deſcribe in colours. *Spenſer.*

To DEPE'ND. *v. n.* [*dependeo*, Lat.]
1. To hang from. *Dryden.*
2. To be in a ſtate of ſervitude or expectation. *Bacon.*
3. To be in ſuſpenſe. *Bacon.*
4. *To* DEPEND *upon.* To rely on; to truſt to. *Clarendon.*
5. To be in a ſtate of dependance. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. To reſt upon any thing as its cauſe. *Rogers.*

DEPE'NDANCE. } *ſ.* [from *depend.*]
DEPE'NDANCY. }
1. The ſtate of hanging down from a ſupporter.
2. Something hanging upon another. *Dryd.*
3. Concatenation; connexion; relation of one thing to another. *Locke.*
4. State of being at the diſpoſal of another. *Tillotſon.*
5. The things or perſons of which any man has the dominion. *Bacon.*
6. Reliance; truſt; confidence. *Hooker.*

DEPE'NDANT. *a.* [from *depend.*] In the power of another. *Hooker.*

DEPE'NDANT. *ſ.* [from *depend.*] One who lives in ſubjection, or at the diſcretion of another. *Clarendon.*

DEPE'NDENCE. } *ſ.* [from *depend*, Lat.]
DEPE'NDENCY. }
1. A thing or perſon at the diſpoſal or diſcretion of another. *Collier.*
2. State of being ſubordinate, or ſubject. *Bacon.*
3. That which is not principal; that which is ſubordinate. *Burnet.*
4. Concatenation; connexion. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Relation of any thing to another. *Burnet.*
6. Truſt; reliance; confidence. *Stilling fleet.*

DEPE'NDENT. *a.* [*dependens*, Lat.] Hanging down. *Peacham.*

DEPE'NDENT. *ſ.* [from *dependens*, Lat.] One ſubordinate. *Rogers.*

DEPE'NDER. *ſ.* [from *depend.*] A dependant; one that repoſes on the kindneſs of another. *Shakeſpeare.*

DE-

DEPERDI'TION. *f.* [from *deperditus*, Lat.] Loſs; deſtruction. *Brown.*

DEPHLEGMA'TION. *f.* [from *dephlegm.*] An operation which takes away from the phlegm any ſpirituous fluid by repeated diſtillation. *Quincy. Boyle.*

To DEPHLE'GM. } *v. a.* [*dephlegmo*, To DEPHLE'GMATE. } low Latin.] To clear from phlegm, or aqueous inſipid matter. *Boyle.*

DEPHLE'GMEDNESS. *f.* [from *dephlegm.*] The quality of being freed from phlegm. *Boyle.*

To DEPI'CT. *v. a.* [*depingo depictum*, Lat.]
1. To paint; to portray. *Taylor.*
2. To deſcribe to the mind. *Felton.*

DEPILATORY. *f.* [*de* and *pilus*, Latin.] An application uſed to take away hair.

DE'PILOUS. *a.* [*de* and *pilus*, Lat.] Without hair. *Brown.*

DEPLANTA'TION. *f.* [*deplanto*, Latin.] The act of taking plants up from the bed.

DEPLE'TION. *f.* [*depleo depletus*, Latin.] The act of emptying. *Arbuthnot.*

DEPLO'RABLE. *a.* [from *deploro*, Lat.]
1. Lamentable; ſad; calamitous; miſerable; hopeleſs. *Clarendon.*
2. Contemptible; deſpicable: as, *deplorable* nonſenſe.

DEPLO'RABLENESS. *f.* [from *deplorable.*] The ſtate of being deploreble.

DEPLO'RABLY. *ad.* [from *deplorable.*] Lamentably; miſerably. *South.*

DEPLO'RATE. *a.* [*deploratus*, Lat.] Lamentable; hopeleſs. *L'Eſtrange.*

DEPLORA'TION. *f.* [from *deplore.*] The act of deploring.

To DEPLO'RE. *v. a.* [*deploro*, Lat.] To lament; to bewail; to bemoan. *Dryden.*

DEPLO'RER. *f.* [from *deplore.*] A lamenter; a mourner.

DEPLUMA'TION. *f.* [*deplumatio*, Lat.]
1. Plucking off the feathers.
2. [In ſurgery.] A ſwelling of the eyelids, accompanied with the fall of the hairs. *Phillips.*

To DEPLU'ME. *v. a.* [*de* and *pluma*, Lat.] To ſtrip of its feathers.

To DEPO'NE. *v. a.* [*depono*, Latin.]
1. To lay down as a pledge or ſecurity.
2. To riſque upon the ſucceſs of an adventure. *Hudibras.*

DEPO'NENT. *f.* [from *depono*, Lat.]
1. One that depoſes his teſtimony in a court of juſtice.
2. [In grammar.] Such verbs as have no active voice are called *deponents.* *Clarke.*

To DEPOPU'LATE. *v. a.* [*depopulor*, Lat.] To unpeople; to lay waſte. *Bacon.*

DEPOPULA'TION. *f.* [from *depopulate.*] The act of unpeopling; havock; waſte. *Phillips.*

DEPOPULA'TOR. *f.* [from *depopulate.*] A diſpeopler; a deſtroyer of mankind.

To DEPO'RT. *v. a.* *deporter*, Fr.] To carry; to demean. *Pope.*

DEPO'RT. *f.* [from the verb.] Demeanour; behaviour. *Milton.*

DEPORTA'TION. *f.* [*deportatio*, Latin.]
1. Tranſportation; exile into a remote part of the dominion.
2. Exile in general. *Ayliffe.*

DEPO'RTMENT. *f.* [*deportement*, Fr.]
1. Conduct; management. *Wotton.*
2. Demeanour; behaviour. *Swift.*

To DEPO'SE. *v. a.* [*depono*, Latin.]
1. To lay down; to lodge; to let fall. *Woodward.*
2. To degrade from a throne. *Dryden.*
3. To take away; to diveſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To give teſtimony; to atteſt. *Shakeſpeare. Bacon.*
5. To examine any one on his oath. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DEPO'SE. *v. n.* To bear witneſs. *Sidney.*

DEPO'SITARY. *f.* [*depoſitarius*, Latin.] One with whom any thing is lodged in truſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DEPO'SITE. *v. a.* [*depoſitum*, Lat.]
1. To lay up; to lodge in any place. *Garth. Bentley.*
2. To lay up as a pledge, or ſecurity.
3. To place at intereſt. *Sprat.*
4. To lay aſide. *Decay of Piety.*

DEPO'SITE. *f.* [*depoſitum*, Lat.]
1. Any thing committed to the truſt and care of another.
2. A pledge; a pawn; a thing given as a ſecurity.
3. The ſtate of a thing pawned or pledged. *Bacon.*

DEPOSI'TION. *f.*
1. The act of giving publick teſtimony.
2. The act of degrading a prince from ſovereignty.

DEPO'SITORY. *f.* [from *depoſite.*] The place where any thing is lodged. *Addiſon.*

DEPRAVA'TION. *f.* [*depravatio*, Lat.]
1. The act of making any thing bad. *Swift.*
2. Degeneracy; depravity. *South.*
3. Defamation. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DEPRA'VE. *v. a.* [*depravo*, Lat.] To vitiate; to corrupt. *Hooker.*

DEPRA'VEDNESS. *f.* [from *deprave.*] Corruption; taint; vitiated ſtate. *Hammond.*

DEPRA'VEMENT. *f.* [from *deprave.*] A vitiated ſtate. *Brown.*

DEPRA'VER. *f.* [from *deprave.*] A corrupter.

DEPRA'VITY. *f.* [from *deprave.*] Corruption.

To DE'PRECATE. *v. n.* [*deprecor*, Lat.]
1. To pray earneſtly.
2. To aſk pardon for.

To DE'PRECATE. *v. a.*
1. To implore mercy of. *Prior.*
2. To beg off; to pray deliverance from. *Smalridge.*

DEPRECA'TION. *ſ.* [*deprecatio*, Latin.] Prayer againſt evil. *Brown.*

DE'PRECATIVE. } *a.* [from *deprecate.*]
DEPRE'CATORY. } That ſerves to deprecate. *Bacon.*

DEPRECA'TOR. *ſ.* [*deprecator*, Lat.] An excuſer.

To DEPRE'CIATE. *v. a.* [*depretiare*, Lat.]
1. To bring a thing down to a lower price.
2. To undervalue. *Addiſon.*

To DE'PREDATE. *v. a.* [*deprædari*, Lat.]
1. To rob; to pillage.
2. To ſpoil; to devour. *Bacon.*

DEPREDA'TION. *ſ.* [*deprædatio*, Lat.]
1. A robbing; a ſpoiling. *Hayward.*
2. Voracity; waſte. *Bacon.*

DEPREDA'TOR. *ſ.* [*deprædator*, Lat.] A robber; a devourer. *Bacon.*

To DEPREHE'ND. *v. a.* [*deprehendo*, Lat.]
1. To catch one; to take unawares. *Hooker.*
2. To diſcover; to find out a thing. *Bacon.*

DEPREHE'NSIBLE. *a.* [from *deprehend.*]
1. That may be caught.
2. That may be underſtood.

DEPREHE'NSIBLENESS. *ſ.*
1. Capableneſs of being caught.
2. Intelligibleneſs.

DEPREHE'NSION. *ſ.* [*deprehenſio*, Lat.]
1. A catching or taking unawares.
2. A diſcovery.

To DEPRE'SS. *v. a.* [from *depreſſus*, Lat.]
1. To preſs or thruſt down.
2. To let fall; to let down. *Newton.*
3. To humble; to deject; to ſink. *Addiſon.*

DEPRE'SSION. *ſ.* [*depreſſio*, Lat.]
1. The act of preſſing down.
2. The ſinking or falling in of a ſurface. *Boyle.*
3. The act of humbling; abaſement. *Bacon.*

DEPRE'SSION *of an Equation* [in algebra] is the bringing it into lower and more ſimple terms by diviſion.

DEPRE'SSOR. *ſ.* [*depreſſor*, Latin.] He that keeps or preſſes down.

DEPRIVA'TION. *ſ.* [from *de* and *privatio*, Latin.] The act of depriving, or taking away from. *Bentley.*

DEPRIVA'TION. [in law.] is when a clergyman, as a biſhop, parſon, vicar or prebend, is depoſed from his preferment. *Phillips.*

To DEPRI'VE. *v. a.* [from *de* and *privo*, Latin.]
1. To bereave one of a thing. *Clarendon.*
2. To hinder; to debar from. *Dryden.*
3. To releaſe; to free from. *Spenſer.*
4. To put out of an office. *Bacon.*

DEPTH. *ſ.* [from *deep*, of *diep*, Dutch.]
1. Deepneſs; the meaſure of any thing from the ſurface downwards. *Bacon.*
2. Deep place; not a ſhoal. *Dryden.*
3. The abyſs; a gulph of infinite profundity. *Proverbs.*
4. The middle or height of a ſeaſon. *Clarendon.*
5. Abſtruſeneſs; obſcurity. *Addiſon.*

To DE'PTHEN. *v. a.* [*diepen*, Dutch.] To deepen. *Dict.*

To DEPU'CELATE. *v. a.* [*depuceler*, Fr.] To deflower. *Dict.*

DEPU'LSION. *ſ.* [*depulſion*, Lat.] A beating or thruſting away.

DEPU'LSORY. *a.* [from *depulſus*, Latin.] Putting away.

To DE'PURATE. *v. a.* [*depurer*, French.] To purify; to cleanſe. *Boyle.*

DE'PURATE. *a.* [from the verb.]
1. Cleanſed; freed from dregs.
2. Pure; not contaminated. *Glanville.*

DEPURA'TION. *ſ.* [*depuratio*, Lat.] The act of ſeparating the pure from the impure part of any thing. *Boyle.*

To DEPU'RE. *v. a.* [*depurer*, Fr.]
1. To free from impurities.
2. To purge. *Raleigh.*

DEPUTA'TION. *ſ.* [*deputation*, Fr.]
1. The act of deputing, or ſending with a ſpecial commiſſion.
2. Vicegerency. *South.*

To DEPU'TE. *v. a.* [*deputer*, Fr.] To ſend with a ſpecial commiſſion; to impower one to tranſact inſtead of another. *Rogers.*

DE'PUTY. *ſ.* [*deputé*, Fr. from *deputatus*, Latin.]
1. A lieutenant; a viceroy. *Hale.*
2. Any one that tranſacts buſineſs for another. *Hooker.*

To DEQUA'NTITATE. *v. a.* [from *de* and *quantitas*, Latin.] To diminiſh the quantity of. *Brown.*

DER. In the beginning of names of places, is derived from beopt, a wild beaſt, unleſs the place ſtands upon a river; then from the Britiſh *dur*, i. e. water. *Gibſon.*

To DERA'CINATE. *v. a.* [*deracciner*, Fr.] To pluck or tear up by the roots. *Shakeſp.*

To DERA'IGN. } *v. a.* To prove; to
To DERA'IN. } juſtify. *Blount.*

DERA'Y. *ſ.* [from *deſrayer*, Fr.] Tumult; diſorder; noiſe.

To DERE. *v. a.* [ꝺeꝛꝛan, Saxon.] To hurt. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

DE-

DERELI'CTION. *f.* [*derelictio*, Lat.] An utter forſaking or leaving. *Hooker.*

DERELI'CTS. *f.* pl [In law.] Such goods as are wilfully thrown away. *Dict.*

To DERI'DE. *v. a.* [*derideo*, Latin.] To laugh at; to mock; to turn to ridicule. *Tillotſon.*

DERI'DER. *f.* [from the verb.] A mocker; a ſcoffer. *Hooker.*

DERI'SION. *f.* [*deriſio*, Latin.]

1. The act of deriding or laughing at.
2. Contempt; ſcorn; a laughing-ſtock. *Jeremiah. Milton.*

DERI'SIVE. *a.* [from *deride.*] Mocking; ſcoffing. *Pope.*

DERI'SORY. *a.* [*deriſorius*, Lat.] Mocking; ridiculing.

DERI'VABLE. *a.* [from *derive.*] Attainable by right of deſcent or derivation. *South.*

DERIVA'TION. *f.* [*derivatio*, Lat.]

1. A draining of water. *Burnet.*
2. The tracing of a word from its original. *Locke.*
3. The tracing of any thing from its ſource. *Hale.*
4. [In medicine.] The drawing of a humour from one part of the body to another. *Wiſeman.*

DERI'VATIVE. *a.* [*derivativus*, Latin.] Derived or taken from another. *Hale.*

DERI'VATIVE. *f.* [from the adjective.] The thing or word derived or taken from another. *South.*

DERI'VATIVELY. *ad.* [from *derivative.*] In a derivative manner.

To DERI'VE. *v. a.* [*deriver*, Fr. from *derivo*, Lat.]

1. To turn the courſe of any thing. *South.*
2. To deduce from its original. *Boyle.*
3. To communicate to another, as from the origin and ſource. *South.*
4. To communicate to by deſcent of blood. *Felton.*
5. To ſpread from one place to another. *Davies.*
6. [In grammar.] To trace a word from its origin.

To DERI'VE. *v. n.*

1. To come from; to owe its origin to. *Prior.*
2. To deſcend from. *Shakeſpeare.*

DERI'VER. *f.* [from *derive.*] One that draws or fetches from the original. *South.*

DERN. *a.* [ꝺeapn, Saxon.]

1. Sad; ſolitary.
2. Barbarous; cruel.

DERNIE'R. *a.* Laſt. *Ayliffe.*

To DE'ROGATE. *v. a.* [*derogo*, Latin.]

1. To do an act contrary to a preceding law or cuſtom. *Hale.*
2. To leſſen the worth of any perſon or thing; to diſparage.

To DE'ROGATE. *v. n.* To detract.

DE'ROGATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Leſſened in value. *Shakeſpeare.*

DEROGA'TION. *f.* [*derogatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of breaking and making void a former law. *South.*
2. A diſparaging; leſſening or taking away the worth of any perſon or thing. *Hooker.*

DERO'GATIVE. *a.* [*derogativus*, Latin.] Derogating; leſſening the value. *Brown.*

DERO'GATORILY. *ad.* [from *derogatory.*] In a detracting manner.

DERO'GATORINESS. *f.* [from *derogatory.*] The act of derogating.

DERO'GATORY. *a.* [*derogatorius*, Lat.] That leſſens the value of. *Brown.*

DE'RVIS. *f.* [*dervis*, French.] A Turkiſh prieſt. *Sandys.*

DE'SCANT. *f.* [*diſcanto*, Italian.]

1. A ſong or tune compoſed in parts. *Milton.*
2. A diſcourſe; a diſputation; a diſquiſition branched out into ſeveral diviſions or heads. *Government of the Tongue.*

To DESCE'ND. *v. n.* [*deſcendo*, Lat.]

1. To come from a higher place to a lower. *Matthew.*
2. To come down. *Samuel.*
3. To come ſuddenly; to fall upon as an enemy. *Pope.*
4. To make an invaſion. *Dryden.*
5. To proceed from an original. *Collier.*
6. To fall in order of inheritance to a ſucceſſor. *Locke.*
7. To extend a diſcourſe from general to particular conſiderations. *Decay of Piety.*

To DESCE'ND. *v. a.* To walk downward upon any place. *Milton.*

DESCE'NDANT. *f.* [*deſcendant*, Fr.] The offſpring of an anceſtor. *Bacon.*

DESCE'NDENT. *a.* [*deſcendens*, Lat.]

1. Falling; ſinking; coming down. *Ray.*
2. Proceeding from another as an original or anceſtor. *Pope.*

DESCE'NDIBLE. *a.* [from *deſcend.*]

1. Such as may be deſcended.
2. Tranſmiſſible by inheritance. *Hale.*

DESCE'NSION. *f.* [*deſcenſio*, Latin.]

1. The act of falling or ſinking; deſcent.
2. A declenſion; a degradation. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. [In aſtronomy.] Right *deſcenſion* is the arch of the equator, which deſcends with the ſign or ſtar below the horizon of a direct ſphere. Oblique *deſcenſion* is the arch of the equator, which deſcends with the ſign below the horizon of an oblique ſphere. *Ozenam.*

DESCE'NSIONAL. *a.* [from *deſcenſion.*] Relating to deſcent.

DESCE'NT. *f.* [*deſcenſus*, Latin.]

1. The act of paſſing from a higher place. *Blackmore.*
2. Progreſs

2. Progress downwards. *Locke.*
3. Obliquity; inclination. *Woodward.*
4. Lowest place. *Shakspeare.*
5. Invasion; hostile entrance into a kingdom. *Wotton. Clarendon.*
6. Transmission of any thing by succession and inheritance. *Locke.*
7. The state of proceeding from an original or progenitor. *Atterbury.*
8. Birth; extraction; process of lineage. *Shakspeare.*
9. Offspring; inheritors. *Milton.*
10. A single step in the scale of genealogy. *Hooker.*
11. A rank in the scale or order of being. *Milton.*

To DESCRIBE. *v. a.* [*describo*, Latin.]
1. To mark out any thing by the mention of its properties. *Watts.*
2. To delineate; to mark out: as a torch waved about the head *describes* a circle.
3. To distribute into proper heads or divisions. *Joshua.*
4. To define in a lax manner.

DESCRIBER. *s.* [from *describe*.] He that describes. *Brown.*

DESCRIER. *s.* [from the verb.] A discoverer; a detecter. *Crashaw.*

DESCRIPTION. *s.* [*descriptio*, Lat.]
1. The act of describing or making out any person or thing by perceptible properties.
2. The sentence or passage in which any thing is described. *Dryden.*
3. A lax definition. *Watts.*
4. The qualities expressed in a description. *Shakspeare.*

To DESCRY'. *v. a.* [*descrier*, Fr.]
1. To give notice of any thing suddenly discovered.
2. To spy out; to examine at a distance. *Judges.*
3. To detect; to find out any thing concealed. *Wotton.*
4. To discover; to perceive by the eye; to see any thing distant or absent. *Raleigh. Digby. Prior.*

DESCRY'. *s.* [from the verb.] Discovery; thing discovered. *Shakspeare.*

To DE'SECRATE. *v. a.* [*desacro*, Latin.] To divert from the purpose to which any thing is consecrated.

DESECRATION. *s.* [from *desecrate*.] The abolition of consecration.

DE'SERT. *s.* [*desertum*, Lat.] A wilderness; solitude; waste country; uninhabited place. *Shakspeare.*

DE'SERT. *a.* [*desertus*, Latin.] Wild; waste; solitary. *Deuteronomy.*

To DESERT. *v. a.* [*deserter*, Fr. *desero*, Latin.]
1. To forsake; to fall away from; to quit meanly or treacherously. *Dryden.*
2. To leave; to abandon. *Burnby.*
3. To quit the army, or regiment, in which one is enlisted.

DESERT. *s.* [from the adjective.]
1. Qualities or conduct considered with respect to rewards or punishments; degree of merit or demerit. *Hooker.*
2. Proportional merit; claim to reward. *South.*
3. Excellence; right to reward; virtue.

DESERTER. *s.* [from *desert*.]
1. He that has forsaken his cause or his post. *Dryden.*
2. He that leaves the army in which he is enlisted. *Decay of Piety.*
3. He that forsakes another. *Pope.*

DESERTION. *s.* [from *desert*.]
1. The act of forsaking or abandoning a cause or post. *Rogers.*
2. [In theology.] Spiritual despondency; a sense of the dereliction of God; an opinion that grace is withdrawn. *South.*

DESERTLESS. *a.* [from *desert*.] Without merit. *Dryden.*

To DESERVE. *v. a.* [*deservir*, Fr.]
1. To be worthy of either good or ill. *Hooker. Otway.*
2. To be worthy of reward. *South.*

DESERVEDLY. *ad.* [from *deserve*.] Worthily; according to desert. *Milton.*

DESERVER. *s.* [from *deserve*.] A man who merits rewards. *Wotton.*

DESICCANTS. *s.* [from *desiccate*.] Applications that dry up the flow of sores; driers. *Wiseman.*

To DE'SICCATE. *v. a.* [*desicco*, Latin.] To dry up. *Hale.*

DESICCATION. *s.* [from *desiccate*.] The act of making dry. *Bacon.*

DESICCATIVE. *a.* [from *desiccate*.] That which has the power of drying.

To DESIDERATE. *v. a.* [*desidero*, Lat.] To want; to miss. *Cheyne.*

DESIDIOSE. *a.* [*desidiosus*, Latin.] Idle; lazy; heavy. *Dict.*

To DESIGN. *v. a.* [*designo*, Lat. *designer*, Fr.]
1. To purpose; to intend any thing.
2. To form or order with a particular purpose. *Stillingfleet.*
3. To devote intentionally. *Clarendon.*
4. To plan; to project. *Wotton.*
5. To mark out. *Locke.*

DESIGN. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. An intention; a purpose.
2. A scheme; a plan of action. *Tillotson.*
3. A scheme formed to the detriment of another. *Locke.*
4. The idea which an artist endeavours to execute or express. *Addison.*

DESI'GNABLE. *a.* [*designo*, Lat.] Distinguishable; capable to be particularly marked out. *Digby.*

DESIGNA'TION. *f.* [*designatio*, Lat.]
1. The act of pointing or marking out. *Swift.*
2. Appointment; direction. *Bacon.*
3. Import; intention. *Locke.*

DE'SIGNEDLY. *ad.* [from *design.*] Purposely; intentionally; not inadvertently; not fortuitously. *Ray.*

DESI'GNER. *f.* [from *design.*]
1. A plotter; a contriver. *Decay of Piety.*
2. One that forms the idea of any thing in painting or sculpture. *Addison.*

DESI'GNING. *part. a.* [from *design.*] Insidious; treacherous; deceitful. *Southern.*

DESI'GNLESS. *a.* [from *design.*] Unknowing; inadvertent.

DESI'GNLESSLY. *ad.* [from *designless.*] Without intention; ignorantly; inadvertently. *Boyle.*

DESI'GNMENT. *f.* [from *design.*]
1. A scheme of hostility. *Shakespeare.*
2. A plot; a malicious intention. *Hayward.*
3. The idea, or sketch of a work. *Dryden.*

DESI'RABLE. *a.* [from *desire.*]
1. Pleasing; delightful. *Addison.*
2. That which is to be wished with earnestness. *Rogers.*

DESI'RE. *f.* [*desir*, Fr. *desiderium*, Latin.] Wish; eagerness to obtain or enjoy. *Locke.*

To **DESI'RE.** *v. a.* [*desirer*, Fr.]
1. To wish; to long for. *Deuteronomy.*
2. To express wishes; to appear to long. *Dryden.*
3. To ask; to intreat. *Shakespeare.*

DESI'RER. *f.* [from *desire.*] One that is eager of any thing. *Shakespeare.*

DESI'ROUS *a.* [from *desire.*] Full of desire; eager; longing after. *Hooker.*

DESI'ROUSNESS. *f.* [from *desirous.*] Fulness of desire.

DESI'ROUSLY. *ad.* [from *desirous.*] Eagerly; with desire.

To **DESI'ST.** *v. n.* [*desisto*, Latin.] To cease from any thing; to stop. *Milton.*

DESI'STANCE. *f.* [from *desist.*] The act of desisting; cessation. *Boyle.*

DESI'TIVE. *a.* [*desitus*, Latin.] Ending; concluded. *Watts.*

DESK. *f.* [*disk*, a table, Dutch.] An inclining table for the use of writers or readers. *Walton.*

DE'SOLATE. *a.* [*desolatus*, Latin.]
1. Without inhabitants; uninhabited. *Broome.*
2. Deprived of inhabitants; laid waste. *Jeremiah.*
3. Solitary; without society.

To **DE'SOLATE.** *v. a.* [*desolo*, Lat.] To deprive of inhabitants. *Thomson.*

DE'SOLATELY. *ad.* [from *desolate.*] In a desolate manner.

DESOLA'TION. *f.* [from *desolate.*]
1. Destruction of inhabitants. *Spenser.*
2. Gloominess; sadness; melancholy. *Sidney.*
3. A place wasted and forsaken. *Jeremiah.*

DESPA'IR. *f.* [*desespoir*, Fr.]
1. Hopelessness; despondence. *Corinthians.*
2. That which causes despair; that of which there is no hope. *Shakespeare.*
3. [In theology.] Loss of confidence in the mercy of God. *Sprat.*

To **DESPA'IR.** *v. n.* [*despero*, Lat.] To be without hope; to despond. *Wake.*

DESPA'IRER. *f.* [from *despair.*] One without hope. *Dryden.*

DESPA'IRFUL. *a.* [*despair* and *full.*] Hopeless. Obsolete. *Sidney.*

DESPA'IRINGLY. *ad.* [from *despairing.*] In a manner betokening hopelessness. *Boyle.*

To **DESPA'TCH.** *v. a.* [*depescher*, Fr.]
1. To send away hastily. *Temple.*
2. To send out of the world; to put to death. *Shakespeare.*
3. To perform a business quickly. *Maccabees. Locke.*
4. To conclude an affair with another. *Shakespeare.*

DESPA'TCH. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Hasty execution. *Granville.*
2. Conduct; management. *Shakspeare.*
3. Express; hasty messenger or message.

DESPA'TCHFUL. *a.* [from *despatch.*] Bent on haste. *Pope.*

DE'SPERATE. *a.* [*desperatus*, Lat.]
1. Without hope. *Shakspeare.*
2. Without care of safety; rash. *Hammond.*
3. Irretrievable; unsurmountable; irrecoverable. *Locke.*
4. Mad; hot-brained; furious. *Spenser.*

DE'SPERATELY. *ad.* [from *desperate.*]
1. Furiously; madly. *Brown.*
2. In a great degree: this sense is ludicrous.

DE'SPERATENESS. *f.* [from *desperate.*] Madness; fury; precipitance. *Hammond.*

DESPERA'TION. *f.* [from *desperate.*] Hopelessness; despair; despondency. *Hammond.*

DE'SPICABLE. *a.* [*despicabilis*, Lat.] Contemptible; vile; mean; sordid; worthless. *Hooker.*

DESPICABLENESS. *f.* [from *despicable.*] Meanness; vileness. *Decay of Piety.*

DE'SPICABLY. *ad.* [from *despicable.*] Meanly; sordidly. *Addison.*

DESPI'SABLE. *a.* [from *despise.*] Contemptible; despicable; regarded with contempt. *Arbuthnot.*

To **DESPI'SE.** *v. a.* [*despiser*, old French.]
1. To scorn; to contemn. *Jeremiah.*
2. To abhor. *Shakespeare.*

DE-

DESPI'SER. *f.* [from *despise.*] Contemner; scorner. *Swift.*

DESPI'TE. *f.* [*spijt*, Dutch; *dépit*, Fr.]
1. Malice; anger; malignity. *Shrat.*
2. Defiance. *Blackmore.*
3. Act of malice. *Milton.*

To DESPI'TE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To vex; to affront. *Raleigh.*

DESPI'TEFUL. *a.* [*despite* and *full.*] Malicious; full of spleen. *King Charles.*

DESPI'TEFULLY. *ad.* [from *despiteful.*] Maliciously; malignantly. *Matthew.*

DESPI'TEFULNESS. *f.* [from *despiteful.*] Malice; hate; malignity. *Wisdom.*

DESPI'TEOUS. *a.* [from *despite.*] Malicious; furious. *Spenser.*

To DESPO'IL. *v. a.* [*despolio*, Latin.] To rob; to deprive. *Spenser.*

DESPOLIA'TION. *f.* [from *despolio*, Lat.] The act of despoiling or stripping.

To DESPO'ND. *v. n.* [*despondeo*, Lat.]
1. To despair; to lose hope. *Dryden.*
2. [In theology.] To lose hope of the divine mercy. *Watts.*

DESPO'NDENCY. *f.* [from *despondent.*] Despair; hopelessness.

DESPO'NDENT. *a.* [*despondens*, Latin.] Despairing; hopeless. *Bentley.*

To DESPO'NSATE. *v. a.* [*desponso*, Lat.] To betroth; to affiance.

DESPONSA'TION. *f.* [from *desponsate.*] The betrothing persons to each other.

DE'SPOT. *f.* [δεσπότης.] An absolute prince; as, the *despot* of Servia.

DESPO'TICAL. } *a.* [from *despot.*] Ab-
DESPO'TICK. } solute in power; unlimited in authority. *South.*

DESPO'TICALNESS. *f.* [from *despotical.*] Absolute authority.

DE'SPOTISM. *f.* [*despotisme*, Fr. from *despot.*] Absolute power.

To DESPUMATE. *v. n.* [*despumo*, Lat.] To throw off parts in foam.

DESPUMA'TION. *f.* [from *despumate.*] The act of throwing off excrementitious parts in scum or foam.

DESQUAMA'TION. *f.* [from *squama*, Lat.] The act of scaling foul bones.

DESSE'RT. *f.* [*desserte*, French.] The last course at an entertainment. *King.*

To DE'STINATE. *v. a.* [*destino*, Lat.] To design for any particular end. *Ray.*

DESTINA'TION. *f.* [from *destinate.*] The purpose for which any thing is appointed. *Hale.*

To DE'STINE. *v. a.* [*destino*, Lat.]
1. To doom; to appoint unalterably to any state. *Milton.*
2. To appoint to any use or purpose. *Arbuthnot.*
3. To devote; to doom to punishment or misery. *Prior.*
4. To fix unalterably. *Prior.*

DE'STINY. *f.* [*destinée*, Fr.]
1. The power that spins the life, and determines the fate. *Shakespeare.*
2. Fate; invincible necessity. *Denham.*
3. Doom; condition in future time. *Shakspeare.*

DE'STITUTE. *a.* [*destitutus*, Latin.]
1. Forsaken; abandoned. *Hooker.*
2. In want of. *Dryden.*

DESTITU'TION. *f.* [from *destitute.*] Want; the state in which something is wanted. *Hooker.*

To DESTRO'Y. *v. a.* [*destruo*, Latin.]
1. To overturn a city; to raze a building. *Genesis.*
2. To lay waste; to make desolate. *Knolles.*
3. To kill. *Deutr.* ii. 21. *Hale.*
4. To put an end to; to bring to nought. *Bently.*

DESTRO'YER. *f.* [from *destroy.*] The person that destroys. *Raleigh.*

DESTRU'CTIBLE. *a.* [from *destruo*, Lat.] Liable to destruction.

DESTRUCTIBI'LITY. *f.* [from *destructible.*] Liableness to destruction.

DESTRU'CTION. *f.* [*destructio*, Latin.]
1. The act of destroying; waste.
2. Murder; massacre. *Waller.*
3. The state of being destroyed.
4. A destroyer; a depopulator. *Psalms.*
5. [In theology.] Eternal death. *Matth.*

DESTRU'CTIVE. *a.* [*destructivus*, low Latin.] That which destroys; wasteful; causing ruin and devastation. *Dryden.*

DESTRU'CTIVELY. *ad.* [from *destructive.*] Ruinously; mischievously. *Decay of Piety.*

DESTRU'CTIVENESS. *f.* [from *destructive.*] The quality of destroying or ruining. *Decay of Piety.*

DESTRU'CTOR. *f.* [from *destroy.*] Destroyer; consumer. *Boyle.*

DESUDA'TION. *f.* [*desudatio*, Latin.] A profuse and inordinate sweating.

DESUE'TUDE. *f.* [*desuetudo*, Latin.] Cessation from being accustomed. *Hale.*

DESU'LTORY. } *a.* [*desultorius*, Lat.]
DESULTO'RIOUS. } Removing from thing to thing; unsettled; immethodical. *Norris.*

To DESU'ME. *v. a.* [*desumo*, Latin.] To take from any thing. *Hale.*

To DETA'CH. *v. a.* [*detacher*, Fr.]
1. To separate; to disengage. *Woodward.*
2. To send out part of a greater body of men on an expedition. *Addison.*

DETA'CHMENT. *f.* [from *detach.*] A body of troops sent out from the main army. *Blackmore.*

To DETA'IL. *v. a.* [*detailler*, French.] To relate particularly; to particularize. *Cheyne.*

DETA'IL. *f.* [*detail*, French.] A minute and particular account. *Woodward.*

To DETA'IN. *v. a.* [*detineo*, Lat.]
1. To keep that which belongs to another. *Taylor.*
2. To withold; to keep back. *Broome.*
3. To restrain from departure. *Judges.*
4. To hold in custody.

DETA'INDER. *f.* [from *detain.*] The name of a writ for holding one in custody.

DETA'INER. *f.* [from *detain.*] He that holds back any one's right; he that detains. *Taylor.*

To DETE'CT. *v. a.* [*detectus*, Latin.] To discover; to find out any crime or artifice. *Milton.*

DETE'CTER. *f.* [from *detect.*] A discoverer; one that finds out what another desires to hide. *Decay of Piety.*

DETE'CTION. *f.* [from *detect.*]
1. Discovery of guilt or fraud. *Sprat.*
2. Discovery of any thing hidden. *Woodward.*

DETE'NTION. *f.* [from *detain.*]
1. The act of keeping what belongs to another. *Shakespeare.*
2. Confinement; restraint. *Bacon.*

To DE'TER. *v. a.* [*deterreo*, Latin.] To discourage from any thing. *Tillotson.*

DETE'RMENT. *f.* [from *deter.*] Cause of discouragement. *Boyle.*

To DETE'RGE. *v. a.* [*detergo*, Latin.] To cleanse a sore. *Wiseman.*

DETE'RGENT. *a.* [from *detergo.*] That which cleanses. *Arbuthnot.*

DETERIORA'TION. *f.* [from *deterior*, Latin.] The act of making any thing worse.

DETE'RMINABLE. *a.* [from *determine.*] That which may be certainly decided. *Boyle.*

To DETE'RMINATE. *v. a.* [*determiner*, French.] To limit; to fix. *Shakespeare.*

DETE'RMINATE. *a.* [*determinatus*, Lat.]
1. Limited; determined. *Bentley.*
2. Established; settled by rule. *Hooker.*
3. Decisive; conclusive. *Shakespeare.*
4. Fixed; resolute. *Sidney.*
5. Resolved. *Shakespeare.*

DETE'RMINATELY. *ad.* [from *determinate.*] Resolutely; with fixed resolve. *Sidney. Tillotson.*

DETERMINA'TION. *f.* [from *determinate.*]
1. Absolute direction to a certain end. *Locke.*
2. The result of deliberation. *Hale. Calamy.*
3. Judicial decision. *Gulliver.*

DETE'RMINATIVE. *a.* [from *determinate.*]
1. That which uncontrolably directs to a certain end. *Bramhall.*
2. That which makes a limitation. *Watts.*

DETE'RMINATOR. *f.* [from *determine.*] One who determines. *Brown.*

To DETE'RMINE. *v. a.* [*determiner*, Fr.]
1. To fix; to settle. *Shakespeare.*
2. To conclude; to fix ultimately. *South.*
3. To bound; to confine. *Atterbury.*
4. To adjust; to limit. *Locke.*
5. To direct to any certain point.
6. To influence the choice. *Locke.*
7. To resolve. 1 *Sam.*
8. To decide. *Locke.*
9. To put an end to; to destroy. *Shake.*

To DETE'RMINE. *v. n.*
1. To conclude; to form a final conclusion. *Milton.*
2. To end; to come to an end. *Hayward.*
3. To come to a decision. *Shakespeare.*
4. To end consequentially. *Temple.*
5. To resolve concerning any thing. *Shak.*

DETERRA'TION. *f.* [*de* and *terra*, Lat.] Discovery of any thing by removal of the earth. *Woodward.*

DETE'RSION. *f.* [from *detergo*, Latin.] The act of cleansing a sore. *Wiseman.*

DETE'RSIVE. *a.* [from *deterge.*] Having the power to cleanse.

DETE'RSIVE. *f.* An application that has the power of cleansing wounds. *Wiseman.*

To DETE'ST. *v. a.* [*detester*, Latin.] To hate; to abhor. *South.*

DETE'STABLE. *a.* [from *detest.*] Hateful; abhorred. *Hayward.*

DETE'STABLY. *ad.* [from *detestable.*] Hatefully; abominably. *South.*

DETESTA'TION. *f.* [from *detest.*] Hatred; abhorrence; abomination.

DETE'STER. *f.* [from *detest.*] One that hates.

To DETHRO'NE. *v. a.* [*destroner*, French.] To divest of regality; to throw down from the throne.

DETI'NUE. *f.* [*detenue*, French.] A writ that lies against him, who, having goods or chattels delivered him to keep, refuses to deliver them again. *Cowel.*

DETONA'TION. *f.* [*detono*, Latin.] Somewhat more forcible than the ordinary crackling of salts in calcination; as in the going off of the pulvis or aurum fulminans, or the like. *Quincy.*

To DE'TONIZE. *v. a.* [from *detono*, Lat.] To calcine with detonation. *Arbuthnot.*

To DETO'RT. *v. a.* [*detortus*, of *detorqueo*, Latin.] To wrest from the original import. *Dryden.*

To DETRA'CT. *v. a.* [*detractum*, Latin.] To derogate; to take away by envy and calumny. *Bacon.*

DETRA'CTER. *f.* [from *detract.*] One that takes away another's reputation. *Swift.*

DETRA'CTION. *f.* [*detractio*, Latin; *detraction*, French.]
Detraction, in the native importance of the word,

word, signifies the withdrawing or taking off from a thing; and, as it is applied to the reputation, it denotes the impairing a man in point of fame. *Ayliffe.*

DETRA'CTORY. *a.* [from *detract.*] Defamatory by denial of defert; derogatory. *Brown.*

DETRA'CTRESS. *f.* [from *detract.*] A cenforious woman. *Addifon.*

DE'TRIMENT. *f.* [*detrimentum*, Latin.] Lofs; damage; mifchief. *Hooker. Evelyn.*

DETRIME'NTAL. *a.* [from *detriment.*] Mifchievous; harmful; caufing lofs. *Addifon.*

DETRITION. *f.* [*detero*, *detritus*, Latin.] The act of wearing away.

To DETRU'DE. *v. a.* [*detrudo*, Latin.] To thruft down; to force into a lower place. *Davies.*

To DETRU'NCATE. *v. a.* [*detrunco*, Lat.] To lop; to cut; to fhorten.

DETRUNCA'TION. *f.* [from *detruncate.*] The act of lopping.

DETRU'SION. *f.* [*detrufio*, Latin.] The act of thruffing down. *Keal.*

DETURBA'TION. *f.* [*deturbo*, Latin.] The act of throwing down; degradation.

DEVASTA'TION. *f.* [*devaftio*, Latin.] Waffe; havock. *Garth.*

DEUCE. *f.* [*deux*, French.] Two. *Shakefpeare.*

To DEVE'LOP. *v. a.* [*developer*, French.] To difengage from fomething that enfolds and conceals. *Dunciad.*

DEVE'RGENCE. *f.* [*devergentia*, Latin.] Declivity; declination.

To DEVE'ST. *v. a.* [*devefter*, French.]
1. To ftrip; to deprive of cloaths. *Dunham.*
2. To take away any thing good. *Bacon.*
3. To free from any thing bad. *Prior.*

DEVE'X. *a.* [*devexus*, Latin.] Bending down; declivous.

DEVE'XITY. *f.* [from *devex.*] Incurvation downwards.

To DE'VIATE. *v. n.* [*devia decedere*, Lat.]
1. To wander from the right or common way. *Pope.*
2. To go aftray; to err; to fin.

DEVIA'TION. *f.* [from *deviate.*]
1. The act of quitting the right way; error. *Cheyne.*
2. Variation from eftabliffied rule. *Hooker.*
3. Offence; obliquity of conduct. *Clarifa.*

DE'VICE. *f.* [*devife*, French.]
1. A contrivance; a ftratagem. *Atterbury.*
2. A defign; a fcheme formed; project; fpeculation.
3. The emblem on a fhield. *Prior.*
4. Invention; genius. *Shakefpeare.*

DE'VIL. *f.* [*deofol*, Saxon.]
1. A fallen angel; the tempter and fpiritual enemy of mankind. *Shakefpeare.*
2. A wicked man or woman. *Shakefpeare.*
3. A ludicrous term for mifchief. *Granville.*

DE'VILISH. *a.* [from *devil.*]
1. Partaking of the qualities of the devil. *Sidney.*
2. An epithet of abhorrence or contempt. *Shakefpeare.*

DE'VILISHLY. *ad.* [from *devilifh.*] In a manner fuiting the devil. *South.*

DE'VIOUS. *a.* [*devius*, Latin.]
1. Out of the common track. *Holder.*
2. Wandering; roving; rambling. *Thomfon.*
3. Erring; going aftray from rectitude. *Clarifa.*

To DEVI'SE. *v. a.* [*deviſer*, French.] To contrive; to form by art; to invent. *Peacham.*

To DEVI'SE. *v. n.* To conſider; to contrive. *Spenſer.*

DEVI'SE *f.* [*deviſe*, a will.]
1. The act of giving or bequeathing by will. *Cowel.*
2. Contrivance. *Hooker.*

To DEVI'SE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To grant by will.

DEVI'SER. *f.* [from *deviſe.*] A contriver; an inventer. *Grew.*

DE'VITABLE. *a.* [*devitabilis*, Lat.] Poffible to be avoided.

DEVITA'TION. *f.* [*devitatio*, Lat.] The act of efcaping.

DEVO'ID. *a.* [*vuide*, Fr.]
1. Empty; vacant; void. *Spenſer.*
2. Without any thing, whether good or evil. *Dryden.*

DEVO'IR. *f.* [*devoir*, French.]
1. Service. *Knolles.*
2. Act of civility or obſequiouſneſs. *Pope.*

To DEVO'LVE. *v. a.* [*devolvo*, Latin.]
1. To roll down. *Woodward.*
2. To move from one hand to another. *Addifon.*

To DEVO'LVE. *v. n.* To fall in ſucceſſion into new hands. *Decay of Piety.*

DEVOLU'TION. *f.* [*devolutio*, Latin.]
1. The act of rolling down. *Woodward.*
2. Removal from hand to hand. *Hale.*

DEVORA'TION. *f.* [from *devoro*, Latin.] The act of devouring.

To DEVO'TE. *v. a.* [*devotus*, Latin.]
1. To dedicate; to conſecrate. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To addict; to give up to ill. *Grew.*
3. To curſe; to execrate. *Dryden.*

DEVO'TEDNESS. *f.* [from *devote.*] The ſtate of being devoted or dedicated. *Pope.*

DEVOTE'E. *f.* [*devot*, French.] One ſuperſtitiouſly or hypocritically religious; a bigot.

DEVO'TION. *f.* [*devotion*, Fr.]
1. The ſtate of being conſecrated or dedicated.

2. Piety; acts of religion. *Dryden.*
3. An act of external worship. *Hooker.*
4. Prayer; expreſſion of devotion. *Spenſer. Sprat.*
5. The ſtate of the mind under a ſtrong ſenſe of dependance upon God. *Law on Chriſt's Perfection.*
6. An act of reverence, reſpect, or ceremony. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. Strong affection; ardent love. *Clarendon.*
8. Diſpoſal; power. *Clarendon.*

DEVO'TIONAL. *a.* [from *devotion.*] Pertaining to devotion. *King Charles.*

DEVO'TIONALIST. *ſ.* [from *devotion.*] A man zealous without knowledge.

To DEVOU'R. *v. a.* [*devoro*, Latin.]
1. To eat up ravenouſly. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To deſtroy or conſume with rapidity and violence. *Joel* ii. 3.
3. To ſwallow up; to annihilate. *South.*

DEVOU'RER. *ſ.* [from *devour.*] A conſumer; he that devours. *Decay of Piety.*

DEVO'UT. *a.* [*devotus*, Latin.]
1. Pious; religious; devoted to holy duties. *Rogers.*
2. Filled with pious thoughts. *Dryden.*
3. Expreſſive of devotion or piety. *Milton.*

DEVO'UTLY. *ad.* [from *devout.*] Piouſly; with ardent devotion; religiouſly. *Donne. Addiſon.*

DEUSE. *ſ.* [more properly than *deuce*, *Junius*, from *Duſius*, the name of a certain ſpecies of evil ſpirits.] The devil. *Congreve.*

DEUTERO'GAMY. *ſ.* [δεύτερος and γαμος.] A ſecond marriage.

DEUTERO'NOMY. *ſ.* [Δευτερος and νομος.] The ſecond book of the law, being the fifth book of Moſes.

DEUTERO'SCOPY. *ſ.* [Δευτερος and σκοπέω.] The ſecond intention. *Brown.*

DEW. *ſ.* [Deaw, Saxon.] The moiſture upon the ground. *Pope.*

To DEW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To wet as with dew; to moiſten. *Spenſer.*

DE'WBERRY. *ſ.* [from *dew* and *berry.*] Raſberries. *Hanmer. Shakeſpeare.*

DEWBE'SPRENT. *part.* [*dew* and *beſprent.*] Sprinkled with dew. *Milton.*

DE'WDROP. *ſ.* [*dew* and *drop.*] A drop of dew which ſparkles at ſun-riſe. *Tickell.*

DE'WLAP. *ſ.* [from *lapping* or *licking* the *dew.*]
1. The fleſh that hangs down from the throat of oxen. *Addiſon.*
2. A lip flaccid with age. *Shakeſpeare.*

DE'WLAPT. *a.* [from *dewlap.*] Furniſhed with dewlaps. *Shakeſpeare.*

DE'WWORM. *ſ.* [from *dew* and *worm.*] A worm found in dew. *Walton.*

DE'WY. *a.* [from *dew.*]
1. Reſembling dew; partaking of dew. *Milton.*
2. Moiſt with dew; roſcid. *Milton.*

DE'XTER. *a.* [Latin.] The right; not the left. *Shakeſpeare.*

DEXTE'RITY. *ſ.* [*dexteritas*, Latin.]
1. Readineſs of limbs; activity; readineſs to attain ſkill.
2. Readineſs of contrivance. *Bacon.*

DE'XTEROUS. *a.* [*dexter*, Latin.]
1. Expert at any manual employment; active; ready.
2. Expert in management; ſubtle; full of expedients. *Locke.*

DE'XTEROUSLY. *ad.* [from *dexterous.*] Expertly; ſkilfully; artfully. *South.*

DE'XTRAL. *a.* [*dexter*, Latin.] The right; not the left. *Brown.*

DEXTRA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *dextral.*] The ſtate of being on the right ſide. *Brown.*

DIABE'TES. *ſ.* [διαβαίνω.] A morbid copiouſneſs of urine. *Derham.*

DIABO'LICAL. } *a.* [from *diabolus*, Lat.]
DIABO'LICK. }
Deviliſh; partaking of the qualities of the devil. *Ray.*

DIACO'DIUM. ſ. [Latin.] The ſyrup of poppies.

DIACO'USTICS. *ſ.* [διακουστικη.] The doctrine of ſounds.

DI'ADEM. *ſ.* [*diadema*, Lat.]
1. A tiara; an enſign of royalty bound about the head of eaſtern monarchs. *Spenſer.*
2. The mark of royalty worn on the head; the crown. *Denham. Roſcommon.*

DIADE'MED. *a.* [from *diadem.*] Adorned with a diadem. *Pope.*

DI'ADROM. *ſ.* [διαδρομέω.] The time in which any motion is performed. *Locke.*

DIÆ'RESIS. *ſ.* [διαίρεσις.] The ſeparation or diſjunction of ſyllables; as a'er.

DIAGNO'STICK. *ſ.* [διαγινώσκω.] A ſymptom by which a diſeaſe is diſtinguiſhed from others. *Collier.*

DIA'GONAL. *a.* [διαγώνιος.] Reaching from one angle to another. *Brown.*

DIA'GONAL. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] A line drawn from angle to angle. *Locke.*

DIA'GONALLY. *ad.* [from *diagonal.*] In a diagonal direction. *Brown.*

DI'AGRAM. *ſ.* [διάγραμμα.] A delineation of geometrical figures; a mathematical ſcheme. *Bentley.*

DIAGRY'DIATES. *ſ.* [from *diagrydium*, Lat.] Strong purgatives made with diagrydium. *Floyer.*

DI'AL. *ſ.* [*diale*, *Skinner.*] A plate marked with lines, where a hand or ſhadow ſhews the hour. *Glanville.*

DIAL-PLATE. *ſ.* [*dial* and *plate.*] That on which hours or lines are marked. *Addiſon.*

DIALE'CT.

DI'ALECT. *f.* [διάλεκτος.]
1. The ſubdiviſion of a language.
2. Stile; manner of expreſſion. *Hooker.*
3. Language; ſpeech. *South.*

DIALE'CTICAL. *a.* [from *dialectick.*] Logical; argumental. *Boyle.*

DIALE'CTICK. *f.* [διαλεκτική.] Logick; the act of reaſoning.

DI'ALLING. *f.* [from *dial.*] The ſciaterick ſcience; the knowledge of ſhadows.

DI'ALIST. *f.* [from *dial.*] A conſtructer of dials. *Moxon.*

DIA'LOGIST. *f.* [from *dialogue.*] A ſpeaker in a dialogue or conference.

DI'ALOGUE. *f.* [διάλογος.] A conference; a converſation between two or more. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DI'ALOGUE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To diſcourſe with. *Shakeſpeare.*

DIA'LYSIS. *f.* [διάλυσις.] The figure in rhetorick by which ſyllables or words are divided.

DIA'METER. *f.* [διὰ and μέτρον.] The line which, paſſing through the center of a circle, or other curvilinear figure, divides it into equal parts. *Raleigh.*

DIA'METRAL. *a.* [from *diameter.*] Deſcribing the diameter.

DIA'METRALLY. *ad.* [from *diametral.*] According to the direction of a diameter. *Hammond.*

DIAME'TRICAL *a.* [from *diameter.*]
1. Deſcribing a diameter.
2. Obſerving the direction of a diameter. *Government of the Tongue.*

DIAME'TRICALLY. *ad.* [from *diametrical.*] In a diametrical direction. *Clarendon.*

DI'AMOND. *f.* [*diamant*, French; *adamas*, Latin.] The *diamond*, the moſt valuable and hardeſt of all the gems, is, when pure, perfectly clear and pellucid as the pureſt water. The largeſt ever known is that in the poſſeſſion of the great Mogul, which weighs two hundred and ſeventy-nine carats, and is computed to be worth ſeven hundred and ſeventy-nine thouſand two hundred and forty-four pounds. *Hill.*

DI'APASE. *f.* [διὰπαζῶν.] A chord including all tones. *Spenſer.*

DIAPA'SON. *f.* [διὰπαζῶν.] *Croſhaw.*

DI'APER. *f.* [*diapre*, French]
1. Linen cloth woven in flowers, and other figures. *Spenſer.*
2. A napkin. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DI'APER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To variegate; to diverſify. *Hoxvel.*
2. To draw flowers upon cloaths. *Peacham.*

DIAPHANE'ITY. *f.* [from διαφανία.] Tranſparency; pellucidneſs. *Ray.*

DIAPHA'NICK. *a.* [διὰ and φανὸς.] Tranſparent; pellucid. *Raleigh.*

DIA'PHANOUS. *a.* [διὰ and φάινω.] Tranſparent; clear. *Raleigh.*

DIAPHORE'TICK. *a.* [διαφορητικὸς.] Sudorifick; promoting a perſpiration. *Arbuthnot.*

DI'APHRAGM. *f.* [διάφραγμα.]
1. The midriff which divides the upper cavity of the body from the lower.
2. Any diviſion or partition which divides a hollow body. *Woodward.*

DIARRHOE'A. *f.* [διάῤῥοια.] A flux of the belly. *Quincy.*

DIARRHOE'TICK. *a.* [from *diarrhœa.*] Promoting the flux of the belly; ſolutive; purgative. *Arbuthnot.*

DI'ARY. *f.* [*diarium*, Latin.] An account of every day; a journal. *Tatler.*

DIA'STOLE. *f.* [διαστολή.]
1. A figure in rhetorick, by which a ſhort ſyllable is made long.
2. The dilation of the heart. *Ray.*

DIA'STYLE. [διὰ and στύλος a pillar.] A ſort of edifice where the pillars ſtand at ſuch a diſtance from one another, that three diameters of their thickneſs are allowed for intercolumniation. *Harris.*

DIATE'SSERON. *f.* [of διὰ and τέσσερα, four.] An interval in muſick, compoſed of one greater tone, one leſſer, and one greater ſemi-tone. *Harris.*

DI'BBLE. *f.* [from *dipſel*, Dutch.] A ſmall ſpade.

DICA'CITY. *f.* [*dicacitas*, Lat.] Pertneſs; ſaucineſs. *Dict.*

DI'BSTONE. *f.* A little ſtone which children throw at another ſtone. *Locke.*

DICE. *f.* The plural of *die.* See DIE. *Bentley.*

To DICE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To game with dice. *Shakeſpeare.*

DICE-BOX. *f.* [*dice* and *box.*] The box from whence the dice are thrown. *Addiſon.*

DI'CER. *f* [from *dice.*] A player at dice; a gameſter. *Shakeſpeare.*

DICH. *ad.* This word ſeems corrupted from *dit* for *do it.* *Shakeſpeare.*

DICHOTOMY. *f.* [διχοτομία.] Diſtribution of ideas by pairs.

DI'CHER *of Leather.* *f.* [*dicra*, low Lat.] Ten hides. *Dict.*

To DI'CTATE. *v. a.* [*dicto*, Latin.] To deliver to another with authority. *Pope.*

DI'CTATE. *f.* [*dictatum*, Latin.] Rule or maxim delivered with authority. *Prior.*

DICTA'TION. *f.* [from *dictate.*] The act or practice of dictating.

DICTATOR. *f.* [Latin.]
1. A magiſtrate of Rome made in times of exigence, and inveſted with abſolute authority. *Waller.*
2. One

2. One invested with absolute authority. *Milton.*

3. One whose credit or authority enables him to direct the conduct or opinion of others. *Locke.*

DICTATO'RIAL. *a.* [from *dictator.*] Authoritative; confident; dogmatical. *Watts.*

DICTA'TORSHIP. *f.* [from *dictator.*]

1. The office of a dictator. *Wotton.*

2. Authority; insolent confidence. *Dryden.*

DICTA'TURE. *f.* [*dictatura*, Latin.] The office of a dictator.

DI'CTION. *f.* [*diction*, Fr.] Stile; language; expression. *Dryden.*

DI'CTIONARY. *f.* [*dictionarium*, Lat.] A book containing the words of any language; a vocabulary; a word-book. *Watts.*

DID. of *do.* [ᵹiᵹ, Saxon.]

1. The preterite of *do.* *Shakespeare.*

2. The sign of the preter-imperfect tense. *Dryden.*

3. It is sometimes used emphatically; as, I *did* really love him.

DIDA'CTICAL. } *a.* [διδάκτικος.] Pre-
DIDA'CTICK. } ceptive; giving precepts: as a *didactick* poem is a poem that gives rules for some art. *Ward.*

DI'DAPPER. *f.* [from *dip.*] A bird that dives into the water.

DIDA'SCALICK. *a.* [διδασκαλικος.] Preceptive; didactick. *Prior.*

To DI'DDER. *v. a.* [*diddern*, Teut. *zittern*, Germ.] To quake with cold; to shiver. A provincial word. *Skinner.*

DIDST. The second person of the preter tense of *do.* *Dryden.*

To DIE. *v. a.* [ᵹᵹᵹᵹ, Saxon.] To tinge; to colour. *Milton.*

DIE. *f.* [from the verb.] Colour; tincture; stain; hue acquired. *Bacon.*

To DIE. *v. n.* [ᵹᵹᵹᵹᵹᵹ, Saxon.]

1. To lose life; to expire; to pass into another state of existence. *Sidney.*

2. To perish by violence or disease. *Dryden.*

3. To be punished with death. *Hammond.*

4. To be lost; to perish; to come to nothing. *Spectator.*

5. To sink; to faint. 1 *Sam.*

6. [In theology.] To perish everlastingly. *Hakewell.*

7. To languish with pleasure or tenderness. *Pope.*

8. To vanish. *Addison.*

9. [In the style of lovers.] To languish with affection. *Tatler.*

10. To wither as a vegetable. *John.*

11. To grow vapid, as liquor.

DIE. *f.* pl. *dice.* [*dé*, French.]

1. A small cube, marked on its faces with numbers from one to six, which gamesters throw in play. *South.*

2. Hazard; chance. *Spenser.*

3. Any cubick body.

DIE. *f.* plur. *dies.* The stamp used in coinage. *Swift.*

DI'ER. *f.* [from *die.*] One who follows the trade of dying. *Waller.*

DI'ET. *f.* [*diæta*, low Latin; δίαιτα.]

1. Food; provisions for the mouth; victuals. *Raleigh.*

2. Food regulated by the rules of medicine. *Temple.*

To DI'ET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To give food to. *Shakespeare.*

2. To board; to supply with diet.

To DI'ET. *v. n.*

1. To eat by rules of physick.

2. To eat; to feed. *Milton.*

DIET-DRINK. *f.* [*diet* and *drink.*] Medicated liquors. *Locke.*

DI'ET. *f.* [German.] An assembly of princes or estates. *Raleigh.*

DI'ETARY. *a.* [from *diet.*] Pertaining to the rules of diet.

DI'ETER. *f.* [from *diet.*] One who prescribes rules for eating. *Shakespeare.*

DIETE'TICAL. } *f.* [διαιτητικὴ.] Relat-
DIETE'TICK. } ing to diet; belonging to the medicinal cautions about the use of food. *Arbuthnot.*

To DI'FFER. *v. n.* [*differo*, Latin.]

1. To be distinguished from; to have properties and qualities not the same with those of another. *Addison.*

2. To contend; to be at variance. *Rowe.*

3. To be of a contrary opinion. *Burnet.*

DI'FFERENCE. *f.* [*differentia*, Latin.]

1. State of being distinct from something. *Hooker.*

2. The quality by which one differs from another. *Raleigh.*

3. The proportion between one thing and another. *Hayward.*

4. Dispute; debate; quarrel. *Sandys.*

5. Distinction. *Tillotson.*

6. Point in question; ground of controversy. *Shakespeare.*

7. A logical distinction. *Bacon.*

8. Evidences of distinction; differential marks. *Davies.*

To DI'FFERENCE. *v. a.* To cause a difference. *Holder.*

DI'FFERENT. *a.* [from *differ.*]

1. Distinct; not the same. *Addison.*

2. Of many contrary qualities. *Philips.*

3. Unlike; dissimilar.

DIFFERE'NTIAL *Method*, consists in descending from whole quantities to their infinitely small differences, and comparing together these infinitely small differences, of what kind soever they be. *Harris.*

DI'FFER-

DIFFERENTLY. *ad.* [from *different.*] In a different manner. *Boyle.*

DIFFICIL. *a.* [*difficilis*, Latin.]
1. Difficult; hard; not easy. *Hudibras.*
2. Scrupulous. *Bacon.*

DIFFICILNESS *f.* [from *difficil.*] Difficulty to be persuaded. *Bacon.*

DIFFICULT. *a.* [*difficilis*, Latin.]
1. Hard; not easy; not facil. It is *difficult* in the eyes of this people. *Zachar.*
2. Troublesome; vexatious.
3. Hard to please; peevish.

DIFFICULTLY. *ad.* [from *difficult.*] Hardly; with difficulty. *Rogers.*

DIFFICULTY. *f.* [from *difficulté*, French.]
1. Hardness; contrariety to easiness. *Rogers.*
2. That which is hard to accomplish. *South.*
3. Distress; opposition. *Dryden.*
4. Perplexity in affairs. *Addison.*
5. Object on; cavil. *Swift.*

To DIFFIDE. *v. n.* [*diffido*, Latin.] To distrust; to have no confidence in. *Dryden.*

DIFFIDENCE. *f.* [from *diffide.*] Distrust; want of confidence. *Locke.*

DIFFIDENT. *a.* [from *diffide.*] Not confident; not certain. *K. Charles. Clarissa.*

To DIFFIND. *v. a.* [*diffindo*, Latin.] To cleave in two.

DIFFISSION. *f.* [*diffissio*, Latin.] The act of cleaving.

DIFFLATION. *f.* [*diffare*, Latin.] The act of scattering with a blast of wind.

DIFFLUENCE. } *f.* [from *diffluo*, Lat.]
DIFFLUENCY. } The quality of falling away on all sides. *Brown.*

DIFFLUENT. *a.* [*diffluens*, Latin.] Flowing every way; not fixed.

DIFFORM. *a.* [from *forma*, Latin.] Contrary to uniform; having parts of different structure; as a *difform* flower, one of which the leaves are unlike each other. *Newton.*

DIFFORMITY. *f.* [from *difform.*] Diversity of form; irregularity; dissimilitude. *Brown.*

DIFFRANCHISEMENT. *f.* [*franchise*, French.] The act of taking away the privileges of a city.

To DIFFUSE. *v. a.* [*diffusus*, Lat.]
1. To pour out upon a plane. *Burnet.*
2. To spread; to scatter. *Milton.*

DIFFUSE. *a.* [*diffusus*, Latin.]
1. Scattered; widely spread.
2. Copious; not concise.

DIFFUSED. *part. a.* Wild, uncouth, irregular. *Shakespeare.*

DIFFUSEDLY. *ad.* [from *diffused.*] Widely; dispersedly.

DIFFUSEDNESS. *f.* [from *diffused.*] The state of being diffused; dispersion.

DIFFUSELY. *ad.* [from *diffuse.*]
1. Widely; extensively.
2. Copiously; not concisely.

DIFFUSION. *f.* [from *diffuse.*]
1. Dispersion; the state of being scattered every way. *Boyle.*
2. Copiousness; exuberance of style.

DIFFUSIVE. *a.* [from *diffuse.*]
1. Having the quality of scattering any thing every way. *Dryden.*
2. Scattered; dispersed. *South.*
3. Extended; in full extension. *Tillotson.*

DIFFUSIVELY. *ad.* [from *diffusive.*] Widely; extensively.

DIFFUSIVENESS. *f.* [from *diffusive.*]
1. Extension; dispersion.
2. Want of conciseness. *Addison.*

To DIG. *v. a.* preter. *dug*, or *digged*; part. pass. *dug*, or *digged* [*dyger*, Danish.]
1. To pierce with a spade. *Ezekiel.*
2. To form by digging. *Whitgift.*
3. To cultivate the ground by turning it with a spade. *Temple.*
4. To pierce with a sharp point. *Dryden.*
5. To gain by digging. *Woodward.*

To DIG. *v. a.* To work with a spade. *Job.*

To DIG *up. v. a.* To throw up that which is covered with earth. *Shakespeare.*

DIGERENT. *a.* [*digerens*, Latin.] That which has the power of digesting.

DIGEST. *f.* [*digesta*, Latin.] The pandect of the civil law. *Bacon.*

To DIGEST. *v. a.* [*digero*, *digestum*, Lat.]
1. To distribute into various classes or repositories; to range methodically.
2. To concoct in the stomach. *Prior.*
3. To soften by heat, as in a boiler: a chemical term.
4. To range methodically in the mind. *Thomson.*
5. To reduce to any plan, scheme, or method. *Shakespeare.*
6. To receive without loathing; not to reject. *Peacham.*
7. To receive and enjoy. *Shakespeare.*
8. [In chirurgery.] To dispose a wound; to generate pus in order to a cure.

To DIGEST. *v. n.* To generate matter as a wound.

DIGESTER. *f.* [from *digest.*]
1. He that digests or concocts his food. *Arbuthnot.*
2. A strong vessel, wherein to boil, with a very strong heat, any bony substances, so as to reduce them into a fluid state.
3. That which causes or strengthens the concoctive power. *Temple.*

DIGESTIBLE. *a.* [from *digest.*] Capable of being digested. *Bacon.*

DIGESTION. *f.* [from *digest.*]
1. The act of concocting food. *Temple.*
2. The preparation of matter by a chemical heat. *Blackmore.*

3. Reduction to a plan. *Temple.*
4. The act of disposing a wound to generate matter.

DI'GESTIVE. *a.* [from *digest.*]
1. Having the power to cause digestion. *Brown.*
2. Capable by heat to soften and subdue. *Hale.*
3. Considerating; methodising. *Dryden.*

DIGE'STIVE. *s.* [from *digest.*] An application which disposes a wound to generate matter. *Wiseman.*

DI'GGER *s.* [from *dig.*] One that opens the ground with a spade. *Byle.*

To DIGHT. *v. a.* [dihtan, to prepare, Saxon.] To dress; to deck; to adorn. *Milton.*

DI'GIT. *s.* [*digitus*, Latin.]
1. The measure of length containing three fourths of an inch. *Boyle.*
2. The twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon.
3. Any of the numbers expressed by single figures. *Brown.*

DI'GITATED. *a.* [from *digitus*, Latin.] Branched out into divisions like fingers. *Brown.*

DIGLADIA'TION. *s.* [*digladiatio*, Latin.] A combat with swords; any quarrel. *Glanville.*

DI'GNIFIED. *a.* [from *dignify.*] Invested with some dignity. *Ayliffe.*

DIGNIFICA'TION. *s.* [from *dignify.*] Exaltation. *Wotton.*

To DI'GNIFY. *v. a.* [from *dignus* and *facio*, Lat.]
1. To advance; to prefer; to exalt.
2. To honour; to adorn. *Ben. Johnson.*

DI'GNITARY. *s.* [from *dignus*, Latin.] A clergyman advanced to some dignity; to some rank above that of a parochial priest. *Swift.*

DI'GNITY. *s.* [*dignitas*, Latin.]
1. Rank of elevation. *Hooker.*
2. Grandeur of mien. *Clarissa.*
3. Advancement; preferment; high place. *Shakespeare.*
4. [Among ecclesiasticks.] That promotion or preferment to which any jurisdiction is annexed. *Ayliffe.*
5. Maxims; general principles. *Brown.*
6. [In astrology.] The planet is in dignity when it is in any sign.

DIGNO'TION. *s.* [from *dignosco*, Lat.] Distinction. *Brown.*

To DIGRE'SS. *v. n.* [*digressus*, Lat.]
1. To turn out of the road.
2. To depart from the main design. *Locke.*
3. To wander; to expatiate. *Brerewood.*
4. To transgress; to deviate. *Shakespeare.*

DIGRESSION. *s.* [*digressio*, Latin.]
1. A passage deviating from the main tenour. *Denham.*
2. Deviation. *Brown.*

DIJUDICA'TION. *s.* [*dijudicatio*, Latin.] Judicial distinction.

DIKE. *s.* [ðic, Saxon.]
1. A channel to receive water. *Pope.*
2. A mound to hinder inundations. *Cowley.*

To DILA'CERATE. *v. a.* [*dilacero*, Lat.] To tear; to rend. *Brown.*

DILACERA'TION. *s.* [from *dilaceratio*, Latin.] The act of rending in two. *Arbuthnot.*

To DILA'NIATE. *v. a.* [*dilanio*, Latin.] To ruin; to throw down.

DILAPIDA'TION. *s.* [*dilapidatio*, Latin.] The incumbent's suffering any edifices of his ecclesiastical living, to go to ruin or decay. *Ayliffe.*

DILATABI'LITY. *s.* [from *dilatable.*] The quality of admitting extension. *Ray.*

DILA'TABLE. *a.* [from *dilate.*] Capable of extension. *Arbuthnot.*

DILATA'TION. *s.* [from *dilatatio*, Lat.]
1. The act of extending into greater space. *Holder.*
2. The state of being extended. *Newton.*

To DILA'TE. *v. a.* [*dilato*, Latin.]
1. To extend; to spread out. *Waller.*
2. To relate at large; to tell diffusely and copiously. *Shakespeare.*

To DILA'TE. *v. n.*
1. To widen; to grow wide. *Addison.*
2. To speak largely and copiously. *Claren.*

DILA'TOR. *s.* [from *dilate.*] That which widens or extends. *Arbuthnot.*

DI'LATORINESS. *s.* [from *dilatory.*] Slowness; sluggishness.

DI'LATORY. *a.* [*dilatoire*, French.] Tardy; slow; sluggish. *Hayward. Otway.*

DILE'CTION. *s.* [*dilectio*, Latin.] The act of loving. *Boyle.*

DILE'MMA. *s.* [δίλημμα.]
1. An argument equally conclusive by contrary suppositions. *Cowley.*
2. A difficult or doubtful choice. *Pope.*

DI'LIGENCE. *s.* [*diligentia*, Latin.] Industry; assiduity: the contrary to idleness. *2 Pet.*

DI'LIGENT. *a.* [*diligens*, Lat.]
1. Constant in application; persevering in endeavour; assiduous; not lazy. *Prov.*
2. Constantly applied; prosecuted with activity. *Deuteronomy.*

DI'LIGENTLY. *ad.* [from *diligent.*] With assiduity; with heed and perseverance. *Dryden.*

DILL. *s.* [ðile, Saxon.]

DILU'CID. *a.* [*diucidus*, Latin.]
1. Clear; plain; not opaque.
2. Clear; plain; not obscure.

To DILU'CIDATE. *v. a.* [from *dilucidare*, Latin.] To make clear or plain; to explain. *Brown.*

DILUCIDA'TION. *f.* [from *dilucidatio.*] The act of making clear.

DI'LUENT. *a.* [*diluens*, Latin.] Having the power to thin other matter.

DI'LUENT. *f.* [from the adjective.] That which thins other matter. *Arbuthnot.*

To DILU'TE. *v. a.* [*diluo*, Latin.]
1. To make thin. *Locke.*
2. To make weak. *Newton.*

DILU'TER. *f.* [from *dilute.*] That which makes any thing else thin. *Arbuthnot.*

DILU'TION. *f.* [*dilutio*, Lat.] The act of making any thing thin or weak. *Arbuth.*

DILU'VIAN. *a.* [from *diluvium*, Lat.] Relating to the deluge. *Burnet.*

DIM. *a.* [ꝺimme, Saxon.]
1. Not having a quick sight. *Davies.*
2. Dull of apprehension. *Rogers.*
3. Not clearly seen; obscure. *Locke.*
4. Obstructing the act of vision; not luminous. *Spenser.*

To DIM. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To cloud; to darken. *Locke.*
2. To make less bright; to obscure. *Spens.*

DIME'NSION. *f.* [*dimensio*, Latin.] Space contained in any thing; bulk; extent; capacity. *Dryden.*

DIME'NSIONLESS. *a.* [from *dimension.*] Without any definite bulk. *Milton.*

DEME'NSIVE. *a.* [*dimensus*, Latin.] That which marks the boundaries or outlines. *Davies.*

DIMICA'TION. *f.* [*dimicatio*, Latin.] A battle; the act of fighting. *Dict.*

DIMIDIA'TION. *f.* [*dimidiatio*, Lat.] The act of halving. *Dict.*

To DIMI'NISH. *v. a.* [*diminuo*, Latin.]
1. To make less by abscission or destruction of any part. *Locke.*
2. To impair; to lessen; to degrade. *Mil.*
3. To take any thing from that to which it belongs: the contrary to add. *Deut.*

To DIMI'NISH. *v. n.* To grow less; to be impaired. *Dryden. Pope.*

DIMI'NISHINGLY. *ad.* [from *diminish.*] In a manner tending to vilify. *Locke.*

DIMINU'TION. *f.* [*diminutio*, Latin.]
1. The act of making less. *Hooker.*
2. The state of growing less. *Newton.*
3. Discredit; loss of dignity. *Philips.*
4. Deprivation of dignity; injury of reputation. *K. Charles.*
5. [In architecture.] The contraction of a diameter of a column, as it ascends.

DIMI'NUTIVE. *a.* [*diminutivus*, Latin.] Small; little. *South.*

DIMI'NUTIVE. *f.* [from the adjective.]
1. A word formed to express littleness; as *maniken*, in English a *little man.* *Cotton.*
2. A small thing. *Shakespeare.*

DIMI'NUTIVELY. *ad.* [from *diminutive.*] In a diminutive manner.

DIMI'NUTIVENESS. *f.* [from *diminutive.*] Smallness; littleness; pettyness.

DI'MISH. *a.* [from *dim.*] Somewhat dim. *Swift.*

DI'MISSORY. *a.* [*dimissorius*, Latin.] That by which a man is dismissed to another jurisdiction. *Ayliffe.*

DI'MITY. *f.* A fine kind of fustian, or cloth of cotton. *Wiseman.*

DI'MLY. *a.* [from *dim.*]
1. Not with a quick sight; not with a clear perception. *Milton.*
2. Not brightly; not luminously. *Boyle.*

DI'MNESS. *f.* [from *dim.*]
1. Dulness of sight.
2. Want of apprehension; stupidity. *Decay of Piety.*

DI'MPLE. *f.* [*dint*, a hole; *dimle*, a little hole. *Skinner.*] Cavity or depression in the cheek or chin. *Grew.*

To DI'MPLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sink in small cavities. *Dryden.*

DI'MPLED. *a.* [from *dimple.*] Set with dimples. *Shakespeare.*

DI'MPLY. *a.* [from *dimple.*] Full of dimples. *Warton.*

DIN. *f.* [ꝺyn, a noise, Sax.] A loud noise; a violent and continued sound. *Smith.*

To DIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To stun with noise. *Otway.*
2. To impress with violent and continued noise. *Swift.*

To DINE. *v. n.* [*diner*, French.] To eat the chief meal about the middle of the day. *Clarendon.*

To DINE. *v. a.* To give a dinner to; to feed. *Dryden.*

DINE'TICAL. *a.* [δινέω.] Whirling round; vertiginous. *Ray.*

To DING. *v. a.* pret. *dung.* [*dringen*, Dutch.]
1. To dash with violence.
2. To impress with force.

To DING. *v. n.* To bluster; to bounce; to huff. *Arbuthnot.*

DING-DONG. *f.* A word by which the sound of bells is imitated. *Shakespeare.*

DI'NGLE. *f.* [from ꝺen, a hollow.] A hollow between hills. *Milton.*

DINING-ROOM. *f.* [*dine* and *room.*] The principal apartment of the house. *Taylor.*

DI'NNER. *f.* [*diner*, French.] The chief meal; the meal eaten about the middle of the day. *Taylor.*

DINNER-TIME. *f.* [*dinner* and *time.*] The time of dining. *Pope.*

DINT. *f.* [ꝺyꝛe, Saxon.]
1. A blow; a stroke. *Milton.*
2. The mark made by a blow. *Dryden.*
3. Violence; force; power. *Addison.*

To DINT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark with a cavity by a blow. *Donne.*

DINUMERA'TION. *f.* [*dinumeratio*, Lat.] The act of numbering out singly.

DIOCE'SAN. *f.* [from *diocefs.*] A biſhop as he ſtands related to his own clergy or flock. *Tatler.*

DI'OCESS. *f.* [*d'œceſis.*] The circuit of every biſhop's juriſdiction. *Cow l. Whitgift.*

DIOPTRICAL } *f.* [διόπτομαι] Affording a medium for the ſight; aſſiſting the ſight in the view of diſtant objects. *More.*

DIOPTRICK. }

DIOPTRICKS. *f.* A part of opticks, treating of the different refractions of the light. *Harris.*

DIORTHRO'SIS. *f.* [διόρθρωσις.] An operation by which crooked members are made even. *Harris.*

To DIP. *v. a.* particip. *dipped*, or *dipt.* [ðýpan, Sax. *doopen*, Dutch.]

1. To immerge; to put into any liquor. *Ayliffe.*
2. To moiſten; to wet. *Milton.*
3. To be engaged in any affair. *Dryden.*
4. To engage as a pledge. *Dryden.*

To DIP. *v. n.*

1. To ſink; to immerge. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. To enter; to pierce. *Granville.*
3. To enter ſlightly into any thing. *Pope.*
4. To drop by chance into any maſs; to chuſe by chance.

DI'PCHICK. *f.* [from *dip* and *chick.*] The name of a bird. *Carew.*

DIPE'TALOUS. *a.* [δὶς and πέταλον.] Having two flower-leaves.

DI'PPER. *f.* [from *dip.*] One that dips in the water.

DI'PPING *Needle.* *f.* A device which ſhews a particular property of the magnetick needle. *Philips.*

DI'PHTHONG. *f.* [δίφθογγος.] A coalition of two vowels to form one ſound; as, *vain*, *leaf*, *Cæſar.* *Holder.*

DI'PLOE. *f.* The inner plate or lamina of the ſkull.

DIPLOMA. *f.* [δίπλωμα.] A letter or writing conferring ſome privilege.

DI'PSAS. *f.* [from δίψάω.] A ſerpent whoſe bite produces unquenchable thirſt. *Milton.*

DI'PTOTE. *f.* [δὶς πτῶσις.] A noun conſiſting of two caſes only. *Clark.*

DI'PTYCH. *f.* [*diptycha*, Lat.] A regiſter of biſhops and martyrs. *Stillingfleet.*

DIRE. *a.* [*dirus*, Lat.] Dreadful; diſmal; mournful; horrible. *Milton.*

DIRE'CT. *a.* [*directus*, Latin.]

1. Strait, not crooked.
2. Not oblique. *Bentley.*
3. [In aſtronomy] Appearing to an eye on earth to move progreſſively through the zodiack, not retrogade. *Dryden.*
4. Not collateral.
5. Apparently tending to ſome end. *Sidney. Locke.*
6. Open; not ambiguous. *Bacon.*
7. Plain; expreſs.

To DIRE'CT. *v. a.* [*directum*, Latin.]

1. To aim in a ſtrait line. *Pope.*
2. To point againſt as a mark. *Dryden.*
3. To regulate; to adjuſt. *Eccius.*
4. To preſcribe certain meaſure; to mark out a certain courſe. *Job.*
5. To order; to command.

DIRE'CTER. *f.* [*director*, Latin.]

1. One that directs.
2. An inſtrument that ſerves to guide any manual operation.

DIRE'CTION. *f.* [*directio*, Latin.]

1. Aim at a certain point. *Smalridge.*
2. Motion impreſſed by a certain impulſe. *Locke.*
3. Order; command; preſcription. *Hooker.*

DIRE'CTIVE. *a.* [from *direct.*]

1. Having the power of direction. *Bramhall.*
2. Informing; ſhewing the way. *Thomſon.*

DIRE'CTLY. *ad.* [from *direct.*]

1. In a ſtrait line; rectilineally. *Dryden.*
2. Immediately; apparently; without circumlocution. *Hooker.*

DIRE'CTNESS. *f.* [from *direct.*] Straitneſs; tendency to any point; the neareſt way. *Bentley.*

DIRE'CTOR. *f.* [*director*, Latin.]

1. One that has authority over others; a ſuperintendent. *Swift.*
2. A rule; an ordinance. *Swift.*
3. An inſtructor. *Hooker.*
4. One who is conſulted in caſes of conſcience. *Dryden.*
5. An inſtrument in ſurgery, by which the hand is guided in its operation. *Sharp.*

DIRE'CTORY. *f.* [from *director.*] The book which the factious preachers publiſhed in the rebellion for the direction of their ſect in acts of worſhip. *Oxford Reaſons againſt the Covenant.*

DI'REFUL. *a.* Dire; dreadful. *Pope.*

DI'RENESS. *f.* [from *dire.*] Diſmalneſs; horror; hideouſneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

DIRE'PTION. *f.* [*direptio*, Latin.] The act of plundering.

DIRGE. *f.* A mournful ditty; a ſong of lamentation. *Sandys.*

DIRK. *f.* [an Earſe word.] A kind of dagger. *Tickell.*

To DIRKE. *v. a.* To ſpoil; to ruin. *Spenſer.*

DIRT. *f.* [*dryt*, Dutch.]

1. Mud; filth; mire. *Wake.*
2. Meanneſs; ſordidneſs.

To DIRT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To foul; to bemire. *Swift.*

DI'RTPIE. *f.* [*dirt* and *pie.*] Forms moulded by children of clay. *Suckling.*

DI'RTILY. *ad.* [from *dirty.*]
1. Naſtily; foully; filthily.
2. Meanly; ſordidly; ſhamefully. *Donne.*

DI'RTINESS. *f.* [from *dirty.*]
1. Naſtineſs; filthineſs; foulneſs.
2. Meanneſs; baſeneſs; ſordidneſs.

DI'RTY. *a.* [from *dirt.*]
1. Foul; naſty; filthy. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Sullied; not elegant. *Locke.*
3. Mean; baſe; deſpicable. *Taylor.*

To DI'RTY. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To foul; to ſoil. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To diſgrace; to ſcandalize.

DIRU'PTION. *ſ.* [*diruptio*, Lat.]
1. The act of burſting, or breaking.
2. The ſtate of burſting, or breaking.

DIS. An inſeparable particle, implying commonly a privative or negative ſignification; as, to *arm*, to *diſarm.*

DISABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *diſable.*]
1. Want of power to do any thing; weakneſs. *Raleigh.*
2. Want of proper qualifications for any purpoſe; legal impediment. *Swift.*

To DISA'BLE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *able.*]
1. To deprive of natural force. *Davies. Taylor.*
2. To impair; to diminiſh. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To make unactive. *Temple.*
4. To deprive of uſefulneſs or efficacy. *Dryden.*
5. To exclude as wanting proper qualifications. *Wotton.*

To DISABU'SE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *abuſe.*] To ſet free from a miſtake; to ſet right; to undeceive. *Glanville. Waller.*

DISACCOMMODA'TION. *ſ.* [*dis* and *accommodation.*] The ſtate of being unfit or unprepared. *Hale.*

To DISACCU'STOM. *v. a.* [*dis* and *accuſtom.*] To deſtroy the force of habit by diſuſe or contrary practice.

DISACQUA'INTANCE *ſ.* [*dis* and *acquaintance.*] Diſuſe of familiarity. *South.*

DISADVA'NTAGE. *ſ.*
1. Loſs; injury to intereſt; as, he ſold to *diſadvantage.*
2. Diminution of any thing deſirable, as credit, fame, honour. *Dryden.*
3. A ſtate not prepared for defence. *Spenſer.*

To DISADVA'NTAGE. *v. a.* To injure in intereſt of any kind. *Decay of Piety.*

DISADVA'NTAGEABLE. *a.* [from *diſadvantage.*] Contrary to profit; producing loſs. *Bacon.*

DISADVANTA'GEOUS. *a.* [from *diſadvantage.*] Contrary to intereſt; contrary to convenience. *Addiſon.*

DISADVANTA'GEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *diſadvantageous.*] In a manner contrary to intereſt or profit. *Government of the Tongue.*

DISADVANTA'GEOUSNESS. *ſ.* Contrariety to profit; inconvenience.

DISADVE'NTUROUS. *a.* Unhappy; unproſperous. *Spenſer.*

To DISAFFE'CT. *v. a.* To fill with diſcontent; to diſcontent. *Clarendon.*

DISAFFE'CTED. *part. a.* Not diſpoſed to zeal or affection. *Stilling fleet.*

DISAFFE'CTEDLY. *ad.* After a diſaffected manner.

DISAFFE'CTEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *diſaffected.*] The quality of being diſaffected.

DISAFFE'CTION. *ſ.* Want of zeal for the reigning prince. *Swift.*

DISAFFI'RMANCE. *ſ.* Confutation; negation. *Hale.*

To DISAFFO'REST. *v. a.* [*dis* and *foreſt.*] To throw open to common purpoſes, from the privileges of a foreſt. *Bacon.*

To DISAGRE'E. *v. n.* [*dis* and *agree.*]
1. To differ; not to be the ſame. *Locke.*
2. To differ; not to be of the ſame opinion. *Dryden.*
3. To be in a ſtate of oppoſition. *Brown.*

DISAGREE'ABLE. *a.* [from *diſagree.*]
1. Contrary; unſuitable. *Pope.*
2. Unpleaſing; offenſive. *Locke.*

DISAGREE'ABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *diſagreeable.*]
1. Unſuitableneſs; contrariety.
2. Unpleaſantneſs; offenſiveneſs. *South.*

DISAGREE'MENT. *ſ.* [from *diſagree.*]
1. Difference; diſſimilitude; diverſity; not identity. *Woodward.*
2. Difference of opinion. *Hooker.*

To DISALLO'W. *v. a.* [*dis* and *allow.*]
1. To deny authority to any. *Dryden.*
2. To conſider as unlawful. *Hooker.*
3. To cenſure by ſome poſterior act. *Swift.*
4. Not to juſtify. *South.*

To DISALLO'W. *v. n.* To refuſe permiſſion; not to grant. *Hooker.*

DISALLO'WABLE. *a.* [from *diſallow.*] Not allowable.

DISALLO'WANCE. *ſ.* Prohibition. *South.*

To DISA'NCHOR. *v. a.* [from *dis* and *anchor.*] To drive a ſhip from its anchor.

To DISA'NIMATE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *animate.*]
1. To deprive of life.
2. To diſcourage; to deject. *Boyle.*

DISANIMA'TION. *ſ.* [from *diſanimate.*] Privation of life. *Brown.*

To DISANNU'L. *v. a.* To annul; to deprive of authority; to vacate. *Herbert.*

DISANNU'LMENT. *ſ.* [from *diſannul.*] The act of making void.

To DISAPPE'AR. *v. n.* [*diſparoitre*, Fr.] To be loſt to view; to vaniſh out of ſight. *Milton.*

To DISAPPO'INT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *appoint.*] To defeat of expectation; to balk. *Tillotſon.*

DISAPPO'INTMENT. *f.* [from *diſappoint.*] Defeat of hopes; miſcarriage of expectations. *Spectator.*

DISAPPROBA'TION. *f.* [*dis* and *approbation.*] Cenſure; condemnation. *Pope.*

To DISAPPRO'VE. *v. a.* [*diſapprover*, Fr.] To diſlike; to cenſure. *Pope.*

DISARD. *f.* [ꝺiſiꝛꝺ, Saxon.] A prattler; a boaſting talker.

To DISA'RM. *v. a.* [*deſarmer*, Fr.] To ſpoil or divеſt of arms. *Dryden.*

To DISARRA'Y. *v. a.* [*dis* and *array.*] To undreſs any one. *Spenſer.*

DISARRA'Y. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Diſorder; confuſion. *Hayward.*
2. Undreſs.

DISA'STER. *f.* [*deſaſtre*, Fr.]

1. The blaſt or ſtroke of an unfavourable planet. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Misfortune; grief; miſhap; miſery. *Pope.*

To DISA'STER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To blaſt by an unfavourable ſtar. *Sidney.*
2. To afflict; to miſchief. *Shakeſpeare.*

DISA'STROUS. *a.* [from *diſaſter.*]

1. Unlucky; not fortunate. *Hayward.*
2. Unhappy; calamitous; miſerable. *Denham.*
3. Gloomy; threatning misfortune. *Milton.*

DISA'STROUSLY. *ad.* [from *diſaſtrous.*] In a diſmal manner.

DISA'STROUSNESS. *f.* [from *diſaſtrous.*] Unluckineſs; unfortunateneſs.

To DISAVOU'CH. *v. a.* To retract profeſſion; to diſown. *Daniel.*

To DISAVO'W. *v. a.* To diſown; to deny knowledge of. *Hayward.*

DISAVO'WAL. *f.* [from *diſavow.*] Denial. *Clariſſa.*

DISAVO'WMENT. *f.* [from *diſavow.*] Denial. *Wotton.*

To DISAUTHORISE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *autoriſe*] To deprive of credit or authority. *Wotton.*

To DISBA'ND. *v. a.* [*dis* and *band.*]

1. To diſmiſs from military ſervice. *Knolles.*
2. To ſpread abroad; to ſcatter. *Woodward.*

To DISBA'ND. *v. n.* To retire from military ſervice. *Clarendon. Tillotſon.*

To DISBA'RK. *v. a.* [*debarquer*, Fr.] To land from a ſhip. *Fairfax.*

DISBELIE'F. *f.* [from *disbelieve.*] Refuſal of credit; denial of belief. *Tillotſon.*

To DISBELI'EVE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *believe.*] Not to credit; not to hold true. *Hammond.*

DISBELI'EVER. *f.* One who refuſes belief. *Watts.*

To DISBE'NCH. *v. a.* To drive from a ſeat. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DISBRA'NCH. *v. a.* [*dis* and *branch.*] To ſeparate or break off. *Evelyn.*

To DISBU'D. *v. a.* [With gardeners.] To take away the ſprigs newly put forth. *Dict.*

To DISBU'RDEN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *burden.*]

1. To eaſe of a burden; to unload. *Milton.*
2. To diſencumber, diſcharge, or clear. *Hale.*
3. To throw off a burden. *Addiſon.*

To DISBU'RDEN. *v. n.* To eaſe the mind.

To DISBU'RSE. *v. a.* [*debourſer*, Fr.] To ſpend or lay out money. *Spenſer.*

DISBU'RSEMENT. *f.* [*debourſement*, Fr.] A diſburſing or laying out. *Spenſer.*

DISBU'RSER. *f.* [from *diſburſe.*] One that diſburſes.

DISCA'LCEATED. *a.* [*diſcalceatus*, Lat.] Stripped of ſhoes.

DISCALCEA'TION. *f.* [from *diſcalceated*] The act of pulling off the ſhoes. *Brown.*

To DISCA'NDY. *v. n.* [from *dis* and *candy*] To diſſolve; to melt. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DISCA'RD. *v. a.* [*dis* and *card.*]

1. To throw out of the hand ſuch cards as are uſeleſs.
2. To diſcharge or eject from ſervice or employment. *Swift.*

DISCA'RNATE. *a.* [*dis* and *caro*, fleſh; *ſcarnato*, Ital.] Stripped of fleſh. *Glanville.*

To DISCA'SE. *v. a.* To ſtrip; to undreſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DISCE'RN. *v. a.* [*diſcerno*, Lat.]

1. To deſcry; to ſee. *Proverbs.*
2. To judge; to have knowledge of. *Sidney.*
3. To diſtinguiſh. *Boyle.*
4. To make the difference between. *Ben. Johnſon.*

To DISCE'RN. *v. n.* To make diſtinction. *Hayward.*

DISCE'RNER. *f.* [from *diſcern.*]

1. Diſcoverer; he that deſcries. *Shakeſp.*
2. Judge; one that has the power of diſtinguiſhing. *Clarendon.*

DISCE'RNIBLE. *a.* [from *diſcern.*] Diſcoverable; perceptible; diſtinguiſhable; apparent. *South.*

DISCE'RNIBLENESS. *f.* [from *diſcernible.*] Viſibleneſs.

DISCE'RNIBLY. *ad.* [from *diſcernible.*] Perceptibly; apparently. *Hammond.*

DISCE'RNING. *part. a.* [from *diſcern.*] Judicious; knowing. *Atterbury.*

DISCE'RNINGLY. *ad.* Judiciouſly; rationally; acutely. *Garth.*

DISCE'RNMENT. *f.* [from *diſcern.*] Judgment; power of diſtinguiſhing. *Freeholder.*

To DISCE'RP. *v. a.* [*diſcerpo*, Lat.] To tear in pieces.

DISCE'RPTIBLE. *a.* [from *diſcerp.*] Frangible; ſeparable. *More.*

DIS-

DISCERPTIBI'LITY. *f.* [from *diſcerptible.*] Liableneſs to be deſtroyed by diſunion of parts.

DISCE'RPTION. *f.* [from *diſcerp.*] The act of pulling to pieces.

To DISCHA'RGE. *v. a.* [*d ſcharger*, Fr.]
1. To diſburden; to exonerate. *Dryden.*
2. To unload; to diſembark. *Kings.*
3. To give vent to any thing; to let fly. *Dryden.*
4. To let off a gun. *Knolles.*
5. To clear a debt by payment. *Locke.*
6. To ſet free from obligation. *L'Eſtrange.*
7. To clear from an accuſation or crime; to abſolve. *Locke.*
8. To perform; to execute. *Dryden.*
9. To put away; to obliterate; to deſtroy. *Bacon.*
10. To diveſt of any office or employment.
11. To diſmiſs; to releaſe. *Bacon.*

To DISCHA'RGE. *v. n.* To diſmiſs itſelf; to break up. *Bacon.*

DISCHA'RGE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Vent; exploſion; emiſſion. *Woodward.*
2. Matter vented. *Sharp.*
3. Diſruption; evaneſcence. *Bacon.*
4. Diſmiſſion from an office.
5. Releaſe from an obligation or penalty. *Milton.*
6. Abſolution from a crime. *South.*
7. Ranſom; price of ranſom. *Milton.*
8. Performance; execution. *L'Eſtrange.*
9. An acquittance from a debt.
10. Exemption; privilege. *Eccius.*

DISCHA'RGER. *ſ.* [from *diſcharge.*]
1. He that diſcharges in any manner.
2. He that fires a gun. *Brown.*

DISCI'NCT. *a.* [*diſcinctus*, Latin.] Ungirded; looſely dreſſed. *Dict.*

To DISCI'ND. *v. a.* [*diſcindo*, Lat.] To divide; to cut in pieces. *Boyle.*

DISCI'PLE. *ſ.* [*diſcipulus*, Lat.] A ſcholar. *Hammond.*

To DISCI'PLE. *v. a.* To puniſh; to diſcipline. *Spenſer.*

DISCI'PLESHIP. *ſ.* [from *diſciple.*] The ſtate or function of a diſciple. *Hammond.*

DI'SCIPLINABLE. *a.* [*diſciplinabilis*, Lat.] Capable of inſtruction.

DI'SCIPLINABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *diſciplinable.*] Capacity of inſtruction. *Hale.*

DISCIPLINA'RIAN. *a.* [from *diſcipline.*] Pertaining to diſcipline. *Glanville.*

DISCIPLINA'RIAN. *ſ.*
1. One who rules or teaches with great ſtrictneſs.
2. A follower of the preſbyterian ſect, ſo called from their clamour about diſcipline. *Sanderſon.*

DI'SCIPLINARY. *a.* [*diſciplina*, Latin.] Pertaining to diſcipline. *Milton.*

DI'SCIPLINE. *ſ.* [*diſciplina*, Lat.]
1. Education; inſtruction; the act of cultivating the mind. *Bacon.*
2. Rule of government; order. *Hooker.*
3. Military regulation. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. A ſtate of ſubjection. *Rogers.*
5. Any thing taught; art; ſcience. *Wilkins.*
6. Puniſhment; chaſtiſement; correction. *Addiſon.*

To DI'SCIPLINE. *v. a.*
1. To educate; to inſtruct; to bring up. *Addiſon.*
2. To regulate; to keep in order. *Derham.*
3. To puniſh; to correct; to chaſtiſe.
4. To reform; to redreſs. *Milton.*

To DISCLA'IM. *v. a.* [*dis* and *claim.*] To diſown; to deny any knowledge of. *Shakeſpeare. Rogers.*

DISCLA'IMER. *ſ.* [from *diſclaim.*] One that diſclaims, diſowns, or renounces.

To DISCLO'SE. *v. a.*
1. To uncover; to produce from a ſtate of latitancy to open view. *Woodward.*
2. To hatch; to open. *Bacon.*
3. To reveal; to tell. *Addiſon.*

DISCLO'SER. *ſ.* [from *diſcloſe.*] One that reveals or diſcovers.

DISCLO'SURE. *ſ.* [from *diſcloſe.*]
1. Diſcovery; production into view. *Bacon.*
2. Act of revealing any ſecret. *Bacon.*

DISCOLORA'TION. *ſ.* [from *diſcolour.*]
1. The act of changing the colour; the act of ſtaining.
2. Change of colour; ſtain; die. *Arbuthnot.*

To DISCO'LOUR. *v. a.* [*decoloro*, Latin.] To change from the natural hue; to ſtain. *Temple.*

To DISCO'MFIT. *v. a.* [*deſconfire*, Fr.] To defeat; to conquer; to vanquiſh. *Philips.*

DISCO'MFIT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Defeat; rout; overthrow. *Milton.*

DISCO'MFITURE. *ſ.* [from *diſcomfit.*] Defeat; loſs of battle; rout; overthrow. *Atterbury.*

DISCO'MFORT. *ſ.* [*dis* and *comfort.*] Uneaſineſs; ſorrow; melancholy; gloom. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DISCO'MFORT. *v. a.* To grieve; to ſadden; to deject. *Sidney.*

DISCO'MFORTABLE. *a.* [from *diſcomfort.*]
1. One that is melancholy and refuſes comfort. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. That cauſes ſadneſs. *Sidney.*

To DISCOMME'ND. *v. a.* To blame; to cenſure. *Denham.*

DISCOMME'NDABLE. *a.* Blameable; cenſurable. *Ayliffe.*

DISCOMME'NDABLENESS. *ſ.* Blameableneſs; liableneſs to cenſure.

DISCOM-

DISCOMMENDA'TION. *ſ.* Blame; reproach; cenſure. *Ayliffe.*

DISCOMME'NDER. *ſ.* One that diſcommends.

To DISCOMMO'DE. *v. a.* To put to inconvenience; to moleſt.

DISCOMMO'DIOUS. *a.* Inconvenient; troubleſome. *Spenſer.*

DISCOMMO'DITY. *ſ.* Inconvenience; diſadvantage; hurt. *Bacon.*

To DISCOMPO'SE. *v. a.* [*decompoſer*, Fr.]

1. To diſorder; to unſettle. *Clarendon.*
2. To ruffle; to diſorder. *Swift.*
3. To diſturb the temper. *Dryden.*
4. To offend; to fret; to vex. *Swift.*
5. To diſplace; to diſcard. *Bacon.*

DISCOMPO'SURE. *ſ.* [from *diſcompoſe.*] Diſorder; perturbation. *Clarendon.*

To DISCONCE'RT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *concert.*] To unſettle the mind; to diſcompoſe. *Collier.*

DISCONFO'RMITY. *ſ.* Want of agreement. *Hakewill.*

DISCONGRU'ITY. *ſ.* Diſagreement; inconſiſtency. *Hale.*

DISCO'NSOLATE. *a.* Without comfort; hopeleſs; ſorrowful. *Milton.*

DISCO'NSOLATELY. *ad.* In a diſconſolate manner; comfortleſly.

DISCO'NSOLATENESS. *ſ.* The ſtate of being diſconſolate.

DISCONTE'NT. *ſ.* Want of content; uneaſineſs at the preſent ſtate. *Pope.*

DISCONTE'NT. *a.* Uneaſy at the preſent ſtate; diſſatisfied. *Hayward.*

To DISCONTE'NT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To diſſatisfy; to make uneaſy. *Dryden.*

DISCONTE'NTED. *particip. a.* Uneaſy; chearleſs; malevolent. *Tillotſon.*

DISCONTE'NTEDNESS. *ſ.* Uneaſineſs; want of eaſe. *Addiſon.*

DISCONTE'NTMENT. *ſ.* [from *diſcontent.*] The ſtate of being diſcontented. *Bacon.*

DISCONTI'NUANCE. *ſ.* [from *diſcontinue.*]

1. Want of coheſion of parts; diſruption. *Bacon.*
2. Ceſſation; intermiſſion. *Atterbury.*

DISCONTINUA'TION. *ſ.* [from *diſcontinue.*] Diſruption of continuity; diſruption; ſeparation. *Newton.*

To DISCONTI'NUE. *v. n.* [*diſcontinuer*, French.]

1. To loſe the coheſion of parts. *Bacon.*
2. To loſe an eſtabliſhed or preſcriptive cuſtom. *Jeremiah.*

To DISCONTI'NUE. *v. a.*

1. To leave off; to ceaſe any practice or habit. *Bacon.*
2. To break off; to interrupt. *Holder.*

DISCONTINUI'TY. *ſ.* Diſunity of parts; want of coheſion. *Newton.*

DISCONVE'NIENCE. *ſ.* Incongruity; diſagreement. *Bramhall.*

DI'SCORD. *ſ.* [*diſcordia*, Lat.]

1. Diſagreement; oppoſition; mutual anger. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Difference, or contrariety of qualities. *Dryden.*
3. [In muſick.] Sounds not of themſelves pleaſing, but neceſſary to be mixed with others. *Peacham.*

To DI'SCORD. *v. n.* [*diſcordo*, Lat.] To diſagree; not to ſuit with. *Bacon.*

DISCO'RDANCE. } *ſ.* [from *diſcord.*] Diſ-
DISCO'RDANCY. } agreement; oppoſition; inconſiſtency.

DISCO'RDANT. *a.* [*diſcordans*, Lat.]

1. Inconſiſtent; at variance with itſelf. *Dryden.*
2. Oppoſite; contrarious. *Cheyne.*
3. Incongruous; not conformable. *Hale.*

DISCO'RDANTLY. *ad.* [from *diſcordant.*]

1. Inconſiſtently; in diſagreement with itſelf.
2. In diſagreement with another. *Boyle.*
3. Peeviſhly; in a contradictious manner.

To DISCO'VER. *v. a.* [*deſcouvrir*, Fr.]

1. To ſhew; to diſcloſe; to bring to light. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To make known. *Iſaiah.*
3. To find out; to eſpy. *Pope.*

DISCO'VERABLE. *a.* [from *diſcover.*]

1. That which may be found out. *Watts.*
2. Apparent; expoſed to view. *Bentley.*

DISCO'VERER. *ſ* [from *diſcover.*]

1. One that finds any thing not known before. *Arbuthnot.*
2. A ſcout; one who is put to deſcry the enemy. *Shakeſpeare.*

DISCO'VERY. *ſ.* [from *diſcover.*]

1. The act of finding any thing hidden. *Dryden.*
2. The act of revealing or diſcloſing any ſecret. *South.*

To DISCOU'NSEL. *v. a.* [*dis* and *counſel.*] To diſſuade; to give contrary advice. *Spenſer.*

DISCOU'NT. *ſ.* The ſum refunded in a bargain. *Swift.*

To DISCOU'NT. *v. a.* To count back; to pay back again. *Swift.*

To DISCOU'NTENANCE. *v. a.*

1. To diſcourage by cold treatment. *Clarendon.*
2. To abaſh; to put to ſhame. *Milton.*

DISCOU'NTENANCE. *ſ.* Cold treatment; unfriendly regard. *Clarendon.*

DISCOU'NTENANCER. *ſ.* One that diſcourages by cold treatment. *Bacon.*

To DISCOU'RAGE. *v. a.* [*decourager*, Fr.]

1. To depreſs; to deprive of confidence. *King Charles.*

2. To deter; to fright from any attempt. *Numbers.*

DISCOU'RAGER. *ſ.* [from *diſcourage.*] One that impreſſes diffidence and terror. *Pope.*

DISCOU'RAGEMENT. *ſ.* [from *diſcourage.*]
1. The act of deterring, or depreſſing hope.
2. Determent; that which deters. *Wilkins.*
3. The cauſe of depreſſion, or fear. *Locke.*

DISCOU'RSE. *ſ.* [*diſcours*, Fr.]
1. The act of the underſtanding, by which it paſſes from premiſes to conſequences. *Hooker.*
2. Converſation; mutual intercourſe of language; talk. *Herbert.*
3. Effuſion of language; ſpeech. *Locke.*
4. A treatiſe; a diſſertation either written or uttered. *Pope.*

To DISCOU'RSE. *v. n.*
1. To converſe; to talk; to relate. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To treat upon in a ſolemn or ſet manner. *Locke.*
3. To reaſon; to paſs from premiſes to conſequences. *Davies.*

To DISCOU'RSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat of. *Shakeſpeare.*

DISCOU'RSER. *ſ.* [from *diſcourſe.*]
1. A ſpeaker; an haranguer. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A writer on any ſubject. *Brown.*

DISCOU'RSIVE. *a.* [from *diſcourſe.*]
1. Paſſing by intermediate ſtops from premiſes to conſequences. *Milton.*
2. Containing dialogue; interlocutory. *Dryden.*

DISCOU'RTEOUS. *a.* Uncivil; uncomplaiſant. *Motteux.*

DISCOU'RTESY. *ſ.* Incivility; rudeneſs. *Sidney. Herbert.*

DISCOU'RTEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *diſcourteous.*] Uncivily; rudely.

DI'SCOUS. [from *diſcus*, Latin.] Broad; flat; wide. *Quincy.*

DISCRE'DIT. *ſ.* [*decrediter*, Fr.] Ignominy; reproach; diſgrace. *Rogers.*

To DISCRE'DIT. *v. a.* [*decrediter*, Fr.]
1. To deprive of credibility; to make not truſted. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To diſgrace; to bring reproach upon; to ſhame. *Donne.*

DISCREET. *a.* [*diſcret*, Fr.]
1. Prudent; circumſpect; cautious; ſober. *Whitgifte.*
2. Modeſt; not forward. *Thomſon.*

DISCREE'TLY. *ad.* [from *diſcreet.*] Prudently; cautiouſly. *Walker.*

DISCREE'TNESS. *ſ.* [from *diſcreet.*] The quality of being diſcreet.

DISCRE'PANCE. *ſ.* [*diſcrepantia*, Latin.] Difference; contrariety.

DI'SCREPANT. *a.* [*diſcrepans*, Latin.] Different; diſagreeing.

DISCRE'TE. *a.* [*diſcretus*, Lat.]
1. Diſtinct; disjoined; not continuous. *Hale.*
2. Disjunctive.
3. *Diſcrete* proportion is when the ratio between two pairs of numbers or quantities is the ſame; but there is not the ſame proportion between all the four: thus, 6 : 8 : : 3 : 4. *Harris.*

DISCRE'TION. *ſ.* [from *diſcretio*, Lat.]
1. Prudence; knowledge to govern or direct one's ſelf; wiſe management. *Tillotſon.*
2. Liberty of acting at pleaſure; uncontrolled, and unconditional power.

DISCRE'TIONARY. *a.* [from *diſcretion.*] Left at large; unlimited; unreſtrained. *Tatler.*

DISCRE'TIVE. *a.* [*diſcretus*, Lat.]
1. [In logick.] *Diſcretive* propoſitions are ſuch wherein various, and ſeemingly oppoſite judgments are made; as, *travellers may change their climate*, but *not their temper.* *Watts.*
2. [In grammar.] *Diſcretive* conjunctions are ſuch as imply oppoſition; as, *not a man* but *a beaſt.*

DISCRI'MINABLE. *a.* [from *diſcriminate.*] Diſtinguiſhable by outward marks or tokens.

To DISCRI'MINATE. *v. a.* [*diſcrimino*, Latin.]
1. To mark with notes of difference. *Boyle.*
2. To ſelect or ſeparate from others. *Boyle.*

DISCRI'MINATENESS. *ſ.* [from *diſcriminate.*] Diſtinctneſs.

DISCRIMINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *diſcriminatio*, Lat.]
1. The ſtate of being diſtinguiſhed from other perſons or things. *Stilling fleet.*
2. The act of diſtinguiſhing one from another; diſtinction. *Addiſon.*
3. The marks of diſtinction. *Holder.*

DISCRI'MINATIVE. *a.* [from *diſcriminate.*]
1. That which makes the mark of diſtinction; characteriſtical. *Woodward.*
2. That which obſerves diſtinction. *More.*

DISCRI'MINOUS. *a.* [from *diſcrimen*, Lat.] Dangerous; hazardous. *Harvey.*

DISCU'BITORY. *a.* [*diſcubitorius*, Latin.] Fitted to the poſture of leaning. *Brown.*

DISCU'MBENCY. *ſ.* [*diſcumbens*, Latin.] The act of leaning at meat. *Brown.*

To DISCU'MBER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *cumber.*] To diſengage from any troubleſome weight or bulk. *Pope.*

To DISCU'RE. *v. a.* To diſcover. *Spenſer.*

DISCU'RSIVE. *a.* [*diſcurſif*, Fr.]
1. Moving here and there; roving. *Bacon.*
2. Proceeding by regular gradation from premiſes to conſequences. *More.*

DISCU'RSIVELY. *ad.* By due gradation of argument. *Hale.*

DISCURSORY. *a.* [*discursus*, Lat.] Argumental; rational.

DISCUS. *n. s.* [Latin.] A quoit. *Pope.*

To DISCUSS. *v. a.* [*discussus*, Latin.]

1. To examine; to consider.

2. To dispel; to scatter; to dissolve.

DISCUSSER. *s.* [from *discuss*.] He that discusses.

DISCUSSION. *s.* [from *discuss*.]

1. Disquisition; examination; ventilation of a question. *Prior.*

2. [In surgery.] *Discussion* is breathing out the humours by insensible transpiration. *Wiseman.*

DISCUSSIVE. *a.* [from *discuss*.] Having the power to discuss.

DISCUTIENT. *s.* [*discutiens*, Latin.] A medicine that has power to repel. *Quincy.*

To DISDAIN. *v. a.* [*dédaigner*, Fr.] To scorn; to consider as unworthy of one's character. *Addison.*

DISDAIN. *s.* [*dédain*, Ital.] Contempt; scorn; contemptuous anger. *Fairfax.*

DISDAINFUL. *a.* [*disdain* and *full*.] Contemptuous; haughtily scornful; indignant. *Hooker.*

DISDAINFULLY. *ad.* [from *disdainful*.] Contemptuously; with haughty scorn. *Swift.*

DISDAINFULNESS. *s.* [from *disdainful*.] Contempt; haughty scorn. *Ascham.*

DISEASE. *s.* [*dis* and *ease*.] Distemper; malady; sickness. *Swift.*

To DISEASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To afflict with disease; to torment with sickness. *South's pers.*

2. To put to pain; to pain; to make uneasy. *Locke.*

DISEASEDNESS. *s.* [from *diseased*.] Sickness; morbidness. *Bacon.*

DISEDGED. *a.* [*dis* and *edge*.] Blunted; obtunded; dulled. *Shakspeare.*

To DISEMBARK. *v. a.* To carry to land. *Shakspeare.*

To DISEMBARK. *v. n.* To land; to go on land. *Pope.*

To DISEMBITTER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *embitter*.] To sweeten; to free from bitterness. *Addison.*

DISEMBODIED. *a.* Divested of the body.

To DISEMBOGUE. *v. n.* [*desembocar*, old Fr.] To pour out at the mouth of a river. *Addison.*

To DISEMPOGUE. *v. n.* To gain a port to sea. *Clarendon.*

DISEMBOWELLED. *part. a.* [*dis* and *embowelled*.] Taken from the bowels. *Philips.*

To DISENTANGLE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *entangle*, Fr.] To disentangle; to free from perplexity. *Dryden.*

To DISENABLE. *v. a.* To deprive of power. *Dryden.*

To DISENCHANT. *v. a.* To free from the force of an enchantment. *Sidney. Dryden.*

To DISENCUMBER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *encumber*.]

1. To discharge from incumbrances; to disincumber; to exonerate. *Swift.*

2. To free from obstruction of any kind. *Addison.*

DISENCUMBRANCE. *s.* [from the verb.] Freedom from incumbrance. *Spectator.*

To DISENGAGE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *engage*.]

1. To disengage from any thing with which it is entangled. *Bacon.*

2. To withdraw the affection; to wean; to alienate the mind. *Atterbury.*

3. To disentangle; to clear from any incumbrance or difficulties. *Waller.*

4. To free from any thing that powerfully fixes the attention. *Dryden.*

To DISENGAGE. *v. n.* To set one's self free from. *Collier.*

DISENGAGED. *part. a.* Vacant; at leisure.

DISENGAGEDNESS. *s.* The quality of being disengaged; vacancy of attention.

DISENGAGEMENT. *s.* [from *disengage*.]

1. Release from any engagement, or obligation.

2. Freedom of attention; vacancy.

To DISENTANGLE. *v. a.*

1. To set free from impediments; to disembroil; to clear from perplexity or difficulty. *Clarendon.*

2. To unfold the parts of any thing interwoven. *Boyle.*

3. To disengage; to separate. *Sidney's pict.*

To DISENTANGLE. *v. a.* To unhurry. *Bacon.*

To DISENTHRAL. *v. a.* To set free; to release to liberty; to release from slavery. *Sandys.*

To DISENTHRONE. *v. a.* To expel from foreign rule. *Milton.*

To DISENTRANCE. *v. a.* To awaken from a trance, or deep sleep. *Hudibras.*

To DISESTEEM. *v. a.* To set light by; to slight. *Milton.*

DISESTEEM. *s.* [*dis* and *esteem*.] Slight account. *Locke.*

To DISESTEEM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To slight; to undervalue. *Clarendon.*

DISESTIMATION. *s.* [*dis* and *estimation*, Fr.] Disesteem; disregard.

DISFAVOUR. *s.* [*dis* and *favour*.]

1. Discountenance; unpropitious regard. *Bacon.*

2. State of ungraciousness or unacceptableness. *Spenser.*

3. Want of beauty.

To

To DISFA'VOUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To difcountenance; to with hold or withdraw kindnefs. *Sandys.*

DI FIGURA'TION *f.* [from *disfigure.*]
1. The act of disfiguring.
2. The ſtate of being disfigured.
3. Deformity.

To DISFIGURE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *figure.*] To change any thing to a worſe form; to deform; to mangle. *Locke.*

DISFIGUREMENT. *f.* [from *disfigure.*] Defacement of beauty; change of a better form to a worſe. *Swift.*

To DisFO'REST. *v. a.* To reduce land from the privileges of a foreſt to the ſtate of common land.

To DISFRA'NCHISE. *v. a.* To deprive of privileges or immunities.

DISFRANCHISEMENT. *f.* The act of depriving of privileges.

To DISFURNI'SH. *v. a.* To deprive; to unfurniſh; to ſtrip. *Hooker.*

To DISGARNISH. *v. a.* [*dis* and *garnish.*]
1. To ſtrip of ornaments.
2. To take guns from a fortreſs.

To DISGLORIFY. *v. a.* To deprive of glory; to treat with indignity. *Milton.*

To DISGO'RGE. *v. a.*
1. To diſcharge by the mouth. *Dryden.*
2. To pour out with violence. *Dryden.*

DISGRA'CE. *f.* [*disgrace*, Fr.]
1. Shame; ignominy; diſhonour. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. State of diſhonour. *Sidney.*
3. State of being out of favour.

To DISGRA'CE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To bring a reproach upon; to diſhonour. *Hooker.*
2. To put out of favour.

DISGRA'CEFUL. *a.* [*disgrace* and *full.*] Shameful; ignominious. *Taylor.*

DISGRA'CEFULLY. *ad.* In diſgrace; with indignity; ignominiouſly. *Bacon. Spenſer.*

DISGRA'CEFULNESS. *f.* [from *disgraceful.*] Ignominy.

DISGRA'CER. *f.* [from *disgrace.*] One that expoſes to ſhame. *Swift.*

DISGRACIOUS. *a.* [*dis* and *gracious.*] Unkind; unfavourable. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DISGUI'SE. *v. a.* [*disguiſer*, Fr.]
1. To conceal by an unuſual dreſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To hide by a counterfeit appearance.
3. To diſfigure; to change the form. *Dryden.*
4. To deform by liquor. *Spectator.*

DISGUISE. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. A dreſs contrived to conceal the perſon that wears it. *Addiſon.*
2. A counterfeit ſhow. *Dryden.*

DISGUISEMENT. *f.* [from *disguiſe.*] Dreſs of concealment. *Sidney.*

DISGUISER. *f.* [from *disguiſe.*]
1. One that puts on a diſguiſe. *Swift.*
2. One that conceals another by a diſguiſe; one that diſfigures. *Shakeſpeare.*

DI GUST. *f.* [*dégoût*, Fr.]
1. Averſion of the palate from any thing.
2. Ill-humour; malevolence; offence conceived. *Locke.*

To DI GUST. *v. a.* [*dégoûter*, Fr.]
1. To raiſe averſion in the ſtomach; to diſtaſte.
2. To ſtrike with diſlike; to offend. *Waller.*
3. To produce averſion. *Swift.*

DI GUSTFUL. *a.* Naſeous. *Swift.*

DISH. *f.* [*diſc*, Saxon; *diſcus*, Lat.]
1. A broad wide veſſel, in which ſolid food is ſerved up at the table. *Dryden.*
2. A deep hollow veſſel for liquid food. *Milton.*
3. The meat ſerved in a diſh; any particular kind of food. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DISH. *v. a.* To ſerve in a diſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

DISH CLOUT. *f.* [*diſc* and *clout.*] The cloth with which the maids rub their diſhes. *Swift.*

DISH WASHER. *f.* The name of a bird.

DISHABI'LLE. *f.* [*déshabillé*, Fr.] Undreſſ; looſe dreſs. *Clariſſa.*

To DISHA'BIT. *v. a.* To throw out of place. *Shakeſpeare.*

DISHA'RMONY. *f.* Contrariety to harmony.

To DISHEARTEN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *hearten.*] To diſcourage; to diſpirit; to terrify. *Addiſon. Sharp. Swift. Tillotſon.*

DISHERISON. *f.* The act of debarring from inheritance.

To DISHERIT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *inherit.*] To cut off from hereditary ſucceſſion. *Spenſer.*

To DISHEVEL. *v. a.* [*deſcheveler*, Fr.] To ſpread the hair diſorderly. *Knolles. Smith.*

DISHING. *a.* Concave. *Mortimer.*

DISHONEST. *a.* [*dis* and *honeſt.*]
1. Void of probity; void of faith; faithleſs. *Swift.*
2. Diſgraced; diſhonoured. *Drayton.*
3. Diſgraceful; ignominious. *Pope.*

DISHONESTLY. *ad.* [from *diſhoneſt.*]
1. Without faith; without probity; faithleſſly. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Lewdly; wantonly; unchaſtely. *Exodus.*

DISHONESTY. *f.* [from *diſhoneſt.*]
1. Want of probity; faithleſſneſs. *Swift.*
2. Unchaſtity; incontinence. *Shakeſpeare.*

DISHONOUR. *f.* [*dis* and *honour.*]
1. Reproach; diſgrace; ignominy. *Boyle.*
2. Reproachful utterance; contumely. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DISHO'NOUR. *v. a.* [*dis* and *honour.*]
1. To disgrace; to bring shame upon; to blast with infamy. *Ecclus.*
2. To violate chastity.
3. To treat with indignity. *Dryden.*

DISHO'NOURABLE. *a.* [from *dishonour.*]
1. Shameful, reproachful; ignominious. *Daniel.*
2. In a state of neglect or disesteem. *Ecclus.*

DISHO'NOURER. *f.* [from *dishonour.*]
1. One that treats another with indignity. *Milton.*
2. A violator of chastity.

To DISHO'RN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *horn.*] To strip of horns. *Shakespeare.*

DISHU'MOUR. *f.* Peevishness; ill humour. *Spectator.*

DISIMPRO'VEMENT. *f.* [*dis* and *improvement.*] Reduction from a better to a worse state. *Norris.*

To DISINCA'RCERATE. *v. a.* To set at liberty. *Harvey.*

DISINCLINA'TION. *f.* Want of affection; slight dislike. *Arbuthnot.*

To DISINCLI'NE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *incline.*] To produce dislike to; to make disaffected; to alienate affection from. *Clarendon.*

DISINGENU'ITY. *f.* [from *disingenuous.*] Meanness of artifice; unfairness. *Clarendon.*

DISINGE'NUOUS. *a.* [*dis* and *ingenuous.*] Unfair; meanly artful; viciously subtle; illiberal. *Stilling fleet.*

DISINGE'NUOUSLY. *ad.* In a disingenuous manner.

DISINGE'NUOUSNESS *f.* Mean subtilty; low craft. *Government of the Tongue.*

DISINHE'RISON. *f.*
1. The act of cutting off from any hereditary succession. *Clarendon.*
2. The state of being cut off from an hereditary right. *Taylor.*

To DISINHE'RIT. *v. a.* To cut off from an hereditary right. *Davies.*

To DISINTE'R. *v. a.* To unbury; to take out of the grave. *Addison.*

DISINTERE'SSED. *f.* [*dis* and *interessé*, Fr.] Without regard to private advantage; impartial. *Dryden.*

DISINTERE'SSMENT. *f.* [*dis* and *interessement*, Fr.] Disregard to private advantage; disinterest; disinterestedness. *Prior.*

DISI'NTEREST. *f.* [*dis* and *interest.*]
1. What is contrary to one's wish or prosperity. *Glanville.*
2. Indifference to profit.

DISI'NTERESTED. *a.* [from *disinterest.*]
1. Superior to regard of private advantage; not influenced by private profit. *Swift.*
2. Without any concern in an affair.

DISINTERE'STEDLY. *ad.* In a disinterested manner.

DISINTERE'STEDNESS. *f.* [from *disinterested.*] Contempt of private interest. *Brown.*

To DISI'NTRICATE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *intricate.*] To disintangle.

To DISINVI'TE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *invite.*] To retract an invitation.

To DISJO'IN. *v. a.* [*dejoindre*, Fr.] To separate; to part from each other; to sunder. *Milton.*

To DISJO'INT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *joint.*]
1. To put out of joint. *Sandys.*
2. To break at junctures; to separate at the part where there is a cement. *Irene.*
3. To break in pieces. *Blackmore.*
4. To carve a fowl.
5. To make incoherent. *Sidney.*

To DISJOI'NT. *v. n.* To fall in pieces. *Shakespeare.*

DISJOI'NT. *particip.* [from the verb.] Separated; divided. *Shakespeare.*

DISJU'NCT. *a.* [*disjunctus*, Latin.] Disjointed; separate.

DISJU'NCTION. *f.* [from *disjunctio*, Lat.] Disunion; separation; parting. *South.*

DISJU'NCTIVE. *a.* [*disjunctivus*, Lat.]
1. Incapable of union. *Grew.*
2. That which marks separation or opposition; as, *I love him*, or *fear him. Watts.*
3. [In logick.] A disjunctive proposition is when the parts are opposed; as, *It is either day or night. Watts.*

DISJU'NCTIVELY. *ad.* Distinctly; separately. *Decay of Piety.*

DISK. *f.* [*discus*, Latin.]
1. The face of the sun or planet, as it appears to the eye. *Newton.*
2. A broad piece of iron thrown in the antient sports; a quoit. *Grew.*

DISKI'NDNESS. *f.* [*dis* and *kindness.*]
1. Want of kindness; want of affection.
2. Ill turn; injury; detriment. *Woodward.*

DISLI'KE. *f.*
1. Dislinclination; absence of affection. *Spenser. Hammond.*
2. Discord; dissention; disagreement. *Fairfax.*

To DISLI'KE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *like.*] To disapprove; to regard without affection. *Temple.*

DISLI'KEFUL. *a.* [*dislike* and *full.*] Disaffected; malign. *Spenser.*

To DISLI'KEN. *v. a* [*dis* and *like.*] To make unlike. *Shakespeare.*

DISLI'KENESS. *f.* [*dis* and *likeness.*] Dissimilitude; unlikeness. *Locke.*

DISLI'KER. *f.* A disapprover; one that is not pleased. *Swift.*

To DISLI'MB. *v. a.* [*dis* and *limb.*] To dilaniate; to tear limb from limb.

To DISLI'MN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *limn.*] To unpaint; to strike out of a picture. *Shakespeare.*

To

To DI'SLOCATE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *locus*, Lat.]
1. To put out of the proper place. *Woodward.*
2. To put out of joint. *Shakespeare.*

DISLOCA'TION. *s.* [from *dislocate.*]
1. The act of shifting the places of things.
2. The state of being displaced. *Burnet.*
3. A luxation; a joint put out. *Grew.*

To DISLO'DGE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *lodge.*]
1. To remove from a place. *Woodward.*
2. To remove from an habitation *Dryden.*
3. To drive an enemy from a station. *Dryden.*
4. To remove an army to other quarters. *Shakespeare.*

To DISLO'DGE. *v. n.* To go away to another place. *Milton.*

DISLO'YAL. *a.* [*desloyal*, Fr.]
1. Not true to allegiance; faithless; false to a sovereign. *Milton.*
2. Dishoneſt; perfidious. *Shakespeare.*
3. Not true to the marriage-bed. *Shakspeare.*
4. False in love; not constant.

DISLO'YALLY. *ad.* [from *disloyal.*] Not faithfully; disobediently.

DISLO'YALTY. *s.* [from *disloyal.*]
1. Want of fidelity to the sovereign. *King Charles.*
2. Want of fidelity in love. *Shakespeare.*

DI'SMAL. *a.* [*dies malus*, Lat. an evil day.] Sorrowful; dire; horrid; uncomfortable; unhappy. *Decay of Piety.*

DI'SMALLY. *ad.* Horribly; sorrowfully.

DI'SMALNESS. *s.* [from *dismal.*] Horror; sorrow.

To DISMA'NTLE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *mantle.*]
1. To throw off a dress; to strip. *South.*
2. To loose; to unfold; to throw open. *Shakspeare.*
3. To strip a town of its outworks. *Hakewill.*
4. To break down any thing external. *Dryden.*

To DISMA'SK. *v. a.* [*dis* and *mask*] To divest of a mask. *Wotton.*

To DISMA'Y. *v. a.* [*desmayar*, Spanish.] To terrify; to discourage; to affright. *Raleigh. Deuteronomy.*

DISMA'Y. *s.* [*desmayo*, Spanish.] Fall of courage; terrour felt; desertion of mind. *Milton.*

DISMA'YEDNESS. *s.* [from *dismay.*] Dejection of courage; dispiritedness. *Sidney.*

DI'SME. *s.* [French.] A tenth; the tenth part; tythe. *Shakespeare.*

To DISME'MBER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *member.*] To divide member from member; to cut in pieces. *Swift.*

To DISMI'SS. *v. a.* [*dimissus*, Latin.]
1. To send away. *Acts.*
2. To give leave of departure. *Dryden.*
3. To discard.

DISMI'SSION. *s.* [from *demissio*, Lat.]
1. Dispatch; act of sending away. *Dryden.*
2. An honourable discharge from any office. *Milton.*
3. Deprivation; obligation to leave any post or place. *Shakespeare.*

To DISMO'RTGAGE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *mortgage.*] To redeem from mortgage. *Howel.*

To DISMO'UNT. *v. a.* [*demonter*, Fr.]
1. To throw off an horse. *Shakespeare.*
2. To throw from any elevation.
3. To throw cannon from its carriage. *Knolles.*

To DISMO'UNT. *v. n.*
1. To alight from an horse. *Addison.*
2. To descend from any elevation.

To DISNA'TURALISE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *naturalise.*] To alienate; to make alien.

DISNA'TURED. *a.* [*dis* and *nature.*] Unnatural; wanting natural tenderness. *Shakespeare.*

DISOBE'DIENCE. *s.* [*dis* and *obedience.*]
1. Violation of lawful commands or prohibition; breach of duty due to superiours. *Stilling fleet.*
2. Incompliance. *Blackmore.*

DISOBE'DIENT. *a.* [*dis* and *obedient.*] Not observant of lawful authority. *Kings.*

To DISOBE'Y. *v. a.* [*dis* and *obey.*] To break commands or transgress prohibitions. *Denham.*

DISOBLIGA'TION. *s.* [*dis* and *obligation.*] Offence; cause of disgust. *Clarendon.*

To DISOBLI'GE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *oblige.*] To offend; to disgust; to give offence to. *Clarendon. Clarissa.*

DISOBLI'GING. *participial a.* [from *disoblige.*] Disgusting; unpleasing; offensive. *Government of the Tongue.*

DISOBLI'GINGLY. *ad.* [from *disobliging.*] In a disgusting or offensive manner; without attention to please.

DISOBLI'GINGNESS. *s.* [from *disobliging.*] Offensiveness; readiness to disgust.

DISO'RBED. *a.* [*dis* and *orb.*] Thrown out of the proper orbit. *Shakespeare.*

DISO'RDER. *s.* [*desordre*, Fr.]
1. Want of regular disposition; irregularity; confusion. *Spectator.*
2. Tumult; disturbance; bustle. *Waller.*
3. Neglect of rule; irregularity. *Pope.*
4. Breach of laws; violation of standing institution. *Wisdom.*
5. Breach of that regularity in the animal œconomy which causes health, sickness; distemper. *Locke.*
6. Discomposure of mind.

To DISO'RDER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *order.*]
1. To throw into confusion; to confound; to disturb; to ruffle. *Milton.*
2. To make sick.
3. To discompose; to disturb the mind.

DIS-

DISO'RDERED. *a.* [from *disorder.*] Disorderly; irregular; vicious; loose; debauched. *Shakespeare.*

DISO'RDEREDNESS. *s.* Irregularity; want of order; confusion. *Knolles.*

DISO'RDERLY. *a.* [from *disorder.*]
1. Confused; immethodical. *Hale.*
2. Irregular; tumultuous. *Addison.*
3. Lawless; contrary to law; inordinate; vicious. *Bacon.*

DISO'RDERLY. *ad.* [from *disorder.*]
1. Without rule; without method; irregularly; confusedly. *Raleigh.*
2. Without law; inordinately. *Thessalonians.*

DISO'RDINATE. *a.* [*dis* and *ordinate.*] Not living by the rules of virtue. *Milton.*

DISO'RDINATELY. *ad.* Inordinately; viciously.

DISO'RIENTATED. *a.* [*dis* and *orient.*] Turned from the east; turned from the right direction. *Harris.*

To DISO'WN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *own.*]
1. To deny; not to allow. *Dryden.*
2. To abrogate; to renounce. *Swift.*

To DISPA'ND. *v. a.* [*dispando*, Lat.] To display; to spread abroad.

DISPA'NSION. *s.* [from *dispansus*, Lat.] The act of displaying; diffusion; dilatation.

To DISPA'RAGE. *v. a.* [from *dispar*, Lat.]
1. To match unequally; to injure by union with something inferiour in excellence.
2. To injure by a comparison with something of less value.
3. To treat with contempt; to mock; to flout. *Milton.*
4. To bring reproach upon; to be the cause of disgrace.
5. To marry any one to another of inferiour condition.

DISPARAGEMENT. *s.* [from *disparage.*]
1. Injurious union or comparison with something of inferiour excellence. *L'Estrange.*
2. [In law.] Matching an heir in marriage under his or her degree, or against decency. *Sidney.*
3. Reproach; disgrace; indignity. *Watton.*

DISPA'RAGER. *s.* One that disgraces.

DISPARATES. *s.* [*disparata*, Lat.] Things so unlike that they cannot be compared with each other.

DISPARITY. *s.* [from *dispar*, Lat.]
1. Inequality; difference in degree or her of rank or excellence. *Rogers.*
2. Difference; unlikeness.

To DISPA'RK. *v. a.* [*dis* and *park.*]
1. To throw open a park. *Shakespeare.*
2. To set at large without enclosure. *Waller.*

To DISPA'RT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *part*; *dispartior*, Lat.] To divide in two; to separate; to break. *Dyer.*

DISPA'SSION. *s.* [*dis* and *passion.*] Freedom from mental perturbation. *Temple.*

DISPA'SSIONATE. *a.* [from *dis* and *passionate.*] Cool; calm; moderate; temperate. *Clarendon.*

To DISPE'L. *v. a.* [*dispello*, Latin.] To drive by scattering; to dissipate. *Locke.*

DISPE'NCE. *s.* [*dispence*, Fr.] Expence; cost; charge. *Spenser.*

To DISPE'ND *v. a.* [*dispendo*, Lat.] To spend; to consume. *Spenser.*

DISPE'NSARY. *s.* [from *dispense.*] The place where medicines are dispensed. *Garth.*

DISPENSA'TION. *s.* [from *dispensatio*, Latin.]
1. Distribution; the act of dealing out any thing. *Woodward.*
2. The dealing of God with his creatures; method of providence. *Taylor.*
3. An exemption from some law. *Ward.*

DISPENSA'TOR. *s.* [Latin.] One employed in dealing out any thing; a distributer. *Bacon.*

DISPE'NSATORY. *s.* [from *dispense.*] A book in which the composition of medicines is described and directed; a *pharmacopeia.* *Harmond.*

To DISPE'NSE. *v. a.* [*dispenser*, Fr.]
1. To deal out; to distribute. *Decay of Piety.*
2. To make up a medicine.
3. *To* DISPENSE *with.* To excuse; to grant dispensation for. *Raleigh.*

DISPE'NSE. *s.* [from the verb.] Dispensation; exemption. *Milton.*

DISPE'NSER. *s.* [from *disperse.*] One that disperses; a distributer. *Spratt.*

To DISPEO'PLE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *people.*] To depopulate; to empty of people. *Pope.*

DISPEO'PLER. *s.* [from *dispeople.*] A depopulator. *Gay.*

To DISPE'RGE. *v. a.* [*dispergo*, Lat.] To sprinkle. *Shakespeare.*

To DISPE'RSE. *v. a.* [*dispersus*, Lat.]
1. To scatter; to drive to different parts. *Ezekiel.*
2. To dissipate. *Milton.*

DISPE'RSEDLY. *ad.* [from *dispersed.*] In a dispersed manner. *Hooker.*

DISPE'RSEDNESS. *s.* [from *dispersed.*] The state of being dispersed.

DISPE'RSER. *s.* [from *disperse.*] Disperser; scatterer.

DISPE'RSION. *s.* [from *dispersio*, Lat.]
1. The act of scattering or spreading.
2. The state of being scattered. *Raleigh.*

To

To DISPI'RIT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *ſpirit.*]
1. To diſcourage; to deject; to depreſs; to damp. *Clarendon.*
2. To oppreſs the conſtitution of the body. *Colour.*

DISPI'RITEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *diſpirit.*] Want of vigour.

To DISPLA'CE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *place.*]
1. To put out of place.
2. To put out of any ſtate, condition, or dignity. *Bacon.*
3. To diſorder. *Shakeſpeare.*

DISPLA'CENCY. *ſ.* [*diſplicentia*, Latin.]
1. Incivility; diſobligation.
2. Diſguſt; any thing unpleaſing. *Decay of Piety.*

To DISPLA'NT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *plant.*]
1. To remove a plant.
2. To drive a people from the place in which they have fixed. *Bacon.*

DISPLANTA'TION. *ſ.*
1. The removal of a plant.
2. The ejection of a people. *Raleigh.*

To DISPLAY. *v. a.* [*déployer*, French.]
1. To ſpread wide.
2. To exhibit to the ſight or mind. *Locke.*
3. To carve; to cut up. *Swift.*
4. To talk without reſtraint. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To ſet out ſententiouſly to view. *Shakeſpeare.*

DISPLAY. *ſ.* [from the verb.] An exhibition of any thing to view. *Spectator.*

DISPLEA'SANCE. *ſ.* [from *diſpleaſe.*] Anger; diſcontent. *Spenſer.*

DISPLEA'SANT. *a.* Unpleaſing; offenſive. *Glanville.*

To DISPLEASE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *pleaſe.*]
1. To offend; to make angry.
I *Chron. Temple.*
2. To diſguſt; to raiſe averſion. *Locke.*

DISPLE'ASINGNESS. *ſ.* [from *diſpleaſing.*] Offenſiveneſs; quality of offending. *Locke.*

DISPLE'ASURE. *ſ.* [from *diſpleaſe.*]
1. Uneaſineſs; pain received. *Locke.*
2. Offence; pain given. *Judges.*
3. Anger; indignation. *Knolles.*
4. State of diſgrace. *Peacham.*

To DISPLE'ASURE. *v. a.* To diſpleaſe; not to gain favour. *Bacon.*

To DISPLO'DE. *v. a.* [*diſplodo*, Latin.] To diſperſe with a loud noiſe; to vent with violence. *Milton.*

DISPLO'SION. *ſ.* [from *diſploſus*, Latin.] The act of diſploding; a ſudden burſt with noiſe.

DISPO'RT. *ſ.* [*dis* and *ſport.*] Play; ſport; paſtime. *Hayward.*

To DISPO'RT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To divert. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DISPO'RT. *v. n.* To play; to toy; to wanton. *Pope.*

DISPO'SAL. *ſ.* [from *diſpoſe.*]
1. The act of diſpoſing or regulating any thing; regulation; diſtribution. *Milton.*
2. The power of diſtribution; the right of beſtowing. *Atterbury.*
3. Government; conduct. *Locke.*

To DISPO'SE. *v. a.* [*diſpoſer*, French.]
1. To employ to various purpoſes; to diffuſe. *Prior.*
2. To give; to place; to beſtow. *Sprat.*
3. To turn to any particular end or conſequence. *Dryden.*
4. To adapt; to form for any purpoſe. *Spenſer.*
5. To frame the mind. *Clarendon. Smalridge.*
6. To regulate; to adjuſt. *Dryden.*
7. *To* DISPOSE *of.* To apply to any purpoſe; to tranſfer to any perſon. *Swift.*
8. *To* DISPOSE *of.* To put into the hands of another. *Tatler.*
9. *To* DISPOSE *of.* To give away. *Waller.*
10. *To* DISPOSE *of.* To employ to any end. *Bacon.*
11. *To* DISPOSE *of.* To place in any condition. *Dryden.*
12. *To* DISPOSE *of.* To put away by ſale or barter. *Burnet.*

To DISPO'SE. *v. n.* To bargain; to make terms. *Shakeſpeare.*

DISPO'SE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Power; management; diſpoſal. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Diſtribution; act of government. *Milton.*
3. Diſpoſition; caſt of behaviour. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Caſt of mind; inclination. *Shakeſpeare.*

DISPO'SER. *ſ.* [from *diſpoſe.*]
1. Diſtributer; giver; beſtower. *Graunt.*
2. Governor; regulator. *Boyle.*
3. One who gives to whom he pleaſes. *Prior.*

DISPOSITION. *ſ.* [from *diſpoſitio*, Latin.]
1. Order; method; diſtribution. *Dryden.*
2. Natural fitneſs; quality. *Newton.*
3. Tendency to any act or ſtate. *Bacon.*
4. Temper of mind. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Affection of kindneſs or ill-will. *Swift.*
6. Predominant inclination. *Locke.*

DISPO'SITIVE. *a.* That which implies diſpoſal of any property; decretive. *Ayliffe.*

DISPO'SITIVELY. *ad.* [from *diſpoſitive.*] Diſpoſitively. *Brown.*

DISPO'SITOR. *ſ.* The lord of that ſign in which the planet is.

To DISPOSSE'SS. *v. a.* [*dis* and *poſſeſs.*] To put out of poſſeſſion; to deprive; to diſſeize. *Fairfax. Knolles. Tillotſon.*

DISPO'SURE. *ſ.* [from *diſpoſe.*]
1. Diſ-

1. Diſpoſal; government; power; management. *Sandys.*
2. State; poſture. *Walton.*

DISPRA'ISE. *ſ.* Blame; cenſure. *Addiſon.*

To DISPRA'ISE. *v. a.* To blame; to cenſure. *Shakeſpeare.*

DISPRA'ISER. *ſ.* A cenſurer.

DISPRA'ISIBLE. *a.* [from *diſpraiſe.*] Unworthy of commendation.

DISPRA'ISINGLY. *ad.* With blame. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DISPRE'AD. *v. a.* [*dis* and *ſpread.*] To ſpread different ways. *Pope.*

DISPRO'FIT. *ſ.* Loſs; damage.

DISPROOF. *ſ.* [*dis* and *proof.*] Confutation; conviction of errour or falſhood. *Atterbury.*

To DISPRO'PERTY. *v. a.* To diſpoſſeſs.

DISPROPO'RTION. *ſ.* Unſuitableneſs in quantity of one thing to another; want of ſymmetry. *Denham.*

To DISPROPO'RTION. *v. a.* To miſmatch; to join things unſuitable. *Suckling.*

DISPROPO'RTIONABLE. *a.* Unſuitable in quantity. *Suckling. Smal.*

DISPROPO'RTIONABLENESS. *ſ.* Unſuitableneſs to ſomething elſe.

DISPROPO'RTIONABLY. *ad.* Unſuitably; not ſymmetrically.

DISPROPO'RTIONAL. *a.* Diſproportionable; unſymmetrical.

DISPROPO'RTIONALLY. *ad.* Unſuitably with reſpect to quantity or value.

DISPROPO'RTIONATE. *a.* Unſymmetrical; unſuitable to ſomething elſe. *Ray. Locke.*

DISPROPO'RTIONATELY. *ad.* Unſuitably; unſymmetrically.

DISPROPO'RTIONATENESS. *ſ.* Unſuitableneſs in bulk or value.

To DISPRO'VE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *prove.*]
1. To confute an aſſertion; to convict of errour or falſhood. *Hooker.*
2. To convict a practice of errour. *Hooker.*

DISPRO'VER. *ſ.* [from *diſprove.*] One that confutes.

DISPU'NISHABLE. *a.* Without penal reſtraint. *Swift.*

DISPU'TABLE. *a.* [from *diſpute.*]
1. Liable to conteſt; controvertible. *South.*
2. Lawful to be conteſted. *Swift.*

DI'SPUTANT. *ſ.* [from *diſpute*; *diſputans*, Latin.] A controvertiſt; an arguer; a reaſoner. *Spectator.*

DI'SPUTANT. *a.* Diſputing; engaged in controverſy. *Milton.*

DISPUTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *diſputatio*, Lat.]
1. The ſkill of controverſy; argumentation. *Locke.*
2. Controverſy; argumental conteſt. *Sidney.*

DISPUTA'TIOUS. *a.* [from *diſpute.*] Inclined to diſpute; cavilling. *Addiſon.*

DISPU'TATIVE. *a.* [from *diſpute.*] Diſpoſed to debate. *Watts.*

To DISPU'TE. *v. n.* [*diſputo*, Latin.] To contend by argument; to debate; to controvert. *Tillotſon.*

To DISPU'TE. *v. a.*
1. To contend for. *Hooker. Tatler.*
2. To oppoſe; to queſtion. *Dryden.*
3. To diſcuſs; to think on. *Shakeſpeare.*

DISPU'TE. *ſ.* Conteſt; controverſy. *Locke. Bentley.*

DISPU'TELESS. *a.* Undiſputed; uncontrovertible.

DISPU'TER. *ſ.* A controvertiſt; one given to argument. *Stillingfl eet.*

DISQUALIFICA'TION. *ſ.* That which diſqualifies. *Spectator.*

To DISQUA'LIFY. *v. a.* [*dis* and *qualify.*]
1. To make unfit; to diſable by ſome natural or legal impediment. *Swift.*
2. To deprive of a right or claim by ſome poſitive reſtriction. *Swift.*

To DISQUA'NTITY. *v. a.* To leſſen.

DISQUI'ET. *ſ.* Uneaſineſs; reſtleſſneſs; vexation; anxiety. *Tillotſon.*

DISQUI'ET. *a.* Unquiet; uneaſy; reſtleſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DISQUI'ET. *v. a.* To diſturb; to make uneaſy; to vex; to fret. *Dappa. Recommon.*

DISQUI'ETER. *ſ.* A diſturber; a harraſſer.

DISQUI'ETLY. *ad.* Without reſt; anxiouſly. *Shakeſpeare.*

DISQUI'ETNESS. *ſ.* Uneaſineſs; reſtleſſneſs; anxiety. *Hooker.*

DISQUI'ETUDE. *ſ.* Uneaſineſs; anxiety. *Addiſon.*

DISQUISI'TION. *ſ.* [*diſquiſitio*, Latin.] Examination; diſputative enquiry. *Arbuthnot.*

To DISRA'NK. *v. a.* To degrade from his rank.

DISREGA'RD. *ſ.* Slight notice; neglect.

To DISREGA'RD. *v. a.* To ſlight; to contemn. *Sprat. Smalridge.*

DISREGA'RDFUL. *a.* Negligent; contemptuous.

DISREGA'RDFULLY. *ad.* Contemptuouſly.

DISRE'LISH. *ſ.* [*dis* and *reliſh.*]
1. Bad taſte; naſeouſneſs. *Milton.*
2. Diſlike; ſqueamiſhneſs. *Locke.*

To DISRE'LISH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To infect with an unpleaſant taſte. *Rogers.*
2. To want a taſte of. *Pope.*

DISREPUTA'TION. *ſ.* [*dis* and *reputation.*] Diſgrace; diſhonour. *Bacon. Taylor.*

DISREPU'TE. *ſ.* [*dis* and *repute.*] Ill character; diſhonour; want of reputation. *South.*

DISRE-

DISRESPE'CT. *f.* [*dis* and *respect*.] Incivility; want of reverence; rudeneſs. *Clarendon.*

DISRESPE'CTFUL. *a.* Irreverent; uncivil.

DISRESPE'CTFULLY. *ad.* Irreverently. *Addiſon.*

To DISRO'BE. *v. a.* To undreſs; to uncover. *Wotton.*

DISRU'PTION. *f.* [*diruptio*, Latin.] The act of breaking aſunder; a breach; rent. *Ray. Blackmore.*

DISSATISFA'CTION. *f.* [*dis* and *ſatisfaction*.] The ſtate of being diſſatisfied; diſcontent. *Rogers.*

DISSATISFA'CTORINESS. *f.* [from *diſſatisfactory*.] Inability to give content.

DISSATISFA'CTORY. *a.* [from *diſſatisfy*.] Unable to give content.

To DISSATISFY. *v. a.* [*dis* and *ſatisfy*.] To diſcontent; to diſpleaſe. *Cotter.*

To DISSE'CT. *v. a.* [*diſſeco*, Latin.]

1. To cut in pieces. *Roſcommon.*

2. To divide and examine minutely. *Atterbury.*

DISSE'CTION. *f.* [*diſſectio*, Lat.] The act of ſeparating the parts of animal bodies; anatomy. *Granville.*

To DISSEIZE. *v. a.* [*diſſaiſer*, French.] To diſpoſſeſs; to deprive. *Locke.*

DISSEISIN. *f.* [from *diſſaiſir*, French.] An unlawful diſpoſſeſſing a man of his land. *Cowel.*

DISSE'IZOR. *f.* [from *diſſeize*.] He that diſpoſſeſſes another.

To DISSE'MBLE. *v. a.* [*diſſimulo*, Latin.]

1. To hide under falſe appearance; to pretend that not to be which really is. *Heyward.*

2. To pretend that to be which is not. *Prior.*

To DISSE'MBLE. *v. n.* To play the hypocrite. *Rowe.*

DISSE'MBLER. *f.* [from *diſſemble*.] An hypocrite; a man who conceals his true diſpoſition. *Raleigh.*

DISSE'MBLINGLY. *ad.* With diſſimulation; hypocritically. *Knolles.*

To DISSE'MINATE. *v. a.* [*diſſemino*, Lat.] To ſcatter as ſeed; to ſpread every way. *Hammond. Atterbury.*

DISSEMINA'TION. *f.* [*diſſeminatio*, Lat.] The act of ſcattering like ſeed. *Brown.*

DISSEMINA'TOR. *f.* [*diſſeminator*, Lat.] He that ſcatters; a ſpreader. *Decay of Piety.*

DISSE'NSION. *f.* [*diſſenſio*, Latin.] Diſagreement; ſtrife; contention; breach of union. *Knolles.*

DISSE'NSIOUS. *a.* Diſpoſed to diſcord; contentious. *Aſcham.*

To DISSE'NT. *v. n.* [*diſſentio*, Latin.]

1. To diſagree in opinion. *Addiſon.*

2. To differ; to be of a contrary nature. *Hooker.*

DISSE'NT. *f.* [from the verb.] Diſagreement; difference of opinion; declaration of difference of opinion. *Bentley.*

DISSENTA'NEOUS. *a.* [from *diſſent*.] Diſagreeable; inconſiſtent; contrary.

DISSE'NTER. *f.* [from *diſſent*.]

1. One that diſagrees, or declares his diſagreement from an opinion. *Locke.*

2. One who, for whatever reaſons, refuſes the communion of the Engliſh church.

DISSERTA'TION. *f.* [*diſſertatio*, Latin.] A diſcourſe. *Pope.*

To DISSE'RVE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *ſerve*.] To do injury to; to miſchief; to harm. *Clarendon. Rogers.*

DISSE'RVICE. *f.* [*dis* and *ſervice*.] Injury; miſchief. *Cowley.*

DISSE'RVICEABLE. *a.* Injurious; miſchievous.

DISSE'RVICEABLENESS. *f.* Injury; harm; hurt. *Norris.*

To DISSETTLE. *v. a.* To unſettle.

To DISSE'VER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *ſever*.] To part in two; to break; to divide; to ſeparate; to diſunite. *Sidney. Raleigh. Shakſpeare.*

DISSIDENCE. *f.* [*diſſidio*, Latin.] Diſcord; diſagreement.

DISSI'LIENCE *f.* [*diſſilio*, Latin.] The act of ſtarting aſunder.

DISSI'LIENT. *a.* [*diſſiliens*, Latin.] Starting aſunder; burſting in two.

DISSILITION. *f.* [*diſſilio*, Latin.] The act of burſting in two. *Poole.*

DISSI'MILAR. *a.* [*dis* and *ſimilar*.] Unlike; heterogeneous. *Boyle. Newton. Bentley.*

DISSIMILA'RITY. *f.* [from *diſſimilar*.] Unlikeneſs; diſſimilitude. *Cheyne.*

DISSIMI'LITUDE *f.* Unlikeneſs; want of reſemblance. *Stillingfl. et. Pope.*

DISSIMULA'TION. *f.* [*diſſimulatio*, Lat.] The act of diſſembling; hypocriſy. *South.*

DI'SSIPABLE. *a.* [from *diſſipate*.] Eaſily ſcattered. *Bacon.*

To DI'SSIPATE. *v. a.* [*diſſipatus*, Latin.]

1. To ſcatter every way; to diſperſe. *Heyward.*

2. To ſcatter the attention. *Savage's Life.*

3. To ſpend a fortune. *London.*

DISSIPA'TION. *f.* [*diſſipatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of diſperſion. *Hale.*

2. The ſtate of being diſperſed. *Milton.*

3. Scattered attention. *Swift.*

To DISSO'CIATE. *v. a.* [*diſſocio*, Latin.] To ſeparate; to diſunite; to part. *Boyle.*

DISSO'LVABLE. *a.* [from *diſſolve*.] Capable of diſſolution. *Newton.*

DI'SSOLUBLE. *a.* [*diſſolubilis*, Latin.] Capable of ſeparation of one part from another. *Woodward.*

DISSOLUBI'LITY. *f.* [from *dissoluble.*] Liableness to suffer a disunion of parts. *Hale.*

To DISSO'LVE. *v. a.* [*dissolvo*, Latin.]
1. To destroy the form of any thing by disuniting the parts. *Woodward.*
2. To break; to disunite in any manner. *2 Pet.*
3. To loose; to break the ties of any thing. *Milton.*
4. To separate persons united. *Shakespeare.*
5. To break up assemblies. *Bacon.*
6. To solve; to clear. *Daniel.*
7. To break an enchantment. *Milton.*
8. To be relaxed by pleasure. *Dryden.*

To DISSO'LVE. *v. n.*
1. To be melted. *Addison.*
2. To fall to nothing. *Shakespeare.*
3. To melt away in pleasures.

DISSO'LVENT. *a.* [from *dissolve.*] Having the power of dissolving or melting. *Ray.*

DISSO'LVENT. *s.* The power of disuniting the parts of any thing. *Arbuthnot.*

DISSO'LVER. *s.* That which has the power of dissolving. *Arbuthnot.*

DISSO'LVIBLE. *a.* [from *dissolve.*] Liable to perish by dissolution. *Hale.*

DI'SSOLUTE. *a* [*dissolutus*, Latin.] Loose; wanton; unrestrained; luxurious; debauched. *Hayward Rogers.*

DI'SSOLUTELY. *ad.* [from *dissolute.*] Loosely; in debauchery. *Wisdom.*

DI'SSOLUTENESS. *s.* [from *dissolute.*] Looseness; laxity of manners; debauchery. *Locke.*

DISSOLU'TION. *s.* [*dissolutio*, Latin.]
1. The act of liquefying by heat or moisture.
2. The state of being liquefied.
3. The state of melting away. *Shakespeare.*
4. Destruction of any thing by the separation of its parts. *South.*
5. The substance formed by dissolving any body. *Bacon.*
6. Death; the resolution of the body into its constituent elements. *Raleigh.*
7. Destruction. *Hooker.*
8. Breach of any thing compacted. *South.*
9. The act of breaking up an assembly.
10. Looseness of manners. *Atterbury.*

DI'SSONANCE. *s.* [*dissonance*, French.] A mixture of harsh, unharmonious sounds. *Milton.*

DI'SSONANT. *a.* [*dissonans*, Latin.]
1. Harsh; unharmonious. *Thomson.*
2. Incongruous; disagreeing. *Hakewill.*

To DISSUA'DE. *v. a.* [*dissuadeo*, Latin.]
1. To dehort; to divert by reason or importunity from any thing. *Shakespeare.*
2. To represent any thing as unfit. *Milton.*

DISSUA'DER. *s.* [from *dissuade.*] He that dissuades.

DISSUA'SION. *s.* [*dissuasio*, Lat.] Urgency of reason or importunity against any thing; dehortation. *Boyle.*

DISSU'ASIVE. *a.* [from *dissuade.*] Dehortatory; tending to deter.

DISSU'ASIVE. *s.* Dehortation; argument to turn the mind off from any purpose. *Government of the Tongue.*

DISSY'LLABLE. *s.* [δὶς and συλλαβὴ.] A word of two syllables. *Dryden.*

DI'STAFF. *s.* [ꝺiꝛtæꝛ, Saxon.]
1. The staff from which the flax is drawn in spinning. *Fairfax.*
2. It is used as an emblem of the female sex. *Howel.*

DISTAFF THISTLE. *s.* A thistle.

To DISTA'IN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *stain.*]
1. To stain; to tinge. *Pope.*
2. To blot; to sully with infamy. *Spenser.*

DI'STANCE. *s.* [*distance*, French; *distantia*, Latin.]
1. *Distance* is space considered between any two beings. *Locke.*
2. Remoteness in place. *Prior.*
3. The space kept between two antagonists in fencing. *Shakespeare.*
4. Contrariety; opposition. *Shakespeare.*
5. A space marked on the course where horses run. *L'Estrange.*
6. Space of time. *Prior.*
7. Remoteness in time. *Smalridge.*
8. Ideal disjunction. *Locke.*
9. Respect; distant behaviour. *Dryden.*
10. Retraction of kindness; reserve. *Milton.*

To DI'STANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To place remotely; to throw off from the view. *Dryden.*
2. To leave behind at a race the length of a distance. *Gay.*

DI'STANT. *a.* [*distans*, Latin.]
1. Remote in place; not near. *Pope.*
2. Remote in time either past or future.
3. Remote to a certain degree; as, ten miles *distant.*
4. Reserved; shy.
5. Not primary; not obvious. *Addison.*

DISTA'STE. *s.* [*dis* and *taste.*]
1. Aversion of the palate; disgust. *Bacon.*
2. Dislike; uneasiness. *Bacon.*
3. Anger; alienation of affection. *Bacon.*

To DISTA'STE *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To fill the mouth with nauseousness. *Shakespeare.*
2. To dislike; to loath. *Shakespeare.*
3. To offend; to disgust. *Davies.*
4. To vex: to exasperate. *Pope.*

DISTA'STEFUL. *a.* [*distaste* and *full.*]
1. Nauseous to the palate; disgusting. *Glanville.*
2. Offensive; unpleasing. *Davies.*

3. Malignant; malevolent. *Brown.*

DISTE'MPER. *f.* [*dis* and *temper.*]

1. A disproportionate mixture of parts.
2. A disease; a malady. *Suckling.*
3. Want of due temperature. *Raleigh.*
4. Bad constitution of the mind. *Shakspeare.*
5. Want of due ballance between contraries. *Bacon.*
6. Depravity of inclination. *King Charles.*
7. Tumultuous disorder. *Waller.*
8. Uneasiness. *Shakspeare.*

To DISTE'MPER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *temper.*]

1. To disease. *Shakspeare.*
2. To disorder. *Boyle.*
3. To disturb; to ruffle. *Dryden.*
4. To destroy temper or moderation. *Addison.*
5. To make disaffected. *Shakspeare.*

DISTE'MPERATE. *a.* [*dis* and *temperate.*] Immoderate. *Raleigh.*

DISTE'MPERATURE. *f.* [from *distemperate.*]

1. Intemperateness; excess of heat or cold. *Abbot.*
2. Violent tumultuousness; outrageousness.
3. Perturbation of the mind. *Shakspeare.*
4. Confusion; commixture of extremes. *Shakspeare.*

To DISTE'ND. *v. a.* [*distendo*, Latin.] To stretch out in breadth. *Thomson.*

DISTE'NT. *f.* [from *distend.*] The space through which any thing is spread. *Wotton.*

DISTE'NTION. *f.* [*distentio*, Latin.]

1. The act of stretching in breadth. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Breadth; space occupied.
3. The act of separating one part from another. *Wotton.*

To DISTHRONIZE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *throne.*] To dethrone. *Spenser.*

DISTICH. *f.* [*distichon*, Latin.] A couplet; a couple of lines; an epigram consisting only of two verses. *Camden.*

To DISTI'L. *v. n.* [*distillo*, Latin.]

1. To drop; to fall by drops. *Pope.*
2. To flow gently and silently. *Raleigh.*
3. To use a still. *Shakspeare.*

To DISTI'L. *v. a.*

1. To let fall in drops. *Job. Drayton.*
2. To force by fire through the vessels of distillation. *Shakspeare.*
3. To draw by distillation. *Boyle.*

DISTILLA'TION. *f.* [*distillatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of dropping, or falling in drops.
2. The act of pouring out in drops.
3. That which falls in drops.
4. The act of distilling by fire. *Newton.*
5. The substance drawn by the still. *Shakspeare.*

DISTI'LLATORY. *a.* [from *distil.*] Belonging to distillation. *Boyle.*

DISTI'LLER. *f.* [from *distil.*]

1. One who practises the trade of distilling. *Boyle.*
2. One who makes pernicious inflammatory spirits.

DISTI'LMENT. *f.* [from *distil.*] That which is drawn by distillation. *Shakespeare.*

DISTI'NCT. *a.* [*distinctus*, Latin.]

1. Different; not the same. *Stillingfleet.*
2. Apart; not conjunct. *Clarendon, Tillotson.*
3. Clear; unconfused. *Milton.*
4. Spotted; variegated. *Milton.*
5. Marked out; specified. *Milton.*

DISTI'NCTION. *f.* [*distinctio*, Latin.]

1. Note of difference.
2. Honourable note of superiority.
3. That by which one differs from another. *Locke.*
4. Preference or neglect in comparison with something else. *Dryden.*
5. Separation of complex notions. *Shakespeare.*
6. Division into different parts. *Dryden.*
7. Notation of difference between things seemingly the same. *Norris.*
7. Discernment; judgment.

DISTI'NCTIVE. *a.* [from *distinct.*]

1. That which makes distinction or difference. *Pope.*
2. Having the power to distinguish; judicious. *Brown.*

DISTI'NCTIVELY. *ad.* In right order; not confusedly. *Shakespeare.*

DISTI'NCTLY. *ad.* [from *distinct.*]

1. Not confusedly. *Newton.*
2. Plainly; clearly. *Dryden.*

DISTI'NCTNESS. *f.* [from *distinct.*]

1. Nice observation of the difference between things. *Ray.*
2. Such separation of things as makes them easy to be observed.

To DISTI'NGUISH. *v. a.* [*distinguo*, Lat.]

1. To note the diversity of things. *Hooker.*
2. To separate from others by some mark of honour. *Prior.*
3. To divide by proper notes of diversity. *Burnet.*
4. To know one from another by any mark. *Watts.*
5. To discern critically; to judge. *Shakespeare.*
6. To constitute difference; to specificate. *Locke.*
7. To make known or eminent.

To DISTI'NGUISH. *v. n.* To make distinction; to find or shew the difference. *Child.*

DISTI'NGUISHABLE. *a.* [from *distinguish.*]

1. Capable of being diſtinguiſhed. *Boyle. Hale.*
2. Worthy of note; worthy of regard. *Swift.*

DISTINGUISHED. *part. a.* Eminent; extraordinary. *Rogers.*

DISTINGUISHER. *ſ.* [from *diſtinguiſh.*]
1. A judicious obſerver; one that accurately diſcerns one thing from another.
2. He that ſeparates one thing from another by proper marks of diverſity. *Brown.*

DISTINGUISHINGLY. *ad.* With diſtinction. *Pope.*

DISTINGUISHMENT. *ſ.* Diſtinction; obſervation of difference *Grauut.*

To DISTORT. *v. a.* [*diſtortus*, Latin.]
1. To wreathe; to twiſt; to deform by irregular inflections. *Smith.*
2. To put out of the true direction or poſture. *Wotton.*
3. To wreſt from the true meaning. *Peacham.*

DISTORTION. *ſ.* [*diſtortio*, Lat.] Irregular motion by which the face is writhed, or the parts diſordered. *Prior.*

To DISTRACT. *v. a.* [*part. paſſ. diſtracted*; anciently *diſtraught*. [*diſtractus*, Latin.]
1. To pull different ways at once
2. To ſeparate; to divide. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To turn from a ſingle direction towards various points. *Smith.*
4. To fill the mind with contrary conſiderations; to perplex. *Pſalms. Milton. Locke.*
5. To make mad. *Locke.*

DISTRACTEDLY. *ad.* [from *diſtract.*] Madly; frantickly. *Shakſpeare.*

DISTRACTEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *diſtract.*] The ſtate of being diſtracted; madneſs.

DISTRACTION. *ſ.* [*diſtractio*, Latin.]
1. Tendency to different parts; ſeparation. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Confuſion; ſtate in which the attention is called different ways. *Dryden.*
3. Perturbation of mind. *Tatler.*
4. Madneſs; frantickneſs; loſs of the wits. *Atterbury.*
5. Diſturbance; tumult; difference of ſentiments. *Clarendon.*

To DISTRAIN. *v. a.* [from *diſtringo*, Latin; *diſtraire*, French.] To make ſeizure of goods. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DISTRAIN. *v. n.* To make ſeizure *Marvel.*

DISTRAINER. *ſ.* [from *diſtrain.*] He that ſeizes.

DISTRAINT. *ſ.* [from *diſtrain.*] Seizure.

DISTRACTED. *part. a.* [from *diſtract.*] Diſtracted. *Camden.*

DISTRESS. *ſ.* [*diſtreſſe*, French.]
1. The act of making a legal ſeizure.
2. A compulſion, by which a man is aſſured to appear in court, or to pay a debt. *Covel.*
3. The thing ſeized by law.
4. Calamity; misery; misfortune. *Shak.*

To DISTRESS. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To proſecute by law to a ſeizure.
2. To harraſs; to make miſerable. *Ecclesiaſtes.*

DISTRESSFUL. *a.* [*diſtreſs* and *full.*] Miſerable; full of trouble; full of misery. *Pope.*

To DISTRIBUTE. *v. a.* [*diſtribuo*, Lat.] To divide amongſt more than two; to deal out. *Spenſer. Woodward.*

DISTRIBUTION. *ſ.* [*diſtributio* Latin.]
1. The act of diſtributing or dealing out to others. *Swift.*
2. Act of giving in charity. *Atterbury.*

DISTRIBUTIVE. *a.* [from *diſtribute.*] That which is employed in aſſigning to others their portions; as, *diſtributive* juſtice. *Dryden.*

DISTRIBUTIVELY. *ad.* [from *diſtributive.*]
1. By diſtribution.
2. Singly; particularly. *Hooker.*

DISTRICT. *ſ.* [*diſtrictus*, Latin.]
1. The circuit within which a man may be compelled to appearance.
2. Circuit of authority; province. *Addiſon.*
3. Region; country; territory. *Blackmore.*

To DISTRUST. *v. a.* [*dis* and *truſt.*] To regard with diffidence; not to truſt. *Wiſd.*

DISTRUST. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Loſs of credit; loſs of confidence. *Milton.*
2. Suſpicion. *Dryden.*

DISTRUSTFUL. *a.* [*diſtruſt* and *full.*]
1. Apt to diſtruſt; ſuſpicious. *Boyle.*
2. Not confident; diffident. *Government of the Tongue.*
3. Diffident of himſelf; timorous. *Pope.*

DISTRUSTFULLY. *a.* In a diſtruſtful manner.

DISTRUSTFULNESS. *ſ.* The ſtate of being diſtruſtful; want of confidence.

To DISTURB. *v. a* [*diſturbo*, low Latin.]
1. To perplex; to diſquiet. *Collier.*
2. To confound; to put into irregular motions.
3. To interrupt; to hinder.
4. To turn off from any direction. *Milton.*

DISTURBANCE. *ſ.* [from *diſturb.*]
1. Perplexity; interruption of tranquility. *Locke.*
2. Confuſion; diſorder. *Watts.*
3. Tumult; violation of peace. *Milton.*

DISTURBER. *ſ.* [from *diſturb.*]
1. A violator of peace; he that cauſes tumults. *Granville.*
2. He that cauſes perturbation of mind. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DISTURN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *turn.*] To turn off. *Daniel.*

DISVA-

DISVALUATION. *f.* [*dis* and *valuation.*] Disgrace; diminution of reputation. *Bacon.*

To DISVA'LUE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *value.*] To undervalue. *Government of the Tongue.*

To DISVELOP. *v. a.* [*développer*, French.] To unwrap; to uncover.

DISUNION. *f.* [*dis* and *union.*]
1. Separation; disjunction. *Glanville.*
2. Breach of concord.

To DISUNITE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *unite.*]
1. To separate; to divide. *Pope.*
2. To part friends.

To DISUNITE. *v. n.* [*dis* and *unite.*] To fall asunder; to become separate. *South.*

DISUNITY. *f.* [*dis* and *unity.*] A state of disunion or separation. *More.*

DISU'SAGE. [*dis* and *usage.*] The gradual cessation of use or custom. *Hooker.*

DISU'SE. *f.* [*dis* and *use.*]
1. Cessation of use; want of practice. *Addison.*
2. Cessation of custom. *Arbuthnot.*

To DISUSE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *use.*]
1. To cease to make use of. *Dryden.*
2. To disaccustom. *Dryden.*

To DISVOUCH. *v. a.* [*dis* and *vouch.*] To destroy the credit of; to contradict. *Shakespeare.*

DISWITTED. *a.* [*dis* and *wit.*] Deprived of the wits; mad; distracted. *Drayton.*

DIT. *f.* [*dicht*, Dutch.] A ditty; a poem. *Spenser.*

DITCH. *f.* [ꝺic, Saxon.]
1. A trench cut in the ground usually between fields. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Any long narrow receptacle of water. *Bacon.*
3. The moat with which a town is surrounded. *Knolles.*
4. Ditch is used, in composition, of any thing worthless. *Shakespeare.*

To DITCH. *v. a.* To make a ditch. *Swift.*

DITCH-DELIVERED. *a.* Brought forth in a ditch. *Shakespeare.*

DI'TCHER. *f.* [from *ditch.*] One who digs ditches. *Swift.*

DITHYRAMBICK. *f.* [*dithyrambus*, Lat.]
1. A song in honour of Bacchus.
2. Any poem written with wildness. *Cowley.*

DITTANDER. *f.* Pepperwort.

DITTANY. *f.* [*dictamnus*, Latin.] An herb. *More.*

DI'TTIED. *a.* [from *ditty.*] Sung; adapted to music. *Milton.*

DI'TTY. *f.* [*dicht*, Dutch.] A poem to be sung; a song. *Hooker.*

DIVA'N. *f.* An Arabick word.]
1. The council of the oriental princes.
2. Any council assembled. *Pope.*

To DIVA'RICATE. *v. n.* [*divaricatus*, Latin.] To be parted into two. *Woodward.*

To DIVA'RICATE. *v. a.* To divide into two. *Grew.*

DIVARICA'TION. *f.* [*divaricatio*, Latin.]
1. Partition into two. *Ray.*
2. Division of opinions. *Brown.*

To DIVE. *v. n.* [ꝺeppan, Saxon.]
1. To sink voluntarily under water. *Dryden.*
2. To go under water in search of any thing. *Raleigh.*
3. To go deep into any question, or sciences. *Davies. Lockmore.*
4. To immerge into any business or condition. *Shakspeare.*

To DIVE. *v. a.* To explore by diving. *Denham.*

DIVER. *f.* [from *dive.*]
1. One that sinks voluntarily under water. *Pope.*
2. One that goes under water in search of treasure. *Woodward.*
3. He that enters deep into knowledge or slyness. *Wotton.*

To DIVERGE. *v. n.* [*divergo*, Latin.] To tend various ways from one point. *Newton.*

DIVE'RGENT. *a.* [from *divergens*, Lat.] Tending to various parts from one point.

DI'VERS. *a.* [*diversi*, Latin.] Several; sundry; more than one. *Whitgift.*

DIVERSE. *a.* [*diversus*, Latin.]
1. Different from another. *Daniel.*
2. Different from itself; multiform. *B. n. Johnson.*
3. In different directions. *Pope.*

DIVERSIFICATION. *f.* [from *diversify.*]
1. The act of changing forms or qualities. *Boyle.*
2. Variation; variegation.
3. Variety of forms; multiformity.
4. Change; alteration. *Hale.*

To DIVERSIFY. *v. a.* [*diversifier*, Fr.]
1. To make different from another; to distinguish. *Addison.*
2. To make different from itself; to variegate. *Sidney.*

DIVE'RSION. *f.* [from *divert.*]
1. The act of turning any thing off from its course. *Bacon.*
2. The cause by which any thing is turned from its proper course or tendency. *Denham.*
3. Sport; something that unbends the mind. *Waller.*
4. [In war.] The act or purpose of drawing the enemy off from some design, by threatening or attacking a distant part.

DIVE'RSITY. *f.* [*diversité*, Fr. from *diversitas*, Latin.]

1. Differ-

1. Difference; diſſimilitude; unlikeneſs. *Hooker.*
2. Variety. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Diſtinction of being; not identity. *Rogers.*
4. Variegation. *Pope.*

DIVERSLY. *ad.* [from *diverſe.*]
1. In different ways; differently; variouſly. *Wotton.*
2. In different directions.

To DIVE'RT. *v. a.* [*diverto*, Latin.]
1. To turn off from any direction or courſe. *Locke.*
2. To draw forces to a different part. *Davies.*
3. To withdraw the mind. *Philips.*
4. To pleaſe; to exhilarate. *Swift.*
5. To ſubvert; to deſtroy. *Shakſpeare.*

DIVE'RTER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Any thing that diverts or alleviates. *Walton.*

To DIVERTI'SE. *v. a.* [*divertiſer*, Fr.] To pleaſe; to exhilarate; to divert. *Dryden.*

DIVE'RTISEMENT. *ſ* [*divertiſſement*, Fr.] Diverſion; delight; pleaſure. *Government of the Tongue.*

DIVE'RTIVE. *a.* [from *divert.*] Recreative; amuſive. *Rogers.*

To DIVE'ST. *v. a.* [*deveſtir*, French.] To ſtrip; to make naked. *Dorbam.*

DIVE'STURE. *ſ.* [from *diveſt.*] The act of putting off. *Boyle.*

DIVI'DABLE. *a.* [from *divide.*] Separate; different; parted. *Shakſpeare.*

DIVI'DANT. *a.* [from *divide.*] Different; ſeparate. *Shakſpeare.*

To DIVI'DE. *v. a.* [*divido*, Latin.]
1. To part one whole into different pieces. 1 *Kings. Locke.*
2. To ſeparate; to keep apart; to ſtand as a partition between. *Dryden.*
3. To diſunite by diſcord. *Luke.*
4. To deal out; to give in ſhares. *Locke.*

To DIVI'DE. *v. n.* To part; to ſunder; to break friendſhip. *Shakſpeare.*

DIVIDEND. *ſ.* [from *divide.*]
1. A ſhare; the part allotted in diviſion. *Decay of Piety.*
2. *Dividend* is the number given to be parted or divided. *Cocker.*

DIVI'DER. *ſ.* [from *divide.*]
1. That which parts any thing into pieces. *Digby.*
2. A diſtributer; he who deals out to each his ſhare. *Luke.*
3. A diſuniter. *Swift.*
4. A particular kind of compaſſes.

DIVI'DUAL. *a.* [*dividuus*, Latin.] Divided; ſhared or participated in common with others. *Milton.*

DIVINA'TION. *ſ.* [*divinatio*, Latin.] Prediction or foretelling of future things. *Hooker.*

DIVINE. *a.* [*divinus*, Latin.]
1. Partaking of the nature of God. *Dryden.*
2. Proceeding from God; not natural; not human. *Hooker.*
3. Excellent in a ſupreme degree. *Davies.*
4. Preſageful; divining; preſcient. *Milton.*

DIVINE. *ſ.*
1. A miniſter of the goſpel; a prieſt; a clergyman. *Bacon.*
2. A man ſkilled in divinity; a theologian. *Denham.*

To DIVINE. *v. a.* [*divino*, Latin.] To foretel; to foreknow. *Shakſpeare.*

To DIVINE. *v. n.*
1. To utter prognoſtication. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To feel preſages. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To conjecture; to gueſs. *Dryden.*

DIVINELY. *ad.* [from *divine.*]
1. By the agency or influence of God. *Bentley.*
2. Excellently; in the ſupreme degree. *Hooker. Milton.*
3. In a manner noting a deity. *Addiſon.*

DIVINENESS *ſ.* [from *divine.*]
1. Divinity; participation of the divine nature. *Grew.*
2. Excellence in the ſupreme degree. *Shakſpeare.*

DIVINER. *ſ.* [from *To divine.*]
1. One that profeſſes divination, or the art of revealing occult things by ſupernatural means. *Brown.*
2. Conjecturer; gueſſer. *Locke.*

DIVINERESS. *ſ.* [from *diviner.*] A propheteſs. *Dryden.*

DIVINITY. *ſ.* [*divinité*, French, *divinitas*, Latin.]
1. Participation of the nature and excellence of God; deity; godhead. *Stillingfleet.*
2. The Deity; the Supreme Being; the Cauſe of cauſes.
3. Falſe god. *Prior.*
4. Celeſtial being. *Cheyne.*
5. The ſcience of divine things; theology. *Shakſpeare.*
6. Something ſupernatural. *Shakſpeare.*

DIVISIBLE. *a.* [*diviſibilis*, Latin.] Capable of being divided into parts; ſeparable. *Bentley.*

DIVISIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [*diviſibilité*, French.] The quality of admitting diviſion. *Glanville.*

DIVI'SIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *diviſible.*] Diviſibility. *Boyle.*

DIVI'SION. *ſ.* [*diviſio*, Latin.]
1. The act of dividing any thing into parts. 2 *Esdras.*
2. The ſtate of being divided.
3. That by which any thing is kept apart; partition.

4. The

4. The part which is separated from the reſt by dividing. *Addiſon.*
5. Diſunion; diſcord; difference. *Decay of Piety.*
6. Parts into which a diſcourſe is diſtributed. *Locke.*
7. Space between the notes of muſick; juſt time. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. Diſtinction. *Exodus.*
9. [In arithmetick.] The ſeparation or parting of any number or quantity given, into any parts aſſigned. *Cocker.*
10. Subdiviſion; diſtinction of the general into ſpecies. *Shakeſpeare.*

DIVI'SOR. *ſ.* [*diviſor*, Latin.] The number given, by which the dividend is divided.

DIVO'RCE. *ſ.* [*divorce*, Fr.]
1. The legal ſeparation of huſband and wife. *Dryden.*
2. Separation; diſunion. *King Charles.*
3. The ſentence by which a marriage is diſſolved.
4. The cauſe of any penal ſeparation. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DIVO'RCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſeparate a huſband or wife from the other.
2. To force aſunder; to ſeparate by violence. *Hooker.*
3. To ſeparate from another. *Hooker.*
4. To take away. *Shakeſpeare.*

DIVO'RCEMENT. *ſ.* [from *divorce.*] Divorce; ſeparation of marriage. *Deuteron.*

DIVO'RCER. *ſ.* [from *divorce.*] The perſon or cauſe which produces divorce or ſeparation. *Drummond.*

DIURE'TICK. *a.* [διεγτικὸς.] Having the power to provoke urine. *Arbuthnot.*

DIU'RNAL. *a.* [*diurnus*, Latin.]
1. Relating to the day. *Brown.*
2. Conſtituting the day. *Prior.*
3. Performed in a day; daily; quotidian. *Milton.*

DIU'RNAL. *ſ.* [*diurnal*, French.] A journal; a day-book.

DIU'RNALLY. *ad.* [from *diurnal.*] Daily; every day. *Tatler.*

DIUTU'RNITY. *ſ.* [*diuturnitas*, Latin.] Length of duration. *Brown.*

To DIVU'LGE. *v. a.* [*divulgo*, Latin.]
1. To publiſh; to make publick. *Hooker.*
2. To proclaim. *Milton.*

DIVU'LGER. *ſ.* [from *divulge.*] A publiſher. *King Charles.*

DIVU'LSION. *ſ.* [*divulſio*, Latin.] The act of plucking away. *Brown.*

To DIZEN. *v. a.* [from *dight.*] To dreſs; to deck. *Swift.*

DI'ZZARD. *ſ.* [from *dizzy.*] A blockhead; a fool.

DI'ZZINESS. *ſ.* [from *dizzy.*] Giddineſs. *Glanville.*

DI'ZZY. *a.* [ðiriȝ, Saxon.]
1. Giddy; vertiginous. *Milton.*
2. Cauſing giddineſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Giddy; thoughtleſs. *Milton.*

To DI'ZZY. *v. a.* To whirl round; to make giddy. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DO. *v. a.* preter. *did*; part. paſſ. *done.* [ðon, Sax. *doen*, Dutch.]
1. To practice or act any thing good or bad. *Pſalms.*
2. To perform; to achieve. *Collier.*
3. To execute; to diſcharge. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To cauſe. *Spenſer.*
5. To tranſact. *Acts.*
6. To produce any effect to another. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. To have recourſe to; to practiſe as the laſt effort. *Jeremiah.*
8. To perform for the benefit of another. *Samuel.*
9. To exert; to put forth. *2 Tim.*
10. To manage by way of intercourſe or dealing. *Boyle, Rowe.*
11. To gain a point; to effect by influence. *Shakeſpeare.*
12. To make any thing what it is not. *Shakeſpeare.*
13. To finiſh; to end. *Dappa.*
14. To conclude; to ſettle. *Tillotſon.*
15. This phraſe, *what to* DO *with*, ſignifies how to beſtow; what uſe to make of; what courſe to take; how to employ; which way to get rid of. *Tillotſon.*

To DO. *v. n.*
1. To act or behave in any manner well or ill. *Temple.*
2. To make an end; to conclude. *Spectator.*
3. To ceaſe to be concerned with; to ceaſe to care about. *Stillingfleet.*
4. To fare; to be with regard to ſickneſs or health. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To ſucceed; to fulfil a purpoſe. *Collier.*
6. *To* DO is uſed for any verb to ſave the repetition of the word; as, *I ſhall come, but if I* do *not, go away*; that is, *if I* come not. *Arbuthnot.*
7. Do is a word of vehement command, or earneſt requeſt; as, *help me*, do; *make haſte*, do. *Taylor.*
8. *To* Do is put before verbs ſometimes expletively; as, *I* do *love*, or, *I love*; *I* did *love*, or, *I loved.* *Bacon.*
9. Sometimes emphatically; as, *I* do *hate him, but will not wrong him. Shakeſpeare.*
10. Sometimes by way of oppoſition; as, *I did love him, but ſcorn him now.*

DO'CIBLE. *a.* [*docilis*, Latin.] Tractable; docile; eaſy to be taught. *Milton.*

DOCIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *docible.*] Teachableneſs; docility. *Walton.*

DO'CILE. *a.* [*docilis*, Latin.]
1. Teach-

1. Teachable; eafily inſtructed; tractable. *Ellis.*

2. With *to.*

DOCI'LITY. *ſ.* [*docilité*, Fr. from *docilitas*, Lat.] Aptneſs to be taught; readineſs to learn. *Grew.*

DOCK. *ſ.* [ᵹocca, Saxon.] An herb *Swift.*

DOCK. *ſ.* The ſtump of the tail, which remains after docking. *Grew.*

DOCK. *ſ.* [As ſome imagine, of *bozzo*.] A place where water is let in or out at pleaſure, where ſhips are built or laid up. *Addiſon.*

To DOCK. *v. a.* [from *dock*, a tail.]

1. To cut off a tail.

2. To cut any thing ſhort. *Swift.*

3. To cut off a reckoning.

4. To lay the ſhip in a dock.

DO'CKET. *ſ.* A direction tied upon goods; a ſummary of a larger writing.

DO'CTOR. *ſ.* [*doctor*, Latin.]

1. One that has taken the higheſt degree in the faculties of divinity, law, or phyſick. In ſome univerſities they have doctors of muſick. *Shakſpeare.*

2. A man ſkilled in any profeſſion. *Denham.*

3. A phyſician; one who undertakes the cure of diſeaſes. *Shakſpeare.*

4. Any able or learned man. *Digby.*

To DO'CTOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To phyſick; to cure.

DO'CTORAL. *a.* [*doctoralis*, Lat.] Relating to the degree of a doctor.

DO'CTORALLY. *ad.* [from *doctoral.*] In manner of a doctor. *Hakewill.*

DO'CTORSHIP. *ſ.* [from *doctor*.] The rank of a doctor. *Clarendon.*

DO'CTRINAL. *a.* [*doctrina*, Latin.]

1. Containing doctrine. *South.*

2. Pertaining to the act or means of teaching. *Hooker.*

DO'CTRINALLY. *ad.* [from *doctrine.*] In the form of doctrine; poſitively. *Ray.*

DO'CTRINE. *ſ.* [*doctrina*, Latin.]

1. The principles or poſitions of any ſect or maſter. *Attterbury.*

2. The act of teaching. *Mark.*

DO'CUMENT. *ſ.* [*documentum*, Lat.]

1. Precept; inſtruction; direction. *Watts.*

2. Precept in an ill ſenſe; a precept magiſterially dogmatical. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

DO'DDER. *ſ.* [*touteren*, to ſhoot up, Dutch. *Skinner.*] *Dodder* is a ſingular plant: when it firſt ſhoots from the ſeed it has little roots, which pierce the earth near the roots of other plants; but the capillaments of which it is formed, ſoon after clinging about theſe plants, the roots wither away. From this time it propagates itſelf along the ſtalks of the plant, entangling itſelf about them in a very complicated manner. It has no leaves.

DO'DDERED. *a.* [from *dodder.*] Overgrown with dodder. *Dryden.*

DODE'CAGON. *ſ.* [δώδεκα and γωνία.] A figure of twelve ſides.

DODECA'TEMORION. *ſ.* [δωδεκατημόριον.] The twelfth part. *Creech.*

To DODGE *v. n.* [from *dog.*]

1. To uſe craft; to deal with tergiverſation. *Hall.*

2. To ſhift place as another approaches. *Milton.*

3. To play faſt and looſe; to raiſe expectations and diſappoint them. *Swift.*

DO'DKIN *ſ.* [*dog kin*, Dutch.] A doitkin or little dort; a low coin. *Lily.*

DO'DMAN. *ſ.* The name of a fiſh. *Bacon.*

DOE. *ſ.* [ᵹa, Saxon.] A ſhe-deer; the female of a buck. *Bacon.*

DOE. *ſ.* [from *To do.*] A feat; what one has to do. *Hudibras.*

DO'ER. *ſ.* [from *To do.*]

1. One that does any thing good or bad. *South.*

2. Actor; agent. *Hooker.*

3. An active, or buſy, or valiant perſon. *Knolles.*

4. One that habitually performs or practiſes. *Hooker.*

DOES. The third perſon from *do*, for *doth.* *Locke.*

To DOFF. *v. a.* [from *do off.*]

1. To put off dreſs. *Milton. Dryden. Rowe.*

2. To ſtrip. *Croſhaw.*

3. To put away; to get rid of. *Shakſpeare.*

4. To delay; to refer to another time. *Shakſpeare.*

DOG. *ſ.* [*doggbe*, Dutch.]

1. A domeſtick animal remarkably various in his ſpecies. *Locke.*

2. A conſtellation called Sirius, or Canicula, riſing and ſetting with the ſun during the dog days. *Brown.*

3. A reproachful name for a man. *Shakſpeare.*

4. *To give or ſend to the* DOGS; to throw away. *To go to the* DOGS; to be ruined, deſtroyed, or devoured. *Pope.*

5. It is uſed as the male of ſeveral ſpecies; as, the *dog* fox, the *dog* otter.

To DOG. *v. a.* To hunt as a dog, inſidiouſly and indefatigably. *Herbert.*

DOG-TEETH. *ſ.* The teeth in the human head next to the grinders; the eye-teeth. *Arbuthnot.*

DOG-TRICK. *ſ.* [*dog* and *trick.*] An ill turn; ſurly or brutal treatment. *Dryden.*

DO'GBANE. *ſ.* [*dog* and *bane.*] An herb.

DO'GBERRY-TREE. Cornelian-cherry.

DO'GBRIAR. *ſ.* [*dog* and *briar.*] The briar that bears the hip.

DO'GCHEAP. *a.* [*dog* and *cheap*.] Cheap as dogs meat. *Dryden.*

DO'GDAYS. *f.* [*dog* and *days*.] The days in which the dogstar rises and sets with the sun. *Clarendon.*

DOGE. *f.* [*doge*, Italian.] The title of the chief magistrate of Venice and Genoa. *Addison.*

DO'GFISH. *f.* [from *dog* and *fish*.] A shark. *Wo'ward.*

DO'GFLY. *f.* A voracious biting fly. *Chapman.*

DO'GGED. *a.* [from *dog*.] Sullen; sour; morose; ill-humoured; gloomy. *Hudibras.*

DO'GGEDLY. *ad.* [from *dogged*.] Sullenly; gloomily.

DO'GGEDNESS. *f.* [from *dogged*.] Gloom of mind; sullenness.

DO'GGER. *f.* A small ship with one mast.

DO'GGEREL. *a.* Vile; despicable; mean. *Dryden.*

DO'GGEREL. *f.* Mean, despicable, worthless verses. *Swift.*

DO'GGISH. *a.* [from *dog*.] Currish; brutal.

DOGHE'ARTED. *a.* [*dog* and *heart*.] Cruel; pitiless; malicious. *Shakspeare.*

DOGHO'LE. *f.* [*dog* and *hole*.] A vile hole. *Pope.*

DOGKE'NNEL. *f.* [*dog* and *kennel*.] A little hut or house for dogs. *Tatler.*

DO'GLOUSE. *f.* [*dog* and *louse*.] An insect that harbours on dogs.

DO'GMA. *f.* [Latin.] Established principle; settled notion. *Dryden.*

DOGMA'TICAL. } *a.* [from *dogma*.] Au-
DOGMA'TICK. } thoritative; magisterial; positive. *Boyle.*

DOGMA'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *dogmatical*.] Magisterially; positively. *South.*

DOGMA'TICALNESS. *f.* [from *dogmatical*.] Magisterialness; mock authority.

DO'GMATIST. *f.* [*dogmatiste*, Fr.] A magisterial teacher; a bold advancer of principles. *Watts.*

To DOGMATI'ZE. *v. n.* [from *dogma*.] To assert positively; to teach magisterially. *Bp. Kennet.*

DOGMATIZER. *f.* [from *dogmatize*.] An asserter; a magisterial teacher. *Hammond.*

DOGROSE. *f.* [*dog* and *rose*.] The flower of the hip. *Derham.*

DO'GSLEEP. *f.* [*dog* and *sleep*.] Pretended sleep. *Addison.*

DO'GSMEAT. *f.* [*dog* and *meat*.] Refuse; vile stuff. *Dryden.*

DO'GSTAR. *f.* [*dog* and *star*.] The star which gives name to the dogdays. *Addison.*

DO'GSTOOTH. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*

DO'GTROT. *f.* A gentle trot like that of a dog. *Hudibras.*

DOGWEA'RY. *a.* Tired as a dog. *Shakspeare.*

DO'GWOOD. See CORNELIAN-CHERRY.

DO'LLY. *f.* A species of woollen stuff, so called, I suppose, from the name of the first maker. *Congreve.*

DO'INGS. *f.* [from *To do*.]

1. Things done; events; transactions. *Shakspeare.*
2. Feats; actions: good or bad. *Sidney.*
3. Behaviour; conduct. *Sidney.*
4. Stir; bustle; tumult. *Hooker.*
5. Festivity; merriment.

DOIT. *f.* [*duyt*, Dutch.] A small piece of money. *Shakspeare.*

DOLE. *f.* [from *deal*; *dælan*, Saxon.]

1. The act of distribution or dealing. *Cleveland.*
2. Any thing dealt out or distributed. *Hudibras.*
3. Provisions or money distributed in charity. *Dryden.*
4. Blows dealt out. *Milton.*
5. [from *doler*.] Grief; sorrow: misery. *Shakspeare.*

To DOLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deal; to distribute. *Dict.*

DO'LEFUL. *a.* [*dole* and *full*.]

1. Sorrowful; dismal; expressing grief. *South. Dryden.*
2. Melancholy; afflicted; feeling grief. *Sidney.*
3. Dismal; impressing sorrow. *Hooker.*

DO'LEFULLY. *ad.* [from *doleful*.] In a doleful manner.

DO'LEFULNESS. *f.* [from *doleful*.]

1. Sorrow; melancholy.
2. Querulousness.
3. Dismalness.

DO'LESOME. *a.* [from *dole*.] Melancholy; gloomy; dismal. *Pope.*

DO'LESOMELY. *ad.* [from *dolesome*.] In a doleful manner.

DO'LESOMENESS. *f.* [from *dolesome*.] Gloom; melancholy.

DOLL. *f.* A little girl's puppet or baby.

DO'LLAR. *f.* [*daler*, Dutch.] A Dutch and German coin of different value, from about two shillings and sixpence to four and sixpence.

DOLORI'FICK. *a.* [*dolorifcus*, Lat.] That which causes grief or pain. *Ray.*

DO'LOROUS. *a.* [from *dolor*, Latin.]

1. Sorrowful; doleful; dismal. *Milton.*
2. Painful. *More.*

DO'LOUR. *f.* [*dolor*, Latin.]

1. Grief; sorrow. *Shakspeare.*
2. Lamentation; complaint.
3. Pain; pang. *Bacon.*

DO'LPHIN. *f.* [*delphin*, Lat.] The name of a fish. *Peacham.*

DO'LT. *f.* [*dol*, Teutonick.] A heavy stupid fellow; a thickskull. *Shakspeare.*

DO'LTISH. *a.* [from *dolt*.] Stupid; moping; blockish. *Swift.*

DO'MABLE. *a.* [*domabilis*, Lat.] Tameable

DOMA'IN. *f.* [*domaine*, Fr.]
1. Dominion; empire. *Milton.*
2. Poſſeſſion; eſtate. *Dryden.*

DOME. *f.* [*dome*, French.]
1. A building; a houſe; a fabrick. *Prior.*
2. A hemiſpherical arch; a cupola.

DOME'STICAL. } *a.* [*domeſticus*, Lat.]
DOME'STICK. }
1. Belonging to the houſe; not relating to things publick. *Hooker.*
2. Private; not open. *Hooker.*
3. Inhabiting the houſe; not wild. *Addiſ.*
4. Not foreign; inteſtine. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DOME'STICATE. *v. a.* [from *domeſtick.*] To make domeſtick; to withdraw from the publick. *Clariſſa.*

To DO'MIFY. *v. a.* To tame.

DO'MINANT. *a.* [*dominant*, Fr.] Predominant; preſiding; aſcendant.

To DO'MINATE. *v. a.* [*dominatus*, Lat.] To predominate; to prevail over the reſt. *Dryden.*

DOMINA'TION. *f.* [*dominatio*, Lat.]
1. Power; dominion. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Tyranny; inſolent authority. *Arbuthnot.*
3. One highly exalted in power: uſed of angelick beings. *Milton.*

DO'MINATIVE. *a.* [from *dominate.*] Imperious; inſolent.

DOMINA'TOR. f. [Latin.] The preſiding power. *Camden.*

To DOMINE'ER. *v. n.* [*dominor*, Lat.] To rule with inſolence; to ſwell; to act without control. *Prior.*

DOMI'NICAL. *a.* [*dominicalis*, Latin.] That which notes the Lord's day, or Sunday. *Holder.*

DOMI'NION. *f.* [*dominium*, Latin.]
1. Sovereign authority; unlimited power. *Tickell.*
2. Right of poſſeſſion or uſe, without being accountable. *Locke.*
3. Territory; region; diſtrict. *Davies.*
4. Predominance; aſcendant. *Dryden.*
5. An order of angels. *Coloſſians.*

DON. *f.* [*dominus*, Latin.] The Spaniſh title for a gentleman; as, *Don* Quixote.

To DON. *v. a.* [*To do on.*] To put on. *Fairfax.*

DO'NARY. *f.* [*donarium*, Lat.] A thing given to ſacred uſes.

DONA'TION. *f* [*donatio*, Lat.]
1. The act of giving any thing. *South.*
2. The grant by which any thing is given. *Raleigh.*

DO'NATIVE. *f.* [*donatif* Fr.]
1. A gift; a largeſs; a preſent. *Hooker.*
2. [In law.] A benefice merely given and collated by the patron to a man, without the ordinary. *Cowel.*

DONE. *part. paſſ.* of the verb. To do. *Spenſer.*

DONE. *interject.* The word by which a wager is concluded; when a wager is offered, he that accepts it ſays *done.* *Cleveland.*

DO'NJON. *f.* [now *dungeon.*] The higheſt and ſtrongeſt tower of the caſtle, in which priſoners were kept. *Chaucer.*

DO'NOR. *f.* A giver; a beſtower. *Atterbury.*

DO'ODLE. *f.* A trifler; an idler.

To DOOM. *v. a.* [ꝺeman, Saxon.]
1. To judge. *Milton.*
2. To condemn to any puniſhment; to ſentence. *Smith.*
3. To pronounce condemnation upon any. *Dryden.*
4. To command judically or authoritatively. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To deſtine; to command by uncontrolable authority. *Dryden.*

DOOM. *f.* [ꝺom, Saxon.]
1. Judicial ſentence; judgment. *Milton.*
2. The great and final judgment. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Condemnation. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Determination declared. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. The ſtate to which one is deſtined. *Dryden.*
6. Ruin; deſtruction. *Pope.*

DO'OMSDAY. *f.* [*doom* and *day.*]
1. The day of final and univerſal judgment; the laſt, the great day. *Brown.*
2. The day of ſentence or condemnation. *Shakeſpeare.*

DO'OMSDAY-BOOK. *f.* [*doomſday* and *book.*] A book made by order of William the Conqueror, in which the eſtates of the kingdom were regiſtered. *Camden.*

DOOR. *f.* [ꝺꝛ, Saxon.]
1. The gate of a houſe; that which opens to yield entrance. *Denham.*
2. In familiar language, a houſe. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Entrance; portal. *Dryden.*
4. Paſſage; avenue; means of approach. *Hammond.*
5. *Out of* DOORS. No more to be found; fairly ſent away. *Locke.*
9. *At the* DOOR *of any one.* Imputable; chargeable upon him. *Dryden.*
7. *Next* DOOR *to.* Approaching to; near to. *L'Eſtrange.*

DO'ORCASE. *f.* [*door* and *caſe.*] The frame in which the door is incloſed. *Moxon.*

DO'ORKEEPER. *f.* [*door* and *keeper.*] Porter; one that keeps the entrance of a houſe. *Taylor.*

DO'QUET. *f.* A paper containing a warrant. *Bacon.*

DO'RMANT. *a.* [*dormant*, Fr.]
1. Sleeping. *Congreve.*
2. In

2. In a sleeping posture. *Grew.*
3. Private; not publick. *Bacon.*
4. Concealed; not divulged. *Swift.*
5. Leaning; not perpendicular. *Cleveland.*

DO'RMITORY. *f.* [*dormitorium*, Lat.]
1. A place to sleep in; a room with many beds. *Mortimer.*
2. A burial place. *Ayliffe.*

DO'RMOUSE. *f.* [*dormio* and *mouse.*] A small animal which passes a large part of the Winter in sleep. *Ben. Johnson.*

DORN. *f.* [from *dorn*, German, a thorn.] The name of a fish. *Carew.*

DO'RNICK. *f.* [of *Dornick* in *Flanders.*] A species of linen cloth used in Scotland for the table.

To DORR. *v. a.* [*tor*, stupid, Teutonick.] To deafen or stupify with noise. *Skinner.*

DORR. *f.* A kind of flying insect; the hedge-chafer. *Grew.*

DO'RSEL. } *f.* [from *dorsum*, the back.]
DO'SER. } A pannier; a basket or bag, one of which hangs on either side a beast of burthen.

DORSIFEROUS. } *f.* [*dorsum* and *fero*,
DORSIPAROUS. } or *paro*, Lat.] Having the property of bearing or bringing forth on the back: used of plants that have the seeds on the back of their leaves, as fern.

DO'RTURE. *f.* [from *dormiture*; *dortoir*, Fr.] A dormitory; a place to sleep in. *Bacon.*

DOSE *f.* [δόσις.]
1. So much of any medicine as is taken at one time. *Quincy.*
2. As much of any thing as falls to a man's lot. *Hudibras.*
3. The utmost quantity of strong liquor that a man can swallow.

To DOSE *v. a.* To proportion a medicine properly to the patient or disease.

DO'SSIL. *f.* [from *dorsel.*] A pledget; a nodule or lump of lint. *Wiseman.*

DOST. [the second person of *do*] *Addison.*

DOT. *f.* [from *jot*, a point.] A small point or spot made to mark any place in a writing.

To DOT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make dots or spots.

DO'TAGE. *f.* [from *dote.*]
1. Loss of understanding; imbecillity of mind. *Davies. Sucking.*
2. Excessive fondness. *Dryden.*

DO'TAL. *a.* [*dotalis*, Latin.] Relating to the portion of a woman; constituting her portion. *Garth.*

DO'TARD. *f.* [from *dote*] A man whose age has impaired his intellects; a *twichild.* *Spenser.*

DOTA'TION. *f.* [*dotatio*, Lat.] The act of giving a dowry.

To DOTE. *v. n.* [*doten*, Dutch.]
1. To have the intellect impaired by age or passion. *Jeremiah.*
2. To be in love to extremity. *Sidney.*

To DOTE *upon.* To regard with excessive fondness. *Burnet.*

DO'TER. *f.* [from *dote.*]
1. One whose understanding is impaired by years; a dotard. *Bacon.*
2. A man fondly, weakly, and excessively in love. *Boyle.*

DO'TINGLY. *ad.* [from *doting.*] Fondly. *Dryden.*

DO'TTARD. *f.* A tree kept low by cutting. *Bacon.*

DO'TTEREL. *f.* The name of a bird. *Bacon.*

DOUBLE *a.* [*double*, French.]
1. Two of a sort; one corresponding to the other. *Ecclus.*
2. Twice as much; containing the same quantity repeated. *Ben. Johnson.*
3. Having more than one in the same order or parallel. *Bacon.*
4. Twofold; of two kinds. *Dryden.*
5. Two in number. *Davies.*
6. Having twice the effect or influence. *Shakespeare.*
7. Deceitful; acting two parts. *Shakespeare.*

DOUBLE-PLEA. *f.* That in which the defendant alleges for himself two several matters, whereof either is sufficient to effect his desire in debarring the plaintiff.

DO'UBLE-BITING. *a.* Biting or cutting on either side. *Dryden.*

DO'UBLE-BUTTONED. *a.* [*double* and *buttoned.*] Having two rows of buttons. *Gay.*

DO'UBLE-DEALER. *f.* A deceitful, subtle, insidious fellow; one who says one thing and thinks another. *L'Estrange.*

DO'UBLE DEALING. *f.* Artifice; dissimulation; low or wicked cunning. *Pope.*

To DO'UBLE-DIE. *v. a.* To die twice over. *Dryden.*

DO'UBLE-HEADED. *a.* Having the flowers growing one to another. *Mortimer.*

To DO'UBLE-LOCK. *v. a.* [*double* and *lock* To shut the lock twice. *Tatler.*

DO'UBLE-MINDED. *a.* Deceitful; insidious.

DO'UBLE SHINING. *a.* Shining with double lustre. *Sidney.*

DO'UBLE TONGUED. *a.* Deceitful; giving contrary accounts of the same thing. *Dryden.*

To DO'UBLE. *v. a.*
1. To enlarge any quantity by addition of the same quantity. *Shakespeare.*
2. To contain twice the quantity. *Dryden.*
3. To repeat; to add. *Dryden.*
4. To add one to another in the same order or parallel. *Exodus.*
5. To fold. *Prior.*

6. To pass round a headland. *Knolles.*

To DOUBLE *v. n.*

1. To increase to twice the quantity. *Burnet.*

2. To enlarge the stake to twice the sum in play. *Dryden.*

3. To wind in running. *Bacon.*

4. To play tricks; to use sleights. *Dryden.*

DOUBLE. *s.*

1. Twice the quantity or number. *Graunt.*

2. Strong beer of twice the common strength. *Shakspeare.*

3. A trick; a shift; an artifice.

DOUBLENESS. *s.* [from *double.*] The state of being double. *Shakspeare.*

DOUBLER *s.* [from *double.*] He that doubles any thing.

DOUBLET *s.* [from *double.*]

1. The inner garment of a man; the waistcoat. *Hudibras.*

2. Two; a pair. *Grew.*

DOUBLOON. s. [French.] A Spanish coin containing the value of two pistoles.

DOUBLY. *ad.* [from *double.*] In twice the quantity; to twice the degree. *Dryden.*

To DOUBT. *v. n.* [*douter*, Fr.]

1. To question; to be in uncertainty. *Tillotson.*

2. To question any event, fearing the worst. *Shakspeare. Knolles.*

3. To fear; to be apprehensive. *Otway. Baker.*

4. To suspect; to have suspicion. *Daniel.*

5. To hesitate; to be in suspense. *Dryden.*

To DOUBT. *v. a.*

1. To hold questionable; to think uncertain. *Milton.*

2. To fear; to suspect. *Bacon.*

3. To distrust. *Shakspeare.*

DOUBT. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. Uncertainty of mind; suspense. *South.*

2. Question; point unsettled. *Pope.*

3. Scruple; perplexity; irresolution. *Shakspeare.*

4. Uncertainty of condition. *Deuteronomy.*

5. Suspicion; apprehension of ill. *Galatians.*

6. Difficulty objected. *Blackmore.*

DOUBTER. *s.* [from *doubt.*] One who entertains scruples.

DOUBTFUL *a.* [*doubt* and *full.*]

1. Dubious; not settled in opinion. *Shakspeare.*

2. Ambiguous; not clear in its meaning.

3. That about which there is doubt; questionable; uncertain. *Bacon. South. Dryden.*

4. Not secure; not without suspicion. *Hooker.*

5. Not confident; not without fear. *Milton.*

DOUBTFULLY. *ad.* [from *doubtful.*]

1. Dubiously; irresolutely.

2. Ambiguously; with uncertainty of meaning. *Spenser.*

DOUBTFULNESS. *s.* [from *doubtful.*]

1. Dubiousness; suspense; irritability of opinion. *Watts.*

2. Ambiguity; uncertainty of meaning. *Locke.*

DOUBTINGLY. *ad.* [from *doubt.*] In a doubting manner; dubiously. *Bacon.*

DOUBTLESS. *a.* [from *doubt.*] Without fear; without apprehension of danger. *Shakspeare.*

DOUBTLESS. *ad.* Without doubt; unquestionably.

DOUCET. *s.* [*douset*, Fr.] A custard. *Skinner.*

DOUCKER. *s.* A bird that dips in the water. *Ray.*

DOVE *s.* [*dufa*, old Teutonick; *daub*, German.]

1. A wild pigeon.

2. A pigeon.

DOVECOT *s.* [*dove* and *cot.*] A small building in which pigeons are bred and kept. *Shakspeare.*

DOVEHOUSE. *s.* [*dove* and *house.*] A house for pigeons. *Dryden.*

DOVETAIL. *s.* [*dove* and *tail.*] A form of joining two bodies together, where that which is inserted has the form of a wedge reversed.

DOUGH. *s.* [ðah, Saxon.]

1. The paste of bread or pies, yet unbaked. *Dryden.*

2. *My cake is* DOUGH. My affair has miscarried. *Shakspeare.*

DOUGHBAKED. *a.* [*dough* and *baked.*] Unrefined; not hardened to perfection; soft. *Donne.*

DOUGHTY. *a.* [ðohtig, Saxon.] Brave; noble; illustrious; eminent. *Spenser.*

DOUGHY. *a.* [from *dough.*] Unsound; soft; unhardened. *Shakspeare.*

To DOUSE. *v. a.* To put over head suddenly in the water.

To DOUSE. *v. n.* To fall suddenly into the water. *Hudibras.*

DOWAGER. *s.* [*douairiere*, Fr.]

1. A widow with a jointure. *Shakspeare.*

2. The title given to ladies who survive their husbands. *Shakspeare.*

DOWDY. *s.* An awkward, ill-dressed, incleanly woman. *Shakspeare.*

DOWER. } *s.* [*douaire*, Fr.]
DOWERY. }

1. That which the wife bringeth to her husband in marriage. *Pope.*

2. That which the widow possesses. *Bacon.*

3. The gifts of a husband for a wife. *Genesis.*

4. Endowment; gift. *Daniel.*

DOWERED. *a.* Portioned; supplied with a portion. *Shakspeare.*

DOWER-

DO'WERLESS. *a.* [from *dower.*] Without a fortune. *Shakspeare.*

DO'WLAS. *s.* A coarse kind of linen. *Shakspeare.*

DOWN. *s.* [*dun*, Danish.]
1. Soft feathers. *Wotton.*
2. Any thing that sooths or mollifies. *Southern.*
3. Soft wool, or tender hair. *Prior.*
4. The soft fibres of plants which wing the seeds. *Bacon.*

DOWN. *s.* [dun, Saxon.] A large open plain or valley. *Sidney. Sandys.*

DOWN. *prep.* [aduna, Saxon.]
1. Along a descent; from a higher place to a lower. *Shakspeare.*
2. Towards the mouth of a river. *Knolles.*

DOWN. *ad.*
1. On the ground; from the height to a lower situation. *Milton.*
2. Tending towards the ground.
3. Out of sight; below the horizon. *Shakspeare.*
4. To a total maceration. *Arbuthnot.*
5. Into disgrace; into declining reputation. *South.*
6. [Answering to *up.*] Here and there. *Psalms.*

DOWN. *interj &.* An exhortation to destruction or demolition. *Shakspeare.*

DOWN. [*To go.*] To be digested; to be received. *Locke.*

To DOWN. *v. a.* [from the particle.] To knock; to subdue; to conquer. *Sidney.*

DO'WNCAST. *a.* [*down* and *cast.*] Bent down; directed to the ground. *Addison.*

DO'WNFAL. *s.* [*down* and *fall.*]
1. Ruin; fall from state. *South.*
2. A body of things falling. *Dryden.*
3. Destruction of fabricks. *Dryden.*

DO'WNFALLEN. *participial a.* Ruined; fallen. *Carew.*

DO'WNGYRED. *a.* [*down* and *gyred.*] Let down in circular wrinkles. *Shakspeare.*

DO'WNHIL. *s.* [*down* and *hill.*] Declivity; descent. *Dryden.*

DO'WNHILL. *a.* Declivous; descending.

DO'WNLOOKED. *a.* [*down* and *look.*] Having a dejected countenance; sullen; melancholy. *Dryden.*

DO'WNLYING. *a.* [*down* and *lie.*] About to be in travail of childbirth.

DO'WNRIGHT. *ad.* [*down* and *right.*]
1. Strait or right down. *Hudibras.*
2. In plain terms. *Shakspeare.*
3. Completely; without stopping short. *Arbuthnot.*

DO'WNRIGHT. *a.*
1. Plain; open; apparent; undisguised. *Rogers.*
2. Directly tending to the point. *Ben. Johnson.*
3. Unceremonious; honestly surly. *Addison.*
4. Plain; without palliation. *Rogers.*

DO'WNSITTING. *s.* [*down* and *sit.*] Rest; repose. *Psalms.*

DO'WNWARD. } *ad.* [Sonepeapo, Sax.]
DO'WNWARDS }
1. Towards the center. *Newton.*
2. From a higher situation to a lower. *Milton.*
3. In a course of successive or lineal descent. *Shakspeare.*

DO'WNWARD. *a.*
1. Moving on a declivity. *Dryden.*
2. Declivous; bending. *Drayton.*
3. Depressed; dejected. *Sidney.*

DO'WNY. *a.* [from *down.*]
1. Covered with down or nap. *Shakspeare.*
2. Made of down or soft feathers. *Dryden.*
3. Soft; tender; soothing. *Craftsman.*

DOWRE. } *s.* [*douaire*, French.]
DO'WRY. }
1. A portion given with a wife. *Sidney.*
2. A reward paid for a wife. *Crowley.*

DOXO'LOGY. *s.* [δόξα and λέγω.] A form of giving glory to God. *Stilling fleet.*

DO'XY. *s.* A whore; a loose wench. *Shakspeare.*

To DOZE. *v. n.* [Sopan, Saxon.] To slumber; to be half asleep. *L'Estrange. Pope.*

To DOZE. *v. a.* To stupify; to dull. *Clarendon.*

DO'ZEN. *s.* [*douzaine*, Fr.] The number of twelve. *Raleigh.*

DO'ZINESS. *s.* [from *dozy.*] Sleepiness; drowsiness. *Locke.*

DO'ZY. *a.* Sleepy; drowsy; sluggish. *Dryden.*

DRAB. *s.* [Sjabbe, Saxon, lees.] A whore; a strumpet. *Pope.*

DRACHM. *s.* [*drachma*, Lat.]
1. An old Roman coin. *Shakspeare.*
2. The eighth part of an ounce.

DRACUNCULUS. s. [Latin.] A worm bred in the hot countries, which grows to many yards length between the skin and flesh.

DRAD. *a.* Terrible; dreaded. *Spenser.*

DRAFF. *s.* [Sjiop, Saxon.] Any thing thrown away. *Ben. Johnson.*

DRA'FFY. *a.* [from *draff.*] Worthless; dregsy.

DRAFT. *a.* [corrupted for *draught.*] *Shakspeare.*

To DRAG. *v. a.* [Sjiegan, Saxon.]
1. To pull along the ground by main force. *Denham.*
2. To draw any thing burthensome. *Smith.*
3. To draw contemptuously along. *Stilling fleet.*
4. To pull about with violence and ignominy. *Clarendon.*
5. To pull roughly and forcibly. *Dryden.*

To DRAG. *v. n.* To hang so low as to trail or grate upon the ground. *Moxon.*

DRAG. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. A net drawn along the bottom of the water. *Rogers.*
2. An instrument with hooks to catch hold of things under water. *Walton.*
3. A kind of car drawn by the hand. *Moxon.*

DRA'GNET. *s.* [*drag* and *net.*] A net which is drawn along the bottom of the water. *May.*

To DRA'GGLE. *v. a.* [from *drag.*] To make dirty by dragging on the ground. *Gay.*

To DRA'GGLE. *v. n.* To grow dirty by being drawn along the ground. *Hudibras.*

DRA'GON. *s.* [*draco*, Latin.]
1. A kind of winged serpent. *Rowe.*
2. A fierce violent man or woman.
3. A constellation near the North pole.

DRA'GON. *s.* [*dracunculus*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

DRA'GONET. *s.* A little dragon. *Spenser.*

DRA'GONFLY. *s.* A fierce stinging fly. *Bacon.*

DRA'GONISH. *a.* [from *dragon.*] Having the form of a dragon. *Shakespeare.*

DRA'GONLIKE. *a.* Furious; fiery. *Shakespeare.*

DRA'GONSBLOOD. *s.* [*dragon* and *blood.*] A resin moderately heavy, friable, and dusky red; but of a bright scarlet, when powdered: it has little smell, and is of a resinous and astringent taste. *Hill.*

DRAGON-HEAD. *s.* A plant. *Miller.*

DRAGON TREE. *s.* Palmtree. *Miller.*

DRAGOON. *s.* [from *dragen*, German.] A kind of soldier that serves indifferently either on foot or horseback. *Tatler.*

To DRAGO'ON. *v. a.* To persecute by abandoning a place to the rage of soldiers. *Prior.*

To DRAIN. *v. a.* [*trainer*, French.]
1. To draw off gradually. *Bacon.*
2. To empty by drawing gradually away what it contains. *Rejcommon.*
3. To make quite dry. *Swift.*

DRAIN. *s.* [from the verb.] The channel through which liquids are gradually drawn. *Mortimer.*

DRAKE. *s.* [of uncertain etymology.]
1. The male of the duck. *Mortimer.*
2. A small piece of artillery. *Clarendon.*

DRAM. *s.* [from *drachm*, *drachma*, Lat.]
1. In weight the eighth part of an ounce. *Bacon.*
2. A small quantity. *Dryden.*
3. Such a quantity of distilled spirits as is usually drank at once. *Swift.*
4. Spirits; distilled liquors. *Pope.*

To DRAM. *v. n.* To drink distilled spirits.

DRAMA. *s.* [δράμα.] A poem accommodated to action; a poem in which the action is not related, but represented; and in which therefore such rules are to be observed as make the representation probable. *Dryden.*

DRAMA'TICAL. } *a.* [from *drama.*] Re-
DRAMA'TICK. } presented by action. *Bentley.*

DRAMA'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *dramatick.*] Representatively; by representation. *Dryden.*

DRA'MATIST. *s.* [from *drama.*] The author of dramatick compositions. *Burnet.*

DRANK. [the preterite of *drink.*]

To DRAPE. *v. n.* [*drap*, Fr.] To make cloth. *Bacon.*

DRA'PER. *s.* [from *drape.*] One who sells cloth. *Boyle. Howel.*

DRA'PERY. *s.* [*draperie*, Fr.]
1. Clothwork; the trade of making cloth. *Bacon.*
2. Cloth; stuffs of wool. *Arbuthnot.*
3. The dress of a picture, or statue. *Prior.*

DRA'PET. *s.* [from *drape.*] Cloth; coverlet. *Spenser.*

DRASTICK. *a.* [δραστικὸς.] Powerful; vigorous.

DRAVE. [the preterite of *drive.*] *Cowley.*

DRAUGH. *s.* [corruptly written for *draff.*] Refuse; swill. *Shakespeare.*

DRAUGHT. *s.* [from *draw.*]
1. The act of drinking. *Dryden.*
2. A quantity of liquor drank at once. *Boyle.*
3. Liquor drank for pleasure. *Milton.*
4. The act of drawing or pulling carriages. *Temple.*
5. The quality of being drawn. *Mortimer.*
6. Representation by picture. *Dryden.*
7. Delineation; sketch. *South.*
8. A picture drawn. *South.*
9. The act of sweeping with a net. *Hale.*
10. The quantity of fishes taken by once drawing the net. *L'Estrange.*
11. The act of shooting with the bow. *Camden.*
12. Diversion in war; the act of disturbing the main design. *Spenser.*
13. Forces drawn off from the main army; a detachment. *Addison.*
14. A sink; a drain. *Matthew.*
15. The depth which a vessel draws, or sinks into the water. *Dryden.*
16. [In the plural, *draughts.*] A kind of play resembling chess.

DRAUGHTHOUSE. *s.* [*draught* and *house.*] A house in which filth is deposited. *Kings.*

To DRAW. *v. a.* pret. *drew*; part. pass. *drawn.* [Dragan, Saxon.]
1. To pull along; not to carry. *Samuel.*
2. To pull forcibly; to pluck. *Atterbury.*
3. To bring by violence; to drag. *James.*
4. To raise out of a deep place. *Jeremiah.*
5. To suck. *Ecclus.*

6. To

6. To attract; to call towards itself. *Bacon. Suckling.*
7. To inhale. *Addison.*
8. To take from any thing containing. *Chronicles.*
9. To take from a cask. *Shakespeare.*
10. To pull a sword from the sheath. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*
11. To let out any liquid. *Wiseman.*
12. To take bread out of the oven. *Mortimer.*
13. To uncloſe or ſlide back curtains *Dryden.*
14. To cloſe or ſpread curtains. *Sidney.*
15. To extract. *Cheyne.*
16. To procure as an agent cauſe. *Locke.*
17. To produce as an efficient cauſe. *Tillotſon.*
18. To convey ſecretly. *Raleigh.*
19. To protract; to lengthen. *Felton.*
20. To utter lingeringly. *Dryden.*
21. To repreſent by picture. *Waller.*
22. To form a repreſentation. *Dryden.*
23. To derive from ſome original. *Temple.*
24. To deduce as from poſtulates. *Temple.*
25. To imply. *Locke.*
26. To allure; to entice. *Pſalms.*
27. To lead as a motive. *Dryden.*
28. To perſuade to follow. *Shakeſpeare.*
29. To induce. *Davies.*
30. To win; to gain. *Shakeſpeare.*
31. To receive; to take up. *Shakeſpeare.*
32. To extort; to force. *Addiſon.*
33. To wreſt; to diſtort. *Wemyſſe.*
34. To compoſe; to form in writing. *Pope.*
35. To withdraw from judicial notice. *Shakeſpeare.*
36. To eviſcerate; to embowel. *King.*
37. *To* DRAW *in.* To apply to any purpoſe by diſtortion. *Locke.*
38. *To* DRAW *in.* To contract; to pull back. *Gay.*
39. *To* DRAW *in.* To inveigle; to intice. *South.*
40. *To* DRAW *off.* To extract by diſtillation. *Addiſon.*
41. *To* DRAW *off.* To withdraw; to abſtract.
42. *To* DRAW *on.* To occaſion; to invite. *Hayward.*
43. *To* DRAW *on.* To cauſe by degrees. *Boyle.*
44. *To* DRAW *over.* To raiſe in a ſtill. *Boyle.*
45. *To* DRAW *over.* To perſuade to revolt. *Addiſon.*
46. *To* DRAW *out.* To protract; to lengthen. *Shakeſpeare.*
47. *To* DRAW *out.* To pump out by inſinuation. *Sidney.*
48. *To* DRAW *out.* To call to action; to detach for ſervice. *Dryden.*
49. To range in battle. *Collier.*
50. *To* DRAW *up.* To form in order of battle. *Clarendon.*
51. *To* DRAW *up.* To form in writing. *Swift.*

To DRAW. *v. n.*

1. To perform the office of a beaſt of draught. *Deuteronomy.*
2. To act as a weight. *Addiſon.*
3. To contract; to ſhrink. *Bacon.*
4. To advance; to move. *Milton.*
5. To draw a ſword. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. To practiſe the art of delineation. *Locke.*
7. To take a card out of the pack; to take a lot. *Dryden.*
8. To make a ſore run by attraction.
9. To retire; to retreat a little. *Clarendon.*
10. *To* DRAW *off.* To retire; to retreat. *Collier.*
11. *To* DRAW *on.* To advance; to approach. *Dryden.*
12. *To* DRAW *up.* To form troops into regular order.

DRAW. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of drawing.
2. The lot or chance drawn.

DRA'WBACK. *ſ.* [*draw* and *back*] Money paid back for ready payment. *Swift.*

DRA'WBRIDGE. *ſ.* [*draw* and *bridge.*] A bridge made to be lifted up, to hinder or admit communication at pleaſure. *Carew.*

DRA'WER. *ſ.* [from *draw.*]

1. One employed in procuring water from the well. *Deuteronomy.*
2. One whoſe buſineſs is to draw liquors from the caſk. *Ben. Johnſon.*
3. That which has the power of attraction. *Swift.*
4. A box in a caſe, out of which it is drawn at pleaſure. *Locke.*
5. [In the plural.] The lower part of a man's dreſs. *Locke.*

DRA'WING. *ſ.* [from *draw.*] Delineation; repreſentation. *Pope.*

DRA'WINGROOM. *ſ.* [*draw* and *room.*]

1. The room in which company aſſembles at court. *Pope.*
2. The company aſſembled there.

DRAWN. [participle from *draw.*]

1. Equal; where each party takes his own ſtake. *Addiſon.*
2. With a ſword drawn. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Open; put aſide, or uncloſed. *Dryden.*
4. Eviſcerated. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Induced as from ſome motive. *Spenſer.*

DRA'WWELL. *ſ.* [*draw* and *well.*] A deep well; a well out of which water is drawn by a long cord. *Grew.*

To DRAWL. *v. n.* [from *draw.*] To utter any thing in a ſlow way. *Pope.*

DRAY. } *ſ.* [ꝺpæȝ, Saxon.] The
DRA'YCART. } car on which beer is carried. *Gay.*

DRAY-

DRAYHORSE. *ſ.* A horſe which draws a dray. *Tatler.*

DRAYMAN. *ſ.* [*dray* and *man.*] One that attends a dray. *South.*

DRAZEL. *ſ.* [from *draſtſſe*, Fr.] A low, mean, worthleſs wretch. *Hudibras.*

DREAD. *ſ.* [ꝺꝛꝛꝺ, Saxon.]

1. Fear; terrour; affright. *Tillotſon.*
2. Horrour; fear; awe. *Genejis.*
3. The perſon or thing feared. *Prior.*

DREAD. *a.* [ꝺꝛꝛꝺ, Saxon.]

1. Terrible; frightful. *Milton.*
2. Awful; venerable in the higheſt degree. *Milton.*

To DREAD. *v. a.* To fear in an exceſſive degree. *Wake.*

DREADER. *ſ.* One that lives in fear. *Swift.*

DREADFUL. *a.* [*dread* and *full.*] Terrible; frightful. *Granville.*

DREADFULNESS. *ſ.* Terribleneſs; frightfulneſs. *Hakewill.*

DREADFULLY. *ad.* [from *dreadful.*] Terribly; frightfully. *Dryden.*

DREADLESNESS. *ſ.* [from *dreadleſs.*] Fearleſsneſs; intrepidity. *Sidney.*

DREADLESS. *a.* Fearleſs; unaffrighted; intrepid. *Spenſer.*

DREAM. *ſ.* [*droom*, Dutch.]

1. A phantaſm of ſleep; the thoughts of a ſleeping man. *Dryden.*
2. An idle fancy. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DREAM. *v. n.*

1. To have the repreſentation of ſomething in ſleep. *Tatler.*
2. To think; to imagine. *Burnet.*
3. To think idly. *Smith.*
4. To be ſluggiſh; to idle. *Dryden.*

To DREAM. *v. a.* To ſee in a dream. *Dryden.*

DREAMER. *ſ.* [from *dream.*]

1. One who has dreams. *Locke.*
2. An idle fanciful man. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. A mope; a man loſt in wild imagination. *Prior.*
4. A ſluggard; an idler.

DREAMLESS. *a.* Without dreams. *Camden.*

DREAR. *a.* [ꝺꝛꝛꝛ, Saxon.] Mournful; ſolemn. *Milton.*

DREARIHEAD. *ſ.* Horrour; diſmalneſs.

DREARIMENT. *ſ.* [from *dreary.*]

1. Sorrow; diſmalneſs; melancholy. *Spenſer.*
2. Horrour; dread; terrour. *Spenſer.*

DREARY. *a.* [ꝺꝛꝛꝛ, Saxon.]

1. Sorrowful; melancholy. *Spenſer.*
2. Gloomy; dismal; horrid. *Prior.*

DREDGE. *ſ.* A kind of net. *Carew.*

To DREDGE. *v. a.* To gather with a dredge.

DREDGER. *ſ.* [from *dredge.*] One who fiſhes with a dredge.

DREGGINESS. *ſ.* [from *dreggy.*] Fulneſs of dregs or lees; feculence.

DREGGISH. *a.* [from *dregs.*] Foul with lees; feculent.

DREGGY. *a.* [from *dregs.*] Containing dregs; conſiſting of dregs; feculent. *Bacon.*

DREGS. *ſ.* [ꝺꝛꝛ̄ꝛꝛ, Saxon.]

1. The ſediment of liquors; the lees; the grounds. *Davies. Sandys.*
2. Any thing by which purity is corrupted. *Bacon.*
3. Droſs; ſweepings; refuſe. *Regers.*

To DREIN. *v. n.* To empty. *Scotwern.*

To DRENCH. *v. a.* [ꝺꝛ̄ncan, Saxon.]

1. To waſh; to ſoak; to ſteep. *Milton.*
2. To ſaturate with drink or moiſture. *Phillips.*
3. To phyſick by violence. *Mortimer.*

DRENCH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A draught; ſwill. *Milton.*
2. Phyſick for a brute. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Phyſick that muſt be given by violence. *King Charles.*
4. A channel of water.

DRENCHER. *ſ.* [from *drench.*]

1. One that dips or ſteeps any thing.
2. One that gives phyſick by force.

DRENT. *participle.* Drowned. *Spenſer.*

To DRESS. *v. a.* [*dreſſer*, Fr.]

1. To clothe; to inveſt with cloaths. *Dryden.*
2. To clothe pompouſly or elegantly. *Taylor.*
3. To adorn; to deck; to embelliſh. *Clarendon.*
4. To cover a wound with medicaments. *Wiſeman.*
5. To curry; to rub. *Taylor.*
6. To rectify; to adjuſt. *Milton.*
7. To prepare for any purpoſe. *Mortimer.*
8. To trim; to fit any thing for ready uſe. *Mortimer.*
9. To prepare victuals for the table. *Dryden.*

DRESS. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Cloaths; garment; habit. *Government of the Tongue.*
2. Splendid cloaths; habit of ceremony. *Cariſſt.*
3. The ſkill of adjuſting dreſs. *Pope.*

DRESSER. *ſ.* [from *dreſs.*]

1. One employed in putting on the cloaths of another. *Dryden.*
2. One employed in regulating, or adjuſting any thing. *Luke.*
3. The bench in a kitchen on which meat is dreſſed. *Swift.*

DRESSING. *ſ.* The application made to a ſore. *Wiſeman.*

DRESSINGROOM. *ſ.* The room in which clothes are put on. *Swift.*

DREST.

DREST. *part.* [from *dreſs.*]

To DRIB. *v. a.* To crop; to cut off. *Dryden.*

To DRI'BBLE. *v. n.* [*dryppe*, Daniſh.]

1. To fall in drops. *Woodward.*
2. To fall weakly and ſlowly. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To ſlaver as a child or ideot.

To DRI'BBLE. *v. a.* To throw down in drops. *Swift.*

DRI'BBLET. *ſ.* [from *dribble.*] A ſmall ſum; odd money in a ſum. *Dryden.*

DRI'ER. *ſ.* [from *dry.*] That which has the quality of abſorbing moiſture; a deſiccative. *Bacon.*

DRIFT. *ſ.* [from *drive.*]

1. Force impellent; impulſe. *South.*
2. Violence; courſe. *Spenſer.*
3. Any thing driven at random. *Dryden.*
4. Any thing driven or born along in a body. *Pope.*
5. A ſtorm; a ſhower. *Shakſpeare.*
6. A heap or ſtratum of any matter thrown together by the wind.
7. Tendency, or aim of action. *Daniel.*
8. Scope of a diſcourſe. *Tillotſon. Swift.*

To DRIFT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To drive; to urge along. *Ellis.*
2. Thrown together on heaps. *Thomſon.*

To DRILL. *v. a.* [*drillen*, Dutch.]

1. To pierce any thing with a drill. *Moxon.*
2. To perforate; to bore; to pierce. *Blackmore.*
3. To make a hole. *Moxon.*
4. To delay; to put off. *Addiſon.*
5. To draw from ſtep to ſtep. *South.*
6. To drain; to draw ſlowly. *Thomſon.*
7. To range troops. *Hudibras.*

DRILL. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. An inſtrument with which holes are bored. *Boyle.*
2. An ape; a baboon. *Locke.*
3. A ſmall dribbling brook. *Sandys.*

To DRINK. *v. n.* preter. *drank*, or *drunk*; part. paſſ. *drunk*, or *drunken.* [*drincan.*]

1. To ſwallow liquors; to quench thirſt. *Taylor.*
2. To be entertained with liquors. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To be an habitual drunkard.
4. *To* DRINK *to.* To ſalute in drinking. *Shakſpeare.*

To DRINK. *v. a.*

1. To ſwallow: applied to liquids. *South.*
2. To ſuck up; to abſorb. *Gay.*
3. To take in by any inlet; to hear; to ſee. *Pope.*
4. To act upon by drinking. *South.*
5. To make drunk. *Kings.*

DRINK. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Liquor to be ſwallowed: oppoſed to meat. *Milton.*
2. Liquor of any particular kind. *Philips.*

DRI'NKMONEY. *ſ.* Money given to buy liquor. *Arbuthnot.*

DRI'NKABLE. *a.* [from *drink.*] Potable.

DRI'NKER. *ſ.* [from *drink.*] One that drinks to exceſs; a drunkard. *South.*

To DRIP. *v. n.* [*drippan*, Dutch.]

1. To fall in drops.
2. To have drops falling from it. *Prior.*

To DRIP. *v. a.*

1. To let fall in drops. *Swift.*
2. To drop fat in roaſting. *Wiſeman.*

DRIP. *ſ.* That which falls in drops. *Mortimer.*

DRI'PPING. *ſ.* The fat which houſewives gather from roaſt meat. *Swift.*

DRI'PPINGPAN. *ſ.* The pan in which the fat of roaſt meat is caught. *Swift.*

To DRIVE. *v. a.* preterite *drove*, anciently *drave*; part. paſſ. *driven*, or *drove.* *Drifan*, Saxon.]

1. To produce motion in any thing by violence.
2. To force along by impetuous preſſure.
3. To expel by force from any place.
4. To force or urge in any direction.
5. To guide and regulate a carriage.
6. To make animals march along under guidance. *Addiſon.*
7. To clear any place by forcing away what is in it. *Dryden.*
8. To force; to compel. *King Charles.*
9. To diſtreſs; to ſtraiten. *Spenſer.*
10. To urge by violence, not kindneſs. *Dryden.*
11. To impel by influence of paſſion. *Clarendon.*
12. To urge; to preſs to a concluſion. *Digby.*
13. To carry on. *Bacon.*
14. To purify by motion. *L'Eſtrange.*
15. *To* DRIVE *out.* To expel. *Knolles.*

To DRIVE. *v. n.*

1. To go as impelled by any external agent. *Brown.*
2. To ruſh with violence. *Dryden.*
3. To paſs in a carriage. *Milton.*
4. To tend to; to conſider as the ſcope and ultimate deſign. *Locke.*
5. To aim; to ſtrike at with fury. *Dryden.*

To DRI'VEL. *v. n.* [from *drop.*]

1. To ſlaver; to let the ſpittle fall in drops. *Grew.*
2. To be weak or fooliſh; to dote. *Shakſpeare.*

DRIVEL. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Slaver; moiſture ſhed from the mouth. *Dryden.*
2. A fool; an ideot; a driveller. *Swift.*

DRIVELLER. *ſ.* [from *drivel.*] A fool; an ideot. *Swift.*

DRIVEN. Participle of *drive.*

DRI'VER. *ſ.* [from *drive.*]
1. The perſon or inſtrument who gives any motion by violence.
2. One who drives beaſts. *Sandys.*
3. One who drives a carriage. *Dryden.*

To DRI'ZZLE. *v. a.* [*driſelen*, German.] To ſhed in ſmall ſlow drops. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DRI'ZZLE. *v. n.* To fall in ſhort ſlow drops. *Addiſon.*

DRI'ZZLY. *a.* [from *drizzle.*] Shedding ſmall rain. *Dryden.*

DROIL. *ſ.* A drone; a ſluggard.

To DROIL. *v. n.* To work ſluggiſhly and ſlowly. *Government of the Tongue.*

DROLL. *ſ.* [*droler*, French.]
1. One whoſe buſineſs is to raiſe mirth by petty tricks; a jeſter; a buffoon. *Prior.*
2. A farce; ſomething exhibited to raiſe mirth. *Swift.*

To DROLL. *v. n.* [*drôle*, Fr.] To jeſt; to play the buffoon. *Glanville.*

DRO'LLERY. *ſ.* [from *droll.*] Idle jokes; buffoonery. *Government of the Tongue.*

DRO'MEDARY. *ſ.* [*dromedaire*, Italian.] A ſort of camel ſo called from its ſwiftneſs, becauſe it is ſaid to travel a hundred miles a day, and ſome affirm one hundred and fifty. *Calmet. Kings.*

DRONE. *ſ.* [ᵹnoen, Saxon.]
1. The bee which makes no honey. *Dryden.*
2. A ſluggard; an idler. *Addiſon.*
3. The hum, or inſtrument of humming.

To DRONE. *v. n.* To live in idleneſs. *Dryden.*

DRO'NISH. *a.* [from *drone.*] Idle; ſluggiſh. *Dryden.*

To DROOP. *v. n.* [*droef*, ſorrow, Dutch.]
1. To languiſh with ſorrow. *Sandys.*
2. To faint; to grow weak. *Roſcommon. Pope.*

DROP. *ſ.* [ᵹnoppa, Saxon.]
1. A globule of moiſture; as much liquor as falls at once when there is not a continual ſtream. *Boyle.*
2. Diamond hanging in the ear. *Pope.*

DROP SERENE. *ſ.* [*gutta ſerena*, Latin.] A diſeaſe of the eye, proceeding from an inſpiſſation of the humour. *Milton.*

To DROP. *v. a.* [ᵹnoppan, Saxon.]
1. To pour in drops or ſingle globules. *Deuteronomy.*
2. To let fall. *Dryden.*
3. To let go; to diſmiſs from the hand, or the poſſeſſion. *Watts.*
4. To utter ſlightly or caſually. *Amos.*
5. To inſert indirectly, or by way of digreſſion. *Locke.*
6. To intermit; to ceaſe. *Collier.*
7. To quit a maſter. *L'Eſtrange.*
8. To let go a dependant, or companion. *Addiſon.*
9. To ſuffer to vaniſh, or come to nothing. *Swift.*
10. To bedrop; to ſpeckle; to variegate. *Milton.*

To DROP. *v. n.*
1. To fall in drops, or ſingle globules. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To let drops fall. *Pſalms.*
3. To fall; to come from a higher place. *Cheyne.*
4. To fall ſpontaneouſly. *Milton.*
5. To fall in death; to die ſuddenly. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. To die. *Digby.*
7. To ſink into ſilence; to vaniſh; to come to nothing. *Addiſon. Pope.*
8. To come unexpectedly. *Spectator.*

DRO'PPING. *ſ.* [from *drop.*]
1. That which falls in drops. *Donne.*
2. That which drops when the continuous ſtream ceaſes. *Pope.*

DRO'PLET. *ſ.* A little drop. *Shakeſpeare.*

DRO'PSTONE. *ſ.* Spar formed into the ſhape of drops. *Woodward.*

DRO'PWORT. *ſ.* A plant.

DRO'PSICAL. *a.* [from *dropſy.*] Diſeaſed with a dropſy. *Arbuthnot.*

DRO'PSIED. *a.* [from *dropſy.*] Diſeaſed with a dropſy. *Shakeſpeare.*

DRO'PSY. *ſ.* [*hydrops*, Lat.] A collection of water in the body. *Quincy.*

DROSS. *ſ.* [ᵹnoꝛ, Saxon.]
1. The recrement or deſpumation of metals. *Hooker.*
2. Ruſt; incruſtation upon metal. *Addiſon.*
3. Refuſe; leavings; ſweepings; feculence; corruption. *Tillotſon.*

DRO'SSINESS. *ſ.* [from *droſſy.*] Foulneſs; feculence; ruſt. *Boyle.*

DRO'SSY. *a.* [from *droſs.*]
1. Full of ſcorious or recrementitious parts. *Davies.*
2. Worthleſs; foul; feculent. *Donne.*

DRO'TCHEL. *ſ.* An idle wench; a ſluggard.

DROVE. *ſ.* [from *drive.*]
1. A body or number of cattle. *Hayward.*
2. A number of ſheep driven. *South.*
3. Any collection of animals. *Milton.*
4. A crowd; a tumult. *Dryden.*

DRO'VEN. *part. a.* [from *drive.*] *Shakeſp.*

DRO'VER. *ſ.* [from *drove.*] One that fats oxen for ſale, and drives them to market. *Dryden.*

DROUGHT. *ſ.* [ᵹnuᵹoðe, Saxon.]
1. Dry weather; want of rain. *Bacon. Sandys.*
2. Thirſt; want of drink. *Milton.*

DROU'GHTINESS. *ſ.* [from *droughty.*] The ſtate of wanting rain.

DROU'GHTY. *a.* [from *drought.*]
1. Wanting rain; ſultry. *Ray.*
2. Thirſty;

2. Thirſty; dry with thirſt. *Philips.*

To DROWN. *v. a.* [ðpuncnian, Saxon.]

1. To ſuffocate in water. *K. Charles.*
2. To overwhelm in water. *Knolles.*
3. To overflow; to bury in an inundation. *Dryden.*
4. To immerge. *Davies.*
5. To loſe in ſomething that overpowers or covers. *Wotton.*

To DROWN. *v. n.* To be ſuffocated in waters. *Ajcham.*

To DROWSE. *v. a.* [*drooſen*, Dutch.] To make heavy with ſleep. *Milton.*

To DROWSE. *v. n.*

1. To ſlumber; to grow heavy with ſleep. *Milton.*
2. To look heavy; not cheerful. *Shakſpeare.*

DRO'WSILY. *ad.* [from *drowſy*.]

1. Sleepily; heavily. *Dryden.*
2. Sluggiſhly; idly; ſlothfully; lazily. *Raleigh.*

DRO'WSINESS. *ſ.* [from *drowſy*.]

1. Sleepineſs; heavineſs with ſleep. *Craſhaw.*
2. Idleneſs; indolence; inactivity. *Bacon.*

DRO'WSIHED. *ſ.* Sleepineſs; inclination to ſleep. *Spenſer.*

DRO'WSY. *a.* [from *drowſe*.]

1. Sleepy; heavy with ſleep; lethargick. *Cleaveland.*
2. Heavy; lulling; cauſing ſleep. *Addiſon.*
3. Stupid; dull. *Atterbury.*

To DRUB. *v. a.* [*druber*, to kill, Daniſh.] To threſh; to beat; to hang. *Hudibras.*

DRUB. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A thump; a knock; a blow. *Addiſon.*

To DRUDGE. *v. n.* [*dragben*, to carry, Dutch.] To labour in mean offices; to toil without honour or dignity. *Otway.*

DRUDGE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] One employed in mean labour. *Shakeſpeare.*

DRU'DGER. *ſ.* [from *drudge*.]

1. A mean labourer.
2. The box out of which flower is thrown on roaſt meat.

DRU'DGERY. *ſ.* Mean labour; ignoble toil. *Southern.*

DRU'DGINGBOX. *ſ.* The box out of which flower is ſprinkled upon roaſt meat. *King's Cookery.*

DRU'GINGLY. *ad.* Laboriouſly; toilſomely. *Ray.*

DRUG. *ſ.* [*drogue*, French.]

1. An ingredient uſed in phyſick; a medicinal ſimple. *Smith.*
2. Any thing without worth or value; any thing of which no purchaſer can be found. *Dryden.*
3. A drudge. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DRUG. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſeaſon with medicinal ingredients. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To tinƈture with ſomething chemical. *Milton.*

DRU'GGET. *ſ.* A ſlight kind of woollen ſtuff. *Swift.*

DRU'GGIST. *ſ.* [from *drug*.] One who ſells phyſical drugs. *Boyle.*

DRU'GSTER. *ſ.* [from *drug*.] One who ſells phyſical ſimples. *Atterbury.*

DRU'ID. *ſ.* [*derio*, oaks.] The prieſts and philoſophers of the antient Britons.

DRUM. *ſ.* [*tromme*, Daniſh.]

1. An inſtrument of military muſick. *Philips.*
2. The tympanum of the ear.

To DRUM. *v. n.*

1. To beat a drum; to beat a tune on a drum.
2. To beat with a pulſatory motion. *Dryden.*

To DRU'MBLE. *v. n.* To drone; to be ſluggiſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

DRU'MFISH. *ſ.* The name of a fiſh. *Woodward.*

DRU'MMAJOR. *ſ.* [*drum* and *major*.] The chief drummer of a regiment. *Cleaveland.*

DRU'MMAKER. *ſ.* He who deals in drums. *Mortimer.*

DRU'MMER. *ſ.* He whoſe office is to beat the drum. *Gay.*

DRU'MSTICK. *ſ.* [*drum* and *ſtick*.] The ſtick with which a drum is beaten.

DRUNK. *a.* [from *drink*.]

1. Intoxicated with ſtrong liquour; inebriated. *Dryden.*
2. Drenched or ſaturated with moiſture. *Deuteronomy.*

DRU'NKARD. *ſ.* [from *drunk*.] One given to exceſſive uſe of ſtrong liquors. *South.*

DRU'NKEN. *a.* [from *drink*.]

1. Intoxicated with liquor; inebriated. *Bacon.*
2. Given to habitual ebriety.
3. Saturated with moiſture. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Done in a ſtate of inebriation. *Swift.*

DRU'NKENLY. *ad.* [from *drunken*.] In a drunken manner. *Shakeſpeare.*

DRU'NKENNESS. *ſ.* [from *drunken*.]

1. Intoxication with ſtrong liquor. *Taylor.*
2. Habitual ebriety. *Watts.*
3. Intoxication, or inebriation of any kind; diſorder of the faculties. *Spenſer.*

DRY. *a.* [ðpiȝ, Saxon.]

1. Arid; without wet; without moiſture; not wet; not moiſt. *Bacon.*
2. Without rain. *Addiſon.*
3. Not ſucculent; not juicy. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Without tears. *Dryden.*
5. Thirſty; athirſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Jejune; barren; plain; unembelliſhed. *Ben. Johnſon.*

7. Hard;

7. Hard; severe. *Hudibras.*

To DRY. *v. a.*
1. To free from moisture; to arefy; to exficcate. *Bacon.*
2. To exhale moisture. *Woodward.*
3. To wipe away moisture. *Denham.*
4. To scorch with thirst. *Hanmer.*
5. To drain; to exhaust. *Philips.*

To DRY. *v. n.* To grow dry; to lose moisture.

DRYER. *s.* [from *dry.*] That which has the quality of absorbing moisture. *Temple.*

DRY-EYED. *a.* [*dry* and *eye.*] Without tear; without weeping. *Milton.*

DRY'LY. *ad.* [from *dry.*]
1. Without moisture.
2. Coldly; frigidly; without affection. *Dryden.*
3. Jejunely; barrenly. *Pope.*

DRY'NESS. *s.* [from *dry.*]
1. Want of moisture; ficcity. *Bentley.*
2. Want of succulence. *Shakspeare.*
3. Want of embellishment; want of pathos. *Dr. Johnson.*
4. Want of sensibility in devotion; aridity. *Taylor.*

DRY-NURSE. *s.* [*dry* and *nurse.*]
1. A woman who brings up and feeds a child without the breast.
2. One who takes care of another. *Shakspeare.*

To DRY'NURSE. *v. a.* To feed without the breast. *Hudibras.*

DRY-SHOD. *a.* Without wet feet; without treading above the shoes in the water. *Sidney.*

DU'AL. *a.* [*dualis*, Latin.] Expressing the number two. *Clarke.*

To DUB. *v. a.* [dubban, Saxon.]
1. To make a man a knight. *Camden.*
2. To confer any kind of dignity. *Cleaveland.*

DUB. *s.* [from the verb.] A blow; a knock. *Hudibras.*

DUBIO'SITY. *s.* [from *dubious.*] A thing doubtful. *Brown.*

DU'BIOUS. *s.* [*dubius*, Latin.]
1. Deceitful; not settled in opinion.
2. Uncertain; that of which the truth is not fully known. *Dorham.*
3. Not plain; not clear. *Milton.*

DU'BIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *dubious.*] Uncertainly; without any determination. *Swift.*

DU'BIOUSNESS. *s.* Uncertainty; doubtfulness.

DU'BITABLE. *a.* [*dubito*, Latin.] Doubtful; uncertain; what may be doubted.

DUBITATION. *s.* [*dubitatio*, Latin.] The act of doubting; doubt. *Grew.*

DU'CAL. *a.* Pertaining to a duke.

DUCAT. *s.* [from *duke.*] A coin struck by dukes: in silver valued at about four shillings and six pence; in gold at nine shillings and six pence. *Bacon.*

DUCK. *s.* [*ducken*, to dip, Dutch.]
1. A water fowl, both wild and tame. *Dryden.*
2. A word of endearment, or fondness. *Shakspeare.*
3. A declination of the head. *Milton.*
4. A stone thrown obliquely on the waters. *Arbuthnot.*

To DUCK. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To dive under water as a duck. *Spens.*
2. To drop down the head, as a duck. *Swift.*
3. To bow low; to cringe. *Shakspeare.*

DU'CKER. *s.* [from *duck.*]
1. A diver.
2. A cringer.

To DUCK. *v. a.* To put under water.

DU'CKINGSTOOL. *s.* A chair in which scolds are tied, and put under water. *Dorset.*

DU'CKLEGGED. *a.* [*duck* and *leg.*] Short legged. *Dryden.*

DU'CKLING. *s.* A young duck. *Ray.*

DU'CKMEAT. *s.* A common plant growing in standing waters.

DUCKCO'Y. *s.* Any means of enticing and ensnaring. *Decay of Piety.*

To DUCKO'Y. *v. a.* [mistaken for *decoy.*] To entice to a snare. *Grew.*

DU'CKSFOOT. *s.* Black snakeroot, or mayapple. *Miller.*

DU'CKWEED. *s.* Duckmeat. *Bacon.*

DUCT. *s.* [*ductus*, Latin.]
1. Guidance; direction. *Hammond.*
2. A passage through which any thing is conducted. *Arbuthnot.*

DU'CTILE. *a.* [*ductilis*, Latin.]
1. Flexible; pliable. *Dryden.*
2. Easy to be drawn out into a length. *Dryden.*
3. Tractable; obsequious; complying. *Philips.*

DU'CTILENESS. *s.* [from *ductile.*] Flexibility; ductility. *Donne.*

DUCTILITY. *s.* [from *ductile.*]
1. Quality of suffering extension; flexibility. *Watts.*
2. Obsequiousness; compliance.

DU'DGEON. *s.* [*dolch*, German.]
1. A small dagger. *Shakspeare.*
2. Malice; sullenness; ill will. *Hudibras. L'Estrange.*

DUE. *a.* Participle passive of *owe.* [*dû*, French.]
1. Owed; that which any one has a right to demand. *Smalridge.*
2. Proper: fit; appropriate. *Atterbury.*
3. Exact; without deviation. *Milton.*

DUE. *ad.* [from the adjective.] Exactly; directly; duly. *Shakspeare.*

DUE. *f.* [from the adjective.]
1. That which belongs to one; that which may be juſtly claimed. *Swift.*
2. Right; juſt title. *Milton.*
3. Whatever cuſtom or law requires to be done. *Dryden.*
4. Cuſtom; tribute. *Addiſon.*

To DUE. *v. a.* To pay as due. *Shakeſpeare.*

DU'EL. *f.* [*duellum*, Latin.] A combat between two; a ſingle fight. *Waller.*

To DU'EL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight a ſingle combat. *Locke.*

To DU'EL. *v. a.* To attack or fight with ſingly. *Milton.*

DU'ELLER. *f.* [from *duel.*] A ſingle combatant. *Decay of Piety.*

DU'ELLIST. *f.* [from *duel.*]
1. A ſingle combatant. *Suckling.*
2. One who profeſſes to live by rules of honour. *Ben. Johnſon.*

DUE'LLO. *f.* [Italian.] The duel; the rule of duelling. *Shakeſpeare.*

DUE'NNA. *f.* [Spaniſh.] An old woman kept to guard a younger. *Arbuthnot. Pope.*

DUG. *f.* [*doggia*, to give ſuck, Iſlandick.] A pap; a nipple; a teat. *Greech.*

DUG. *preterit.* and *part. paſſ.* of *dig.* *Addiſon.*

DUKE. *f.* [*duc*, French; *dux*, Latin.] One of the higheſt order of nobility in England. *Daniel.*

DU'KEDOM. *f.* [from *duke.*]
1. The ſeigniority or poſſeſſions of a duke. *Shakſpeare.*
2. The title or quality of a duke.

DU'LBRAINED. *a.* [*dull* and *brain.*] Stupid; doltiſh; fooliſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

DU'LCET. *a.* [*dulcis*, Latin.]
1. Sweet to the taſte; luſcious. *Milton.*
2. Sweet to the ear; harmonious. *Shakeſpeare.*

DULCIFICA'TION. *f.* [from *dulcify.*] The act of ſweetening; the act of freeing from acidity, ſaltneſs, or acrimony. *Boyle.*

To DU'LCIFY. *v. a.* [*dulcifier*, French.] To ſweeten; to ſet free from acidity. *Wiſeman.*

DU'LCIMER. *f.* [*dolcimello*, *Skinner.*] A muſical inſtrument played by ſtriking the braſs wires with little ſticks. *Daniel.*

To DU'LCORATE. *v. a.* [from *dulcis*, Latin.] To ſweeten; to make leſs acrimonious. *Bacon.*

DULCORA'TION. *f.* The act of ſweetening. *Bacon.*

DU'LHEAD. *f.* [*dull* and *head.*] A blockhead; a wretch fooliſh and ſtupid. *Aſcham.*

DU'LIA. *f.* [δουλεία.] An inferiour kind of odoration. *Stillingfleet.*

DULL. *a.* [*dwl*, Welſh.]
1. Stupid; doltiſh; blockiſh; unapprehenſive. *Bacon.*
2. Blunt; obtuſe. *Herbert.*
3. Unready; aukward. *Sidney.*
4. Hebetated; not quick. *Matthew.*
5. Sad; melancholy.
6. Sluggiſh; heavy; ſlow of motion. *Spenſer.*
7. Groſs; cloggy; vile. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. Not exhilerating; not delightful
9. Not bright. *Shakeſpeare.*
10. Drowſy; ſleepy.

To DULL. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To ſtupify; to infatuate. *Aſcham.*
2. To blunt; to obtund. *Bacon.*
3. To ſadden; to make melancholy.
4. To hebetate; to weaken. *Spenſer.*
5. To damp; to clog. *Hooker.*
6. To make weary or ſlow of motion.
7. To ſully brightneſs. *Bacon.*

DU'LLARD. *f.* [from *dull.*] A blockhead; a dolt; a ſtupid fellow. *Shakſpeare.*

DU'LLY. *ad.* [from *dull.*]
1. Stupidly; doltiſhly. *Dryden.*
2. Slowly; ſluggiſhly. *Bacon.*
3. Not vigorouſly; not gaily; not brightly; not keenly.

DU'LNESS. *f.* [from *dull.*]
1. Stupidity; weakneſs of intellect; indocility. *South.*
2. Want of quick perception. *Bacon.*
3. Drowſineſs; inclination to ſleep. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Sluggiſhneſs of motion.
5. Dimneſs; want of luſtre.

DU'LY. *ad.* [from *due.*]
1. Properly; fitly. *Spenſer. Rogers.*
2. Regularly; exactly. *Pope.*

DUMB. *a.* [דומב, dume, Saxon.]
1. Mute; incapable of ſpeech. *Hooker.*
2. Deprived of ſpeech. *Dryden.*
3. Mute; not uſing words. *Roſcommon.*
4. Silent; refuſing to ſpeak. *Dryden.*

DU'MBLY. *ad.* [from *dumb.*] Mutely; ſilently.

DU'MBNESS. *f.* [from *dumb.*]
1. Incapacity to ſpeak.
2. Omiſſion of ſpeech; muteneſs. *Shakſp.*
3. Refuſal to ſpeak; ſilence. *Dryden.*

To DUMBFOUND *v. a.* [from *dumb.*] To confuſe; to ſtrike dumb. *Spectator.*

DUMP. *f.* [from *dom*, ſtupid, Dutch.]
1. Sorrow; melancholy; ſadneſs. *Hudibras.*
2. Abſence of mind; reverie. *Locke.*

DU'MPISH. *a.* [from *dump.*] Sad; melancholly; ſorrowful. *Herbert.*

DU'MPLING. *f.* [from *dump*, heavineſs.] A ſort of pudding. *Dryden.*

DUN. *a.* [dun, Saxon.]
1. A colour partaking of brown and black. *Newton.*
2. Dark; gloomy. *Milton.*

To DUN. *v. a.* [dunan, Saxon, to clamour.] To claim a debt with vehemence and importunity. *Swift.*

DUN. *f.* [from the verb.] A clamorous, importunate, troublesome creditor. *Philips.*

DUNCE. *f.* A dullard; a dolt; a thickskul. *Stillingfleet.*

DUNG. *f.* [ðinez, Saxon.] The excrement of animals used to fatten ground. *Donne.*

To DUNG. *v. a.* To fatten with dung. *Dryden.*

DU'NGEON. *f.* [from *donjon.*] A close prison: generally spoke of a prison subterraneous. *Addison.*

DU'NGFORK. *f.* [*dung* and *fork.*] A fork to toss out dung from stables. *Mortimer.*

DU'NGHILL. *f.* [*dung* and *hill.*]
1. An heap or accumulation of dung. *South.*
2. Any mean or vile abode. *Dryden.*
3. Any situation of meanness. *Sandys.*
4. A term of reproach for a man meanly born. *Shakespeare.*

DU'NGHIL. *a.* Sprung from the dunghil; mean; low. *Spenser.*

DU'NGY. *a.* Full of dung; mean; vile; base. *Shakespeare.*

DU'NGYARD. *f.* [*dung* and *yard.*] The place of the dunghil. *Mortimer.*

DU'NNER. *f.* One employed in soliciting petty debts. *Spectator.*

DUODECUPLE. *a.* [*duo* and *decuplus*, Lat.] Consisting of twelves. *Arbuthnot.*

DUPE. *f.* [*dupe*, French.] A credulous man; a man easily tricked. *Dunciad.*

To DUPE. *v. a.* To trick; to cheat. *Pope.*

DU'PLE. *a.* [*duplus*, Latin.] Double; one repeated.

To DU'PLICATE. *v. a.* [*duplico*, Latin.]
1. To double; to enlarge by the repetition of the first number or quantity. *Glanville.*
2. To fold together.

DU'PLICATE. *f.* Another correspondent to the first; a second thing of the same kind, as a transcript of a paper. *Woodward.*

DUPLICA'TION. *f.* [from *duplicate.*]
1. The act of doubling. *Hale.*
2. The act of folding together.
3. A fold; a doubling. *Wiseman.*

DU'PLICATURE. *f.* [from *duplicate.*] A fold; any thing doubled. *Ray.*

DUPLI'CITY. *f.* [*duplicis*, Latin.]
1. Doubleness; the number of two. *Watts.*
2. Deceit; doubleness of heart.

DURABI'LITY. *f.* [*durabilis*, Latin.] The power of lasting; endurance. *Hooker. Raleigh.*

DU'RABLE. *a.* [*durabilis*, Latin.]
1. Lasting; having the quality of long continuance. *Raleigh. Milton.*
2. Having successive existence. *Milton.*

DU'RABLENESS. *f.* Power of lasting. *Woodward.*

DU'RABLY. *ad.* [from *durable.*] In a lasting manner. *Sidney.*

DU'RANCE. *f.* [from *duresse*, law French.]
1. Imprisonment; the custody or power of a jaylor. *Congreve.*
2. Endurance; continuance; duration. *Dryden.*

DURA'TION. *f.* [*duratio*, Latin.]
1. A sort of distance or length the idea whereof we get from the fleeting perpetually perishing parts of succession. *Locke.*
2. Power of continuance. *Rogers.*
3. Length of continuance. *Addison.*

To DURE. *v. n.* [*duro*, Latin.] To last; to continue. *Raleigh.*

DU'REFUL. *a.* [from *endure* and *full.*] Lasting; of long continuance. *Spenser.*

DU'RELESS. *a.* [from *dure.*] Without continuance; fading. *Raleigh.*

DU'RESSE. *f.* [French.]
1. Imprisonment; constraint.
2. [In law.] A plea used by way of exception, by him who being cast into prison at a man's suit, or otherwise by threats, hardly used, seals any bond to him during his restraint.

DU'RING. *prep.* For the time of the continuance. *Locke.*

DU'RITY. *f.* [*dureté*, French.] Hardness; firmness. *Wotton.*

DURST. The preterite of *dare.* *Stillingfleet.*

DUSK. *a.* [*duyster*, Dutch.]
1. Tending to darkness.
2. Tending to blackness; dark coloured. *Milton.*

DUSK. *f.* [from the adjective.]
1. Tendency to darkness; incipient obscurity. *Spectator.*
2. Darkness of colour. *Dryden.*

To DUSK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make duskish.

To DUSK. *v. n.* To grow dark; to begin to lose light.

DU'SKILY. *ad.* [from *dusky.*] With a tendency to darkness.

DU'SKISH. *a.* [from *dusk.*]
1. Inclining to darkness; tending to obscurity. *Spenser.*
2. Tending to blackness. *Wotton.*

DU'SKISHLY. *ad.* Cloudily; darkly. *Bacon.*

DUSKY. *a.* [from *dusk.*]
1. Tending to darkness; obscure. *Prior.*
2. Tending to blackness; dark coloured. *Newton.*
3. Gloomy; sad; intellectually clouded. *Bentley.*

DUST. *f.* [ðuꝛt, Saxon.]
1. Earth or other matter reduced to small particles. *Bacon.*
2. The

2. The grave; the ſtate of diſſolution. *Milton.*
3. Mean and dejected ſtate. 1 *Sam.*

To DUST. *v. a.* To free from duſt; to ſprinkle with duſt.

DU'STMAN. *ſ.* One whoſe employment is to carry away the duſt *Gay.*

DU'STY. *a.* [from *duſt.*]
1. Filled with duſt; clouded with duſt. *Dryden.*
2. Covered or ſcattered with duſt. *Thomſon.*

DU'TCHESS. *ſ.* [*ducheſſe*, French.]
1. The lady of a duke. *Swift.*
2. A lady who has the ſovereignty of a dukedom.

DU'TCHY. *ſ.* [*duché*, French.] A territory which gives title to a duke. *Addiſon.*

DU'TCHYCOURT. *ſ.* A court wherein all matters appertaining to the dutchy of Lancaſter are decided. *Cowel.*

DU'TEOUS. *a.* [from *duty.*]
1. Obedient; obſequious. *Prior.*
2. Obedient to good or bad purpoſes. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Enjoined by duty. *Shakeſpeare.*

DU'TIFUL. *a.* [*duty* and *full.*]
1. Obedient; ſubmiſſive to natural or legal ſuperiours. *Swift.*
2. Expreſſive of reſpect; giving token of reverence; reverential. *Sidney.*

DU'TIFULLY. *ad.* [from *dutiful.*]
1. Obediently; ſubmiſſively.
2. Reverently; reſpectfully. *Sidney.*

DU'TIFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *dutiful.*]
1. Obedience; ſubmiſſion to juſt authority. *Dryden.*
2. Reverence; reſpect. *Taylor.*

DU'TY. *ſ.* [from *due.*]
1. That to which a man is by any natural or legal obligation bound. *Lake.*
2. Acts or forbearances required by religion or morality. *Taylor.*
3. Obedience or ſubmiſſion due to parents, governors, or ſuperiours. *Decay of Piety.*
4. Act of reverence or reſpect. *Spenſer.*
5. The buſineſs of a ſoldier on guard. *Clarendon.*
7. Tax; impoſt; cuſtom; toll. *Arbuthnot.*

DWARF. *ſ.* [ᵹpeonᵹ, Sax.]
1. A man below the common ſize of men. *Brown. Milton.*
2. Any animal or plant below its natural bulk. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. An attendant on a lady or knight in romances. *Spenſer.*
4. It is uſed often in compoſition; as, *dwarf* elder, *dwarf* honeyſuckle.

To DWARF. *v. a.* To hinder from growing to the natural bulk. *Addiſon.*

DWA'RFISH. *a.* Below the natural bulk; low; ſmall; little. *Bentley.*

DWA'RFISHLY. *ad.* [from *dwarfiſh.*] Like a dwarf.

DWA'RFISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *dwarfiſh.*] Minuteneſs of ſtature; littleneſs. *Glanville.*

To DWELL. *v. n.* preterite *dwelt*, or *dwelled*, *duelia*, Iſlandick.
1. To inhabit; to live in a place; to reſide; to have an habitation. *Leviticus. Peacham.*
2. To live in any form of habitation. *Hebrews.*
3. To be in any ſtate or condition. *Shak.*
4. To be ſuſpended with attention. *Smith.*
5. To fix the mind upon. *Pope.*
6. To continue long ſpeaking. *Swift.*

To DWELL. *v. a.* To inhabit. *Milton.*

DWE'LLER. *ſ.* [from *dwell.*] An inhabitant. *Bacon.*

DWE'LLING. *ſ.* [from *dwell.*]
1. Habitation; abode. *Dryden.*
2. State of life; mode of living. *Daniel.*

DWE'LLINGHOUSE. *ſ.* The houſe at which one lives. *Ayliffe.*

To DWI'NDLE. *v. n.* [ᵹpinnan, Saxon.]
1. To ſhrink; to loſe bulk; to grow little. *Addiſon.*
2. To degenerate; to ſink. *Norris. Bentley. Swift.*
3. To wear away; to loſe health; to grow feeble. *Gay.*
4. To fall away; to moulder off. *Clarendon.*

DY'ING. The participle of *die.*
1. Expiring; giving up the ghoſt.
2. Tinging; giving a new colour.

DY'NASTY. *ſ.* [δυναστεια.] Government; ſovereignty. *Hale.*

DYSCRASY. *ſ.* [δυσκρασια.] An unequal mixture of elements in the blood or nervous juice; a diſtemperature. *Floyer.*

DYSENTERY. *ſ.* [δυσεντερια.] A looſeneſs wherein very ill humours flow off by ſtool, and are alſo ſometimes attended with blood. *Arbuthnot.*

DYSPE'PSY. *ſ.* [δυσπεψια.] A difficulty of digeſtion.

DY'SPHONY. *ſ.* [δυσφωνια.] A difficulty in ſpeaking.

DYSPNOE'A. *ſ.* [δυσπνοια.] A difficulty of breathing.

DYSURY. *ſ.* [δυσουρια.] A difficulty in making urine. *Harvey.*

E.

E, Has two ſounds; long, as *ſcene*, and ſhort, as *men*. *E* is the moſt frequent vowel in the Engliſh language; for it has the peculiar quality of lengthening the foregoing vowel, as *căn*, *cāne*.

Ea has the ſound of *e* long.

EACH *pron.* [elc, Saxon.]

1. Either of two. *Dryden.*
2. Every one of any number. *Milton.*

To EACH the correſpondent word is *other*.

EAD. and *eading*, denotes happineſs; *Eadgar*, happy power. *Camden.*

EA'GER. *a.* [eaȝop, Saxon.]

1. Struck with deſire; ardently wiſhing. *Dryden.*
2. Hot of diſpoſition; vehement; ardent. *Hooker. Spratt.*
3. Quick; buſy. *Addiſon.*
4. Sharp; ſower; acid. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Keen; ſevere; biting. *Bacon.*
6. Brittle; inflexible. *Locke.*

EA'GERLY. *ad.* [from *eager*.]

1. With ardour of deſire. *Stepney.*
2. Ardently; hotly. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Keenly; ſharply. *Knolles.*

EA'GERNESS. *ſ.* [from *eager*.]

1. Ardour of inclination. *Rogers.*
2. Impetuoſity; vehemence; violence. *Dryden.*

EA'GLE. *ſ.* [*aigle*, French.]

1. A bird of prey, ſaid to be extremely ſharp-ſighted. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The ſtandard of the ancient *Romans*. *Pope.*

EAGLE EYED. *a.* [from *eagle* and *eye*.]

1. Sharp-ſighted as an eagle. *Howel.*

EA'GLESPEED. *ſ.* [*eagle* and *ſpeed*.] Swiftneſs like that of an eagle. *Pope.*

EA'GLESTONE. *ſ.* A ſtone ſaid to be found at the entrance of the holes in which the eagles make their neſts. The *eagle-ſtone* contains in a cavity within it, a ſmall looſe ſtone, which rattles when it is ſhaken; and every foſſil, with a nucleus in it, has obtained the name. *Camet. Hill.*

EA'GLET. *ſ.* [from *eagle*.] A young eagle. *Davies.*

EA'GRE. *ſ.* [*æger*, in Runick, is the *ocean*.] A tide ſwelling above another tide. *Dryden.*

EA'LDERMAN. *ſ.* ealbeꝛman, Saxon.] Alderman.

EAME. *ſ.* [eam, Saxon.] Uncle. *Fairfax.*

EAR. *ſ.* [eaꝛe, Saxon.]

1. The whole organ of audition or hearing. *Derham.*
2. That part of the ear that ſtands eminent. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Power of judging of harmony.
4. The head; or the perſon. *Knolles.*
5. The higheſt part of a man; the top. *L'Eſtrange.*
6. The privilege of being readily and kindly heard; favour. *Ben. Johnſon.*
7. Any prominences from a larger body, raiſed for the ſake of holding it. *Taylor. Congreve.*
8. The ſpike of corn; that part which contains the ſeeds. *Bacon. Mortimer.*
9. *To fall together by the* EARS. To fight; to ſcuffle. *More.*
10. *To ſet by the* EARS. To make ſtrife; to make to quarrel. *Addiſon.*

EA'RLESS. *a.* [from *ear*.] Without any ears. *Pope.*

EA'RRING. *ſ.* [*ear* and *ring*.] Jewels ſet in a ring and worn at the ears. *Sandys.*

EA'RSHOT. *ſ.* Reach of the ear. *Dryden.*

EA'RWAX. *ſ.* The cerumen or exudation which ſmears the inſide of the ear. *Ray.*

EA'RWIG. *ſ.* [eaꝛe and piȝȝa, Saxon.] A ſheathwinged inſect. *Drayton.*
2. A whiſperer.

EA'RWITNESS. *ſ.* [*ear* and *witneſs*.] One who atteſts, or can atteſt any thing as heard by himſelf. *Hooker.*

To EAR. *v. a.* [*aro*, Latin.] To plow; to till. *Shakeſpeare. Geneſis.*

To EAR. *v. n.* [from *ear*.] To ſhoot into ears.

EA'RED. *a.* [from *ear*.]

1. Having ears, or organs of hearing.
2. Having ears, or ripe corn. *Pope.*

EARL. *ſ.* [eoꝛl, Saxon.] A title of nobility, anciently the higheſt of this nation, now the third. *Shakeſpeare.*

EARL MARSHAL. *ſ.* [*earl* and *marſhal*.] He that has chief care of military ſolemnities. *Dryden.*

EA'RLDOM. *ſ.* [from *earl*.] The ſeigniory of an earl. *Spenſer.*

EA'RLINESS. *ſ.* [from *early*.] Quickneſs of any action with reſpect to ſomething elſe. *Sidney.*

EA'RLY. *a.* [æꝛ, Saxon, before.] Soon with reſpect to ſomething elſe. *Smith.*

EA'RLY. *ad.* [from the adjective.] Soon; betimes. *Waller.*

To

To EARN. *v. a.* [eapnian, Saxon.]
1. To gain as the reward or wages of labour. *Swift.*
2. To gain; to obtain. *Shakespeare.*

EA'RNEST. *a.* [eopneꝛt, Saxon.]
1. Ardent in any affection; warm; zealous. *Hooker.*
2. Intent; fixed; eager. *Duppa.*

EA'RNEST. *f.* [from the adjective.]
1. Seriousness; a serious event, not a jest. *Shakespeare.*
2. [*ernitz penge*, Danish.] Pledge; handsel; first fruits. *Smalridge.*
3. The money which is given in token that a bargain is ratified. *Decay of Piety.*

EA'RNESTLY. *ad.* [from *earnest.*]
1. Warmly; affectionately; zealously; importunately. *Smalridge.*
2. Eagerly; desirously. *Shakespeare.*

EA'RNESTNESS. *f.* [from *earnest.*]
1. Eagerness; warmth; vehemence. *Addison.*
2. Solemnity; zeal. *Atterbury.*
3. Solicitude; care; intenseness. *Dryden.*

EARSH. *f.* [from *ear*, to plow.] A plowed field. *May's Virgil.*

EARTH. *f.* [eopð, Saxon.]
1. The element distinct from air, fire, or water. *Thomson.*
2. The terraqueous globe; the world. *Locke.*
3. Different modification of terrene matter. The five genera of *earths* are, 1. Boles. 2. Clays. 3. Marls. 4. Ochres. 5. Tripelas.
4. This world opposed to other scenes of existence. *Shakespeare.*
5. The inhabitants of the earth. *Genesis.*
6. Turning up the ground in tillage. *Tusser.*

To EARTH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To hide in earth. *Dryden.*
2. To cover with earth. *Evelyn.*

To EARTH. *v. n.* To retire under ground. *Tickell.*

EA'RTHBOARD. *f.* [*earth* and *board.*] The board of the plough that shakes off the earth. *Mortimer.*

EA'RTHBORN. *a.* [*earth* and *born.*]
1. Born of the earth; terrigenous. *Prior.*
2. Meanly born. *Smith.*

EARTHBOUND. *a.* [*earth* and *bound.*] Fastened by the pressure of the earth. *Shakespeare.*

EA'RTHEN. *a.* [from *earth.*] Made of earth; made of clay. *Watkins.*

EA'RTHFLAX. *f.* [*earth* and *flax.*] A kind of fibrous mill. *Woodward.*

EA'RTHINESS. *f.* The quality of containing earth; grossness.

EA'RTHLING. *f.* [from *earth.*] An inhabitant of the earth; a poor frail creature. *Drummond.*

EA'RTHLY. *a.* [from *earth.*]
1. Not heavenly; vile; mean; sordid. *Milton.*
2. Belonging only to our present state; not spiritual. *Hooker.*
3. Corporeal; not mental. *Pope.*

EARTHNUT. *f.* [*earth* and *nut.*] A pignut; a root in shape and size like a nut. *Ray.*

EA'RTHQUAKE. *f.* [*earth* and *quake.*] Tremor or convulsion of the earth. *Addison.*

EA'RTHSHAKING. *a.* [*earth* and *shake.*] Having power to shake the earth, or to raise earthquakes. *Milton.*

EA'RTHWORM. *f.* [*earth* and *worm.*]
1. A worm bred under ground. *Bacon.*
2. A mean sordid wretch. *Norris.*

EA'RTHY. *a.* [from *earth.*]
1. Consisting of earth. *Wilkins.*
2. Composed or partaking of earth; terrene. *Milton.*
3. Inhabiting the earth; terrestrial. *Dryden.*
4. Relating to earth. *Dryden.*
5. Not mental; gross; not refined. *Shakespeare.*

EASE. *f.* [*aise*, French.]
1. Quiet; rest; undisturbed tranquillity. *Davies.*
2. Freedom from pain. *Temple.*
3. Rest after labour; intermission of labour. *Swift.*
4. Facility; not difficulty. *Dryden.*
5. Unconstraint; freedom from harshness, forced behaviour, or conceits. *Pope.*

To EASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To free from pain. *Locke.*
2. To relieve; to assuage; to mitigate. *Dryden.*
3. To relieve from labour. *Dryden.*
4. To set free from any thing that offends. *Locke.*

EA'SEFUL. *a.* [*ease* and *full.*] Quiet; peaceable. *Shakespeare.*

EA'SEMENT. *f.* [from *ease.*] Assistance; support. *Swift.*

EA'SILY. *ad.* [from *easy.*]
1. Without difficulty. *Prior.*
2. Without pain; without disturbance. *Temple.*
3. Readily; without reluctance. *Dryden.*

EA'SINESS. *f.* [from *easy.*]
1. Freedom from difficulty. *Tillotson.*
2. Flexibility; compliance; readiness. *Hooker. Locke.*
3. Freedom from constraint; not effort. *Roscommon.*
4. Rest; tranquillity. *Ray.*

EAST. *f.* [eaſt, Saxon.]
1. The quarter where the sun rises. *Abbot.*
2. The regions in the eastern parts of the world. *Shakespeare.*

EA'STER. *ſ.* [eaſtre, Saxon.] The day on which the Chriſtian church commemorates our Saviour's reſurrection. *Decay of Piety.*

EA'STERLY. *a.* [from *Eaſt.*]
1. Coming from the parts towards the Eaſt. *Raleigh.*
2. Lying towards the Eaſt. *Graunt.*
3. Looking towards the Eaſt. *Arbuthnot.*

EA'STERN. *a.* [from *Eaſt.*]
1. Dwelling or found in the Eaſt; oriental. *Thomſon.*
2. Lying or being towards the Eaſt. *Addi.*
3. Going towards the Eaſt. *Addiſon.*
4. Looking towards the Eaſt.

EA'STWARD. *ad.* [*Eaſt* and *toward.*] Towards the Eaſt. *Brown.*

EA'SY. *a.* [from *eaſe.*]
1. Not difficult. *Hooker.*
2. Quiet; at reſt; not harraſſed. *Smalridge.*
3. Complying; unreſiſting; credulous. *Dryden.*
4. Free from pain. *Milton.*
5. Ready; not unwilling. *Dryden.*
6. Without want of more. *Swift.*
7. Without conſtraint; without formality. *Pope.*

To EAT. *v. a.* preterite *ate*, or *eat*; part. *eat*, or *eaten.* [ætan, Sax.]
1. To devour with the mouth. *Exodus.*
2. To conſume; to corrode. *Tillotſon.*
3. To ſwallow back; to retract. *Hake.*

To EAT. *v. n.*
1. To go to meals; to take meals; to feed. *Matthew.*
2. To take food. *Locke.*
3. To be maintained in food. *Proverbs. Shakeſpeare.*
4. To make way by corroſion. *South.*

EA'TABLE. *ſ.* [from *eat.*] Any thing that may be eaten. *King.*

EA'TER. *ſ.* [from *eat.*]
1. One that eats any thing. *Abbot.*
2. A corroſive.

EATH. *a.* [eaƀ, Saxon.] Eaſy; not difficult. *Fairfax.*

EATH. *ad.* [from the adjective.] Eaſily. *Spenſer.*

EA'TINGHOUSE. *ſ.* [*eat* and *houſe.*] A houſe where proviſions are ſold ready dreſſed. *L'Eſtrange.*

EAVES. *ſ.* [eƿeſ, Saxon.] The edges of the roof which overhang the houſe. *Woodward.*

To EA'VESDROP. *v. a.* [*eaves* and *drop.*] To catch what comes from the eaves; to liſten under windows. *Shakeſpeare.*

EA'VESDROPPER. *ſ.* A liſtener under windows. *Shakeſpeare.*

EBB. *ſ.* [ebba, Saxon.]
1. The reflux of the tide towards the ſea. *Addiſon.*
2. Decline; decay; waſte. *Roſcommon.*

To EBB. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To flow back towards the ſea. *Shak.*
2. To decline; to decay; to waſte. *Halifax.*

E'BEN. } *ſ.* [*ebenum*, Latin.] A hard,
E'BON. } heavy, black, valuable wood. *Moxon.*

EBRIETY. *ſ.* [*ebrietas*, Latin.] Drunkenneſs; intoxication by ſtrong liquors. *Brown.*

EBRIO'SITY. *ſ.* [*ebrioſitas*, Latin.] Habitual drunkenneſs. *Brown.*

EBULLI'TION. *ſ.* [*ebullio*, Latin.]
1. The act of boiling up with heat.
2. Any inteſtine motion.
3. That ſtruggling or effervеſcence which ariſes from the mingling together any alkalizate and acid liquor; any inteſtine violent motion of the parts of a fluid. *Newton.*

ECCE'NTRICAL. } *a.* [*eccentricus*, Latin.]
ECCE'NTRICK. }
1. Deviating from the center.
2. Not having the ſame center with another circle. *Newton.*
3. Not terminating in the ſame point. *Bacon.*
4. Irregular; anamolous. *K. Charles.*

ECCENTRI'CITY. *ſ.* [from *eccentrick.*]
1. Deviation from a center.
2. The ſtate of having a different center from another circle. *Holder.*
3. Excurſion from the proper orb. *Wotton.*

ECCHY'MOSIS. *ſ.* [ἐκχύμωσις.] Livid ſpots or blotches in the ſkin. *Wiſeman.*

ECCLESIA'STICAL. } *a.* [*eccleſiaſticus*,
ECCLESIA'STICK. } Latin.] Relating to the church; not civil. *Hooker. Swift.*

ECCLESIA'STICK. *ſ.* A perſon dedicated to the miniſtries of religion. *Burnet.*

ECCOPRO'TICKS. *ſ.* [ἔκ and κόπρος.] Such medicines as gently purge the belly. *Harvey.*

E'CHINATE. } *a.* [from *echinus*, Lat.]
E'CHINATED. } Briſtled like an hedgehog; ſet with prickles. *Woodward.*

ECHI'NUS. ſ. [Latin.]
1. A hedgehog.
2. A ſhellfiſh ſet with prickles.
3. [With botaniſts.] The prickly head of any plant.
4. [In architecture.] A member or ornament, taking its name from the roughneſs of the carving. *Harris.*

E'CHO. *ſ.* [ηχω.]
1. Echo was ſuppoſed to have been once a nymph, who pined into a ſound. *Sidney.*
2. The return or repercuſſion of any ſound. *Bacon.*
3. The ſound returned. *Shakeſpeare.*

To E'CHO. *v. n.*
1. To reſound; to give the repercuſſion of a voice. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To be ſounded back. *Blackmore.*

To E'CHO. *v. a.* To ſend back a voice. *Decay of Piety.*

ECCLAIRCI'SSEMENT. f. [French.] Explanation; the act of clearing up an affair.

ECLA'T. f. [French.] Splendour; ſhow; luſtre. *Pope.*

ECLE'CTICK. *a.* [ἐκλεκτικὸς.] Selecting; chuſing at will. *Watts.*

ECLE'GMA. *f.* [ἔκ and λείχειν.] A form of medicine made by the incorporation of oils with ſyrups.

ECLI'PSE. *f.* [ἔκλειψις.]
1. An obſcuration of the luminaries of heaven. *Waller.*
2. Darkneſs; obſcuration. *Raleigh.*

To ECLI'PSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To darken a luminary. *Creech.*
2. To extinguiſh; to put out. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To cloud; to obſcure. *Calamy.*
4. To diſgrace. *Clarendon.*

ECLI'PTICK. *f.* [ἐκλειπτικὸς.] A great circle of the ſphere, ſuppoſed to be drawn through the middle of the Zodiack, and making an angle with the Equinoctial, in the points of Aries and Libra, of 23° 30′, which is the ſun's greateſt declination. *Harris.*

EC'LOGUE. *f.* [ἐκλογὴ.] A paſtoral poem ſo called, becauſe *Virgil* called his paſtorals eclogues. *Pope.*

ECO'NOMY. *f.* [οἰκονομία.]
1. The management of a family. *Taylor.*
2. Frugality; diſcretion of expence.
3. Diſpoſition of things; regulation. *Hammond.*
4. The diſpoſition or arrangement of any work. *Ben. Johnſon.*
5. Syſtem of motions; diſtribution of every thing to its proper place. *Blackmore.*

ECONO'MICK. } *a.* [from *economy.*]
ECONO'MICAL. }
1. Pertaining to the regulation of an houſhold. *Davies.*
2. Frugal. *Wotton.*

ECPHRA'CTICKS. *f.* [ἔκ and φράττω.] Such medicines as render tough humours thin. *Harvey.*

E'CSTASY. *f.* [ἔκστασις.]
1. Any paſſion by which the thoughts are abſorbed, and in which the mind is for a time loſt. *Suckling.*
2. Exceſſive joy; rapture. *Prior.*
3. Enthuſiaſm; exceſſive elevation of the mind. *Milton.*
4. Exceſſive grief or anxiety. *Shakeſpeare.*
5 Madneſs; diſtraction.

E'CSTASIED. *a.* [from *eſtacy.*] Raviſhed. *Norris.*

ECSTA'TICAL. } *a.* [ἐκστατικὸς.]
ECSTA'TICK. }
1. Raviſhed; rapturous; elevated to eſtaſy. *Stillingfleet.*
2. In the higheſt degree of joy. *Pope.*

E'CTYPE. *f.* [ἔκτυπος.] A copy. *Locke.*

E'CURIE. f. [French.] A place for the houſing of horſes.

EDA'CIOUS. *a.* [*edacis*, Latin.] Eating; voracious; ravenous; greedy.

EDA'CITY. *f.* [*edacitas*, Latin.] Voracity; ravenouſneſs. *Bacon.*

To E'DDER. *v. a.* To bind a fence. *Mort.*

E'DDER. *f.* Such fencewood as is commonly put upon the top of fences. *Tuſſer.*

E'DDY. *f.* [ed, *backward*, *again*, and ea, *water*, Saxon.]
1. The water that by ſome repercuſſion, or oppoſite wind, runs contrary to the main ſtream. *Dryden.*
2. Whirlpool; circular motion. *Dryden.*

E'DDY. *a.* Whirling; moving circularly. *Dr.*

EDEMATO'SE. *a.* [οἴδημα.] Swelling; full of humoure. *Arbuthnot.*

EDE'NTATED. *a.* [*edentatus*, Latin.] Deprived of teeth. *Dict.*

EDGE. *f.* [ecge, Saxon.]
1. The thin or cutting part of a blade. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A narrow part riſing from a broader. *Mortimer.*
3. Keenneſs; acrimony. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. *To ſet teeth on* EDGE. To cauſe a tingling pain in the teeth. *Bacon.*

To EDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſharpen; to enable to cut. *Dryden.*
2. To furniſh with an edge. *Dryden.*
3. To border with any thing; to fringe. *Pope.*
4. To exaſperate; to embitter. *Hayward.*
5. To put forward beyond a line. *Locke.*

To EDGE. *v. n.* To move againſt any power. *Dryden.*

EDGED. *part. a.* [from *edge.*] Sharp; not blunt. *Digby.*

E'DGING. *f.* [from *edge.*]
1. What is added to any thing by way of ornament. *Dryden.*
2. A narrow lace.

E'DGELESS. *a.* [from *edge.*] Blunt; obtuſe; unable to cut. *L'Eſtrange.*

E'DGETOOL. *f.* [*edge* and *tool.*] A tool made ſharp to cut. *Dorſet.*

E'DGEWISE. *ad.* [*edge* and *wiſe.*] With the edge put into any particular direction. *Ray.*

E'DIBLE. *a.* [from *edo*, Latin.] Fit to be eaten. *More.*

E'DICT. *f.* [*edictum*, Latin.] A proclamation of command or prohibition. *Addiſon.*

EDIFICA'TION. *f.* [*ædificatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of building up man in the faith; improvement in holineſs. *Taylor.*

2. Improvement; instruction. *Addison.*

E'DIFICE. *f.* [*ædificium*, Latin.] A fabrick; a building. *Bentley.*

E'DIFIER. *f.* [from *edify.*] One that improves or instructs another.

To E'DIFY. *v. a.* [*edifico*, Latin.]
1. To build. *Chapman.*
2. To instruct; to improve. *Hooker.*
3. To teach; to persuade. *Bacon.*

E'DILE. *f.* [*ædilis*, Latin.] The title of a magistrate in old Rome. *Shakespeare.*

EDITION. *f.* [*editio*, Latin.]
1. Publication of any thing, particularly of a book. *Burnet.*
2. Republication, with revisal. *Baker.*

E'DITOR. *f.* [*editor*, Latin.] Publisher; he that revises or prepares any work for publication. *Addison.*

To E'DUCATE. *v. a.* [*educo*, Latin.] To breed; to bring up. *Swift.*

EDUCA'TION. *f.* [from *educate.*] Formation of manners in youth. *Swift.*

To EDU'CE. *v. a.* [*educo*, Lat.] To bring out; to extract. *Glanville.*

EDU'CTION. *f.* [from *educe.*] The act of bringing any thing into view.

To EDU'LCORATE. *v. a.* [from *dulcis*, Latin.] To sweeten.

EDULCORA'TION. *f.* [from *edulcorate.*] The act of sweetening.

To EEK. *v. a.* [eacan, Saxon.] See EKE.
1 To make bigger by the addition of another piece
2. To supply any deficiency. *Spenser.*

EEL. *f.* [æl, Saxon.] A serpentine slimy fish, that lurks in mud. *Shakespeare.*

E'EN. *ad.* Contracted from *even.* *L'Estrange.*

E'FFABLE. *a.* [*effabilis*, Lat.] Expressive; utterable.

To EFFA'CE. *v. a.* [*effacer*, French.]
1. To destroy any form painted, or carved.
2. To make no more legible or visible; to blot out. *Locke.*
3. To destroy; to wear away. *Dryden.*

EFFE'CT. *f.* [*effectus*, Latin.]
1. That which is produced by an operating cause. *Addison.*
2. Consequence; event. *Addison.*
3. Purpose; intention; general intent. *Chronicles.*
4. Consequence intended; success; advantage. *Clarendon.*
5. Completion; perfection. *Prior.*
6. Reality; not mere appearance. *Hooker.*
7. [In the plural.] Goods; moveables. *Shakespeare.*

To EFFE'CT. *v. a.* [*effecio*, Latin.]
1. To bring to pass; to attempt with success; to achieve. *Ben. Johnson.*
2. To produce as a cause. *Boyle.*

EFFE'CTIBLE. *a.* [from *effect.*] Performable; practicable. *Brown.*

EFFE'CTIVE. *a.* [from *effect.*]
1. Having the power to produce effects. *Taylor.*
2. Operative; active. *Brown.*
3. Producing effects; efficient. *Taylor.*
4. Having the power of operation; useful.

EFFE'CTIVELY. *ad.* [from *effective.*] Powerfully; with real operation. *Taylor.*

EFFE'CTLESS. *a.* [from *effect.*] Without effect; impotent; useless. *Shakespeare.*

EFFE'CTOR. *f.* [*effector*, Latin.]
1. He that produces any effect.
2. Maker; Creator. *Derham.*

EFFE'CTUAL. *a.* [*effectuel*, French.]
1. Productive of effects; powerful to a degree adequate to the occasion; efficacious. *Hooker. Philemon.*
2. Veracious; expressive of facts. *Shakespeare.*

EFFE'CTUALLY. *ad.* [from *effectual.*] In a manner productive of the consequence intended; efficaciously. *South.*

To EFFE'CTUATE. *v. a.* [*effectuer*, Fr.] To bring to pass; to fulfil. *Sidney.*

EFFE'MINACY. *f.* [from *effeminate.*]
1. Admission of the qualities of a woman; softness; unmanly delicacy. *Milton.*
2. Lasciviousness; loose pleasure. *Taylor.*

EFFE'MINATE. *a.* [*effeminatus*, Latin.] Having the qualities of a woman; womanish; voluptuous; tender. *Milton.*

To EFFE'MINATE. *v. a.* [*effemino*, Lat.] To make womanish; to emasculate; to unman. *Locke.*

To EFFE'MINATE. *v. n.* To soften; to melt into weakness. *Pope.*

EFFEMINA'TION. *f.* [from *effeminate.*] The state of one grown womanish; the state of one emasculated or unmanned. *Brown.*

To EFFERVE'SCE. *v. n.* [*efferveſco*, Lat.] To generate heat by intestine motion. *Mead.*

EFFERVE'SCENCE. *f.* [from *efferveo*, Lat.] The act of growing hot; production of heat by intestine motion. *Grew.*

EFFE'TE. *a.* [*effætus*, Latin.]
1. Barren; disabled from generation. *Bentley.*
2. Worn out with age. *South.*

EFFICA'CIOUS. *a.* [*efficax*, Latin.] Productive of effects; powerful to produce the consequence intended. *Philips.*

EFFICA'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *efficacious.*] Effectually. *Digby.*

E'FFICACY. *f.* Production of the consequence intended. *Tillotson.*

EFFI'CIENCE. } *f.* [from *efficio*, Latin.]
EFFI'CIENCY. } The act of producing effects; agency. *South.*

EFFI'CIENT. *f.* [*efficiens*, Latin.]
1. The cause which makes effects. *Hooker.*
2. He that makes; the effector. *Hale.*

EFFI'CIENT. *a.* Causing effects. *Collier.*

To EFFI'GIATE. *v. a.* [*effigio*, Latin.] To form in semblance; to image.

EFFIGIA'TION. *f.* [from *effigiate.*] The act of imaging things or persons. *Dict.*

EFFI'GIES. } *f.* [*effigies*, Latin.] Resem-
E'FFIGY. } blance; image in painting or sculpture. *Dryden.*

EFFLORE'SCENCE. }
EFFLORE'SCENCY. } *f.* [*efflorescо*, Lat.]

1. Production of flowers. *Bacon.*
2. Excrescencies in the form of flowers. *Woodward.*
3. [In physick.] The breaking out of some humours in the skin. *Wiseman.*

EFFLORE'SCENT. *a.* [*efflorescо*, Latin.] Shooting out in form of flowers. *Woodward.*

E'FFLUENCE. *f.* [*effluo*, Latin.] That which issues from some other principle. *Prior.*

EFFLU'VIA. } *f.* [from *effluo*, Latin.]
EFFLU'VIUM. } Those small particles which are continually flying off from bodies. *Blackmore.*

E'FFLUX. *f.* [*effluxus*, Latin.]

1. The act of flowing out. *Harvey.*
2. Effusion. *Hammond.*
3. That which flows from something else; emanation. *Thomson.*

To EFFLU'X. *v. n.* [*effluo*, Latin.] To run out. *Boyle.*

EFFLU'XION. *f.* [*effluxum*, Latin.]

1. The act of flowing out. *Brown.*
2. That which flows out; effluvium; emanation. *Bacon.*

To EFFO'RCE. *v. a.* [*efforcer*, French.]

1. To force; to break through by violence. *Spenser.*
2. To force; to ravish. *Spenser.*

To EFFO'RM. *v. a.* [*efformo*, Latin.] To shape; to fashion. *Taylor.*

EFFORMA'TION. *f.* [from *efform.*] The act of fashioning or giving form to. *Ray.*

EFFO'RT. *f.* [*effort*, French.] Struggle; laborious endeavour. *Addison.*

EFFO'SSION. *f.* [*effossum*, Lat.] The act of digging up from the ground; deterration. *Arbuthnot.*

EFFRA'IABLE. *a.* [*effroyable*, Fr.] Dreadful; frightful. *Harvey.*

EFFRO'NTERY. *f.* [*effronterie*, Fr.] Impudence; shamelessness. *King Charles.*

EFFU'LGENCE. *f.* [*effulgeo*, Lat.] Lustre; brightness; clarity; splendor. *Milton.*

EFFU'LGENT. *a.* [*effulgens*, Lat.] Shining; bright; luminous. *Blackmore.*

EFFUMABI'LITY. *f.* [*fumus*, Lat.] The quality of flying away in fumes. *Boyle.*

To EFFU'SE. *v. a.* [*effusus*, Latin.] To pour out; to spill. *Milton.*

EFFU'SE. *f.* [from the verb.] Waste; effusion. *Shakespeare.*

EFFU'SION. *f.* [*effusio*, Latin.]

1. The act of pouring out. *Taylor.*
2. Waste; the act of spilling or shedding. *Hooker.*
3. The act of pouring out words. *Hooker.*
4. Bounteous donation. *Hammond.*
5. The thing poured out. *King Charles.*

EFFU'SIVE. *a.* [from *effuse.*] Pouring out; dispersing. *Thomson.*

EFT. *f.* [ᵹeꝑa, Saxon.] A newt; an evet. *Mortimer. Nichols.*

EFT. *ad.* [ꝼꝑt, Saxon.] Soon; quickly; speedily. *Fairfax.*

E'FTSOONS. *ad.* [ꝼꝑt and ꝑoon.] Soon afterwards. *Knolles.*

E. G. [*exempli gratia.*] For the sake of an instance or example.

E'GER. *f.* An impetuous and irregular flood or tide. *Brown.* See EAGRE.

To EGE'ST. *v. a.* [*egero*, Latin.] To throw out food at the natural vents. *Bacon.*

EGE'STION. *f.* [*egestus*, Latin.] The act of throwing out the digested food. *Hale.*

EGG. *f.* [ægꝫ, Saxon.]

1. That which is laid by feathered animals, from which their young is produced. *Bacon.*
2. The spawn or sperm of creatures. *Blackmore.*
3. Any thing fashioned in the shape of an egg. *Boyle.*

To EGG. *v. a.* [*eggia*, Islandick.] To incite; to instigate. *Derham.*

E'GLANTINE. *f.* [*eglantine*, French.] A species of rose. *Shakespeare.*

E'GOTISM. *f.* [from *ego*, Latin.] The fault committed in writing by the frequent repetition of the word *ego*, or *I*; too frequent mention of a man's self. *Spectator.*

E'GOTIST. *f.* [from *ego.*] One that is always repeating the word *ego*, *I*; a talker of himself. *Spectator.*

To E'GOTIZE. *v. n.* [from *ego.*] To talk much of one's self.

EGRE'GIOUS. *a.* [*egregius*, Latin.]

1. Eminent; remarkable; extraordinary. *More.*
2. Eminently bad; remarkably vicious. *Hooker.*

EGRE'GIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *egregious.*] Eminently; shamefully. *Arbuthnot.*

E'GRESS. *f.* [*egressus*, Latin.] The act of going out of any place; departure. *Woodward.*

EGRE'SSION. *f.* [*egressio*, Lat.] The act of going out. *Pope.*

E'GRET. *f.* A fowl of the heron kind.

E'GRIOT. *f.* [*aigret*, French.] A species of cherry. *Bacon.*

To EJA'CULATE. *v. a.* [*ejaculor*, Latin.] To throw; to shoot out. *Grew.*

EJA'CULATION. *f.* [from *ejaculate.*]

1. A short prayer darted out occasionally. *Taylor.*

2. The

2. The act of darting or throwing out. *Bacon.*

EJA'CULATORY. *a.* [from *ejaculate.*] Suddenly darted out; sudden; hasty. *Duppa.*

To EJE'CT. *v. a.* [*ejicio ejectum*, Latin.]
1. To throw out; to cast forth; to void. *Sandys.*
2. To throw out or expel from an office or possession. *Dryden.*
3. To expel; to drive away. *Shakespeare.*
4. To cast away; to reject. *Hooker.*

EJE'CTION. *f.* [*ejectio*, Latin.]
1. The act of casting out; expulsion. *Broome.*
2. [In physick.] The discharge of any thing by any emunctory. *Quincy.*

EJE'CTMENT. *f.* [from *eject.*] A legal writ by which any inhabitant of a house, or tenant of an estate, is commanded to depart.

EIGH. *interject.* An expression of sudden delight.

EIGHT. *a.* [eahta, Saxon.] Twice four. A word of number. *Sandys.*

EIGHTH. *a.* [from *eight.*] Next in order to the seventh. *Pope.*

EI'GHTEEN. *a.* [*eight* and *ten.*] Twice nine. *Taylor.*

EI'GHTEENTH. *a.* [from *eighteen.*] The next in order to the seventeenth. *Kings.*

EI'GHTFOLD. *a.* [*eight* and *fold.*] Eight times the number or quantity.

EI'GHTHLY. *ad.* [from *eighth.*] In the eighth place. *Bacon.*

EI'GHTIETH. *a.* [from *eighty.*] The next in order to the seventyninth; eighth tenth. *Wilkins.*

EI'GHTSCORE. *a.* [*eight* and *score.*] Eight times twenty. *Shakespeare.*

EI'GHTY. *a.* [*eight* and *ten.*] Eight times ten. *Brown.*

EI'GNE. *a.* [*aîsne*, Fr.] The eldest or first born. *Bacon.*

EI'SEL. *f.* [eorl, Saxon.] Vinegar; verjuice.

EI'THER. *pron.* [aȝðer, Saxon.]
1. Which soever of the two; whether one or the other. *Drayton.*
2. Each; both. *Hale.*

EI'THER. *ad.* [from the noun.] A distributive adverb, answered by *or*; either the one *or*. *Daniel.*

EJULA'TION. *f.* [*ejulatio*, Latin.] Outcry; lamentation; moan; wailing. *Government of the Tongue.*

EKE. *ad.* [eac, Saxon.] Also; likewise; beside. *Spenser. Prior.* See EEK.

To EKE. *v. a.* [eacan, Saxon.]
1. To increase. *Spenser.*
2. To supply; to fill up deficiencies. *Pope.*
3. To protract; to lengthen. *Shakespeare.*
4. To spin out by useless additions. *Pope.*

To ELA'BORATE. *v. a.* [*elaboro*, Latin.]
1. To produce with labour. *Young.*
2. To heighten and improve by successive operations. *Arbuthnot.*

ELA'BORATE. *a.* [*elaboratus*, Latin.] Finished with great diligence. *Waller.*

ELA'BORATELY. *ad.* [from *elaborate.*] Laboriously; diligently; with great study. *Newton.*

ELABORA'TION. *f.* [from *elaborate.*] Improvement by successive operations. *Ray.*

To ELA'NCE. *v. a.* [*elancer*, Fr.] To throw out; to dart. *Prior.*

To ELA'PSE. *v. n.* [*elapsus*, Latin.] To pass away; to glide away. *Clarissa.*

ELA'STICAL. } *a.* [from ἐλάω.] Having
ELA'STICK. } the power of returning to the form from which it is distorted; springy. *Newton.*

ELASTI'CITY. *f.* [from *elastick.*] Force in bodies, by which they endeavour to restore themselves. *Pope.*

ELA'TE. *a.* [*elatus*, Latin.] Flushed with success; lofty; haughty. *Pope.*

To ELA'TE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To puff up with prosperity.
2. To exalt; to heighten. *Thomson.*

ELATE'RIUM. f. [Latin.] An inspissated juice, procured from the fruit of the wild cucumber: a very violent and rough purge. *Hill.*

ELA'TION. *f.* [from *elate.*] Haughtiness proceeding from success. *Atterbury.*

E'LBOW. *f.* [elboga, Saxon.]
1. The next joint or curvature of the arm below the shoulder. *Pope.*
2. Any flexure, or angle. *Bacon.*
3. *To be at the* ELBOW. To be near. *Shakespeare.*

ELBOWCHA'IR. *f.* [*elbow* and *chair.*] A chair with arms. *Gay.*

E'LBOWROOM. *f.* [*elbow* and *room.*] Room to stretch out the elbows; freedom from confinement. *South.*

To E'LBOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To push with the elbow. *Dryden.*
2. To push; to drive to distance. *Dryden.*

To E'LBOW. *v. n.* To jut out in angles.

ELD. *f.* [ealð, Saxon.]
1. Old age; decrepitude. *Spenser.*
2. Old people; persons worn out with years. *Milton.*

E'LDER. *a.* [The comparative of *eld.*] Surpassing another in years. *Temple.*

E'LDERS. *f.* [from *elder.*]
1. Persons whose age gives them reverence. *Raleigh.*
2. Ancestors. *Pope.*
3. Those who are older than others. *Hooker.*
4. [Among the Jews.] Rulers of the people.

5. [In

5. [In the New Teſtament.] Eccleſiaſticks.

6. [Among preſbyterians.] Laymen introduced into the kirk-polity. *Cleaveland.*

E'LDER. *ſ.* [ellaȝa, Saxon.] The name of a tree. *Shakeſpeare.*

E'LDERLY. *a.* [from *elder.*] No longer young. *Swift.*

E'LDERSHIP. *ſ.* [from *elder.*]

1. Seniority; primogen ture. *Rowe.*

2. Preſbytery; eccleſiaſtical ſenate. *Hooker.*

E'LDEST. *a.* [The ſuperlative of *eld.*]

1. The oldeſt; that has the right of primogeniture. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. That has lived moſt years. *Locke.*

ELECAMPA'NE. *ſ.* A plant named alſo ſtarwort. *Miller.*

To ELE'CT. *v. a.* [*electus*, Latin.]

1. To chooſe for any office or uſe. *Daniel.*

2. [In theology.] To ſelect as an object of eternal mercy. *Milton.*

ELE'CT. *a.* [from the verb.]

1. Choſen; taken by preference from among others. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Choſen to an office, not yet in poſſeſſion. *Ayliffe.*

3. Choſen as an object of eternal mercy. *Hammond.*

ELE'CTION. *ſ.* [*electio*, Latin.]

1. The act of chuſing one or more from a greater number. *Whitgift.*

2. The power of choice. *Davies.*

3. Voluntary preference. *Rogers.*

4. The determination of God by which any were ſelected for eternal life. *Atterbury.*

5. The ceremony of a publick choice. *Addiſon.*

ELE'CTIVE. *a.* [from *elect.*] Exerting the power of choice. *Grew.*

ELE'CTIVELY. *ad.* By choice; with preference of one to another. *Grew.*

ELE'CTOR. *ſ.* [from *elect.*]

1. He that has a vote in the choice of any officer. *Waller.*

2. A prince who has a voice in the choice of the German emperour.

ELE'CTORAL. *a.* [from *elector.*] Having the dignity of an elector.

ELE'CTORATE. *ſ.* [from *elector.*] The territory of an elector. *Addiſon.*

ELE'CTRE. *ſ.* [*electrum*, Latin.]

1. Amber; which, having the quality, when warmed by friction, of attracting bodies, gave to one ſpecies of attraction the name of *electricity.*

2. A mixed metal. *Bacon.*

ELE'CTRICAL. } *a.* [from *electrum.*]
ELE'CTRICK. }

1. Attractive without magnetiſm; by a peculiar property, ſuppoſed once to belong chiefly to amber. *Newton.*

2. Produced by an electrick body. *Brown.*

ELECTRI'CITY. *ſ.* [from *electrick.*] A property in bodies, whereby, when rubbed, they draw ſubſtances, emit flame, may be fitted with ſuch a quantity of the electrical vapour, as, if diſcharged at once upon a human body, would endanger life.

ELE'CTUARY. *ſ.* [*electarium*, Latin.] A form of medicine made of conſerves and powders, in the conſiſtence of honey. *Quincy.*

ELEEMO'SYNARY. *a.* [ἐλεημοσύνη.]

1. Living upon alms; depending upon charity. *Glanville.*

2. Given in charity.

E'LEGANCE. } *ſ.* [*elegantia*, Latin.]
E'LEGANCY. }

Beauty of art; beauty without grandeur. *Raleigh.*

E'LEGANT. *a.* [*elegans*, Latin.]

1. Pleaſing with minuter beauties. *Pope.*

2. Nice; not coarſe; not groſs. *Pope.*

E'LEGANTLY. *ad.* [from *elegant.*] In ſuch a manner as to pleaſe without elevation. *Pope.*

ELEGI'ACK. *a.* [*elegiacus*, Latin.]

1. Uſed in elegies.

2. Mournful; ſorrowful. *Gay.*

E'LEGY. *ſ.* [*elegia*, Latin.]

1. A mournful ſong. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. A funeral ſong. *Dryden.*

3. A ſhort poem, without points or turns.

E'LEMENT. *ſ.* [*elementum*, Latin.]

1. The firſt or conſtituent principle of any thing. *Hooker.*

2. The four elements, uſually ſo called, are earth, fire, air, water, of which our world is compoſed. *Bacon.*

3. The proper habitation or ſphere of any thing. *Baker.*

4. An ingredient; a conſtituent part. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. The letters of any language.

6. The loweſt or firſt rudiments of literature or ſcience. *Hooker.*

To E'LEMENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To compound of elements. *Boyle.*

2. To conſtitute; to make as a firſt principle. *Donne.*

ELEME'NTAL. *a.* [from *element.*]

1. Produced by ſome of the four elements. *Dryden.*

2. Ariſing from firſt principles. *Brown.*

ELEMENTA'RITY. *ſ.* [from *elementary.*] Simplicity of nature; abſence of compoſition. *Brown.*

ELEME'NTARY. *a.* [from *element.*] Uncompounded; having only one principle. *Arbuthnot.*

ELE'MI *ſ.* This drug is improperly called gum *elemi*, being a reſin. The genuine *elemi* is brought from Æthiopia. The American *elemi*, almoſt the only kind known, proceeds from a tall tree. *Hill.*

E'LENCH.

ELENCH. *f.* [*elenchus*, Latin.] An argument; a ſoph.ſm. *Brown.*

ELEOTS. *f.* Apples in requeſt in the cyder countries. *Mortimer.*

E'LEPHANT. *f.* [*elephas*, Latin.]

1. The largeſt of all quadrupeds, of whoſe ſagacity, faithfulneſs, prudence, and even underſtanding, many ſurpriſing relations are given. This animal feeds on hay, herbs, and all ſorts of pulſe. He is naturally very gentle. He is ſupplied with a trunk, or long hollow cartilage, which ſerves him for hands. His teeth are the ivory ſo well known in Europe. *Calmet.*

2. Ivory; the teeth of elephants. *Dryden.*

ELEPHANTI'ASIS. *f.* [*elephantiaſis*, Lat.] A ſpecies of leproſy, ſo called from incruſtations like thoſe on the hide of an elephant.

ELEPHA'NTINE. *a.* [*elephantinus*, Lat.] Pertaining to the elephant.

To E'LEVATE. *v. a.* [*elevo*, Latin.]

1. To raiſe up aloft. *Woodward.*

2. To exalt; to dignify.

3. To raiſe the mind with great conceptions. *Milton. Savage.*

4. To elate the mind with vicious pride.

5. To leſſen by detraction. *Hooker.*

E'LEVATE. *part. a.* Exalted; raiſed aloft. *Milton.*

ELEVA'TION. *ſ.* [*elevatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of raiſing aloft. *Woodward.*

2. Exaltation; dignity. *Locke.*

3. Exaltation of the mind by noble conceptions. *Norris.*

4. Attention to objects above us. *Hooker.*

5. The height of any heavenly body with reſpect to the horizon. *Brown.*

ELEVA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *elevate.*] A raiſer or lifter up.

ELE'VEN. *a.* [æn̄b̄ren, Saxon.] Ten and one. *Shakeſpeare.*

ELE'VENTH. *a.* [from *eleven.*] The next in order to the tenth. *Raleigh.*

ELF. *ſ.* plural *elves.* [*elf*, Welſh. *Baxter.*]

1. A wandering ſpirit, ſuppoſed to be ſeen in wild places. *Dryden.*

2. A devil.

To ELF. *v. a.* To entangle hair in ſo intricate a manner, that it is not to be unravelled. *Shakeſpeare.*

E'LFLOCK. *ſ.* [*elf* and *lock.*] Knots of hair twiſted by elves. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ELI'CITE. *v. a.* [*elicio*, Latin.] To ſtrike out; to fetch out by labour. *Hale.*

ELI'CIT. *a.* [*elicitus*, Latin.] Brought into act. *Hammond.*

ELICITA'TION. *ſ.* [from *elicio*, Latin.] Is a deducing of the power of the will into act. *Bramhall.*

To ELI'DE. *v. a.* [*elido*, Latin.] To break in pieces. *Hooker.*

ELIGIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *eligible.*] Worthineſs to be choſen. *Fiddes.*

E'LIGIBLE. *a.* [*eligibilis*, Latin.] Fit to be choſen; preferable.

E'LIGIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *eligible.*] Worthineſs to be choſen; preferableneſs.

ELIMINA'TION. *ſ.* [*elimino*, Lat.] The act of baniſhing; rejection.

ELI'SION. *ſ.* [*eliſio*, Latin.]

1. The act of cutting off. *Swift.*

2. Diviſion; ſeparation of parts. *Bacon.*

ELIXA'TION. *ſ.* [*elixus*, Latin.] The act of boiling. *Brown.*

ELIXIR. *ſ.* [Arabick.]

1. A medicine made by ſtrong infuſion, where the ingredients are almoſt diſſolved in the menſtruum. *Quincy.*

2. The liquor with which chymiſts tranſmute metals. *Donne.*

3. The extract or quinteſſence of any thing. *South.*

4. Any cordial. *Milton.*

ELK. *ſ.* [ælc, Saxon.] The *elk* is a large and ſtately animal of the ſtag kind. *Hill.*

ELL. *ſ.* [eln, Saxon.] A meaſure containing a yard and a quarter. *Herbert.*

ELLIPSIS. *ſ.* [ἔλλειψις.]

1. A figure of rhetorick, by which ſomething is left out.

2. [In geometry.] An oval figure generated from the ſection of a cone, by a plane cutting both ſides of the cone, but not parallel to the baſe, and meeting with the baſe when produced. *Harris.*

ELLIPTICAL. } *a.* [from *elliptis.*] Hav-
ELLIPTICK. } ing the form of an ellipſis. *Cheyne.*

ELM. *ſ.* [*ulmus*, Latin; elm, Saxon.] The name of a tree.

ELOCU'TION. *ſ.* [*elocutio*, Latin.]

1. The power of fluent ſpeech. *Wotton.*

2. Eloquence; flow of language. *Milton.*

3. The power of expreſſion or diction. *Dryden.*

E'LOGY. *ſ.* [*eloge*, French.] Praiſe; panegyrick. *Wotton.*

To ELOI'GNE. *v. a.* [*eloigner*, Fr.] To put at a diſtance. *Donne.*

To ELO'NGATE. *v. a.* [from *longus*, Lat.] To lengthen; to draw out.

To ELO'NGATE. *v. n.* To go off to a diſtance from any thing. *Brown.*

ELONGA'TION. *ſ.* [from *elongate.*]

1. The act of ſtretching or lengthening itſelf. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The ſtate of being ſtretched.

3. [In medicine.] An imperfect luxation. *Quincy. Wiſeman.*

4. Diſtance; ſpace at which one thing is diſtant from another. *Glanville.*

5. Departure; removal. *Brown.*

To ELO'PE. *v. a.* [*loopen*, to run, Dutch.] To run away; to break looſe; to eſcape. *Addiſon.*

ELO'PE-

ELO'PEMENT. *f.* [from *elope.*] Departure from juſt reſtraint. *Ayliffe.*

E'LOPS. *f.* [ἔλοψ.] A fiſh; reckoned by *Milton* among the ſerpents. *Milton.*

E'LOQUENCE. *f.* [*eloquentia*, Latin.]
1. The power of ſpeaking with fluency and elegance. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Elegant language uttered with fluency. *Pope.*

E'LOQUENT. *a.* [*eloquens*, Lat.] Having the power of oratory. *Iſaiah. Pope.*

ELSE. *pronoun.* [elle, Saxon.] Other; one beſides. *Denham.*

ELSE. *ad.*
1. Otherwiſe. *Tillotſon.*
2. Beſide; except. *Dryden.*

E'LSEWHERE. *ad.* [*elſe* and *where.*]
1. In any other place. *Abbot.*
2. In other places; in ſome other place. *Tillotſon.*

To ELU'CIDATE. *v. a.* [*elucido*, Latin.] To explain; to clear. *Boyle.*

ELUCIDA'TION. *ſ.* [from *elucidate.*] Explanation; expoſition. *Boyle.*

ELUCIDA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *elucidate.*] Explainer; expoſitor; commentator. *Abbot.*

To ELU'DE. *v. a.* [*eludo*, Latin.]
1. To eſcape by ſtratagem; to avoid by artifice. *Rogers.*
2. To mock by an unexpected eſcape. *Pope.*

ELU'DIBLE. *a.* [from *elude.*] Poſſible to be defeated. *Swift.*

ELVES. The plural of *elf.* *Pope.*

ELVELO'CK. *ſ.* Knots in the hair. *Brown.*

E'LVISH. *a.* [from *elves.*] Relating to elves, or wandering ſpirits. *Drayton.*

ELU'MBATED. *a.* [*elumbis*, Lat.] Weakened in the loins.

ELU'SION. *ſ.* [*eluſio*, Latin.] An eſcape from enquiry or examination; an artifice. *Woodward.*

ELU'SIVE. *a.* [from *elude.*] Practiſing eluſion; uſing arts to eſcape. *Pope.*

ELU'SORY. *a.* [from *elude.*] Tending to elude; tending to deceive; fraudulent. *Brown.*

To ELU'TE. *v. a.* [*eluo*, Latin.] To waſh off. *Arbuthnot.*

To ELU'TRIATE. *v. a.* [*elutrio*, Latin.] To decant; or ſtrain out. *Arbuthnot.*

E'LYSIAN. *a.* [*elyſius*, Lat.] Deliciouſly ſoft and ſoothing; exceedingly delightful. *Milton.*

ELY'SIUM. *ſ.* [Latin.] The place aſſigned by the heathens to happy ſouls; any place exquiſitely pleaſant. *Shakeſpeare.*

'EM. A contraction of them. *Hudibras.*

To EMA'CIATE. *v. a.* [*emacio*, Latin.] To waſte; to deprive of fleſh. *Graunt.*

To EMA'CIATE. *v. n.* To loſe fleſh; to pine. *Brown.*

EMACIA'TION. *ſ.* [*emaciatus*, Latin]
1. The act of making lean.
2. The ſtate of one grown lean. *Graunt.*

EMACULA'TION. *ſ.* [*emaculo*, Latin.] The act of freeing any thing from ſpots or foulneſs.

E'MANANT. *a.* [*emanans*, Lat.] Iſſuing from ſomething elſe. *Hale.*

EMANA'TION. *ſ.* [*emanatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of iſſuing or proceeding from any other ſubſtance. *South.*
2. That which iſſues from another ſubſtance. *Taylor.*

EMA'NATIVE. *a.* [from *emano*, Latin.] Iſſuing from another.

To EMA'NCIPATE. *v. a.* [*emancipo*, Lat.] To ſet free from ſervitude. *Arbuthnot.*

EMANCIPA'TION. *ſ.* [from *emancipate.*] The act of ſetting free; deliverance from ſlavery. *Glanville.*

To EMA'RGINATE. *v. a.* [*margo*, Lat.] To take away the margin or edge of any thing.

To EMA'SCULATE. *v. a.* [*emaſculo*, Lat.]
1. To caſtrate; to deprive of virility. *Graunt.*
2. To effeminate; to vitiate by unmanly ſoftneſs. *Collier.*

EMASCULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *emaſculate.*]
1. Caſtration.
2. Effeminacy; womaniſh qualities.

To EMBA'LE. *v. a.* [*emballer*, Fr.]
1. To make up into a bundle.
2. To bind up; to incloſe. *Spenſer.*

To EMBA'LM. *v. a.* [*embaumer*, Fr.] To impregnate a body with aromaticks, that it may reſiſt putrefaction. *Donne.*

EMBA'LMER. *ſ.* [from *embalm.*] One that practiſes the art of embalming and preſerving bodies. *Bacon.*

To EMBA'R. *v. a.* [from *bar.*]
1. To ſhut; to incloſe. *Fairfax.*
2. To ſtop; to hinder by prohibition; to block up. *Bacon. Donne.*

EMBARCA'TION. *ſ.* [from *embark.*]
1. The act of putting on ſhipboard. *Clarendon.*
2. The act of going on ſhipboard.

EMBA'RGO. *ſ.* [*embargar*, Spaniſh.] A prohibition to paſs; a ſtop put to trade. *Wotton.*

To EMBA'RK. *v. a.* [*embarquer*, Fr.]
1. To put on ſhipboard. *Clarendon.*
2. To engage another in any affair.

To EMBA'RK. *v. n.*
1. To go on ſhipboard. *Philips.*
2. To engage in any affair.

To EMBA'RRASS. *v. a.* [*embaraſſer*, Fr.] To perplex; to diſtreſs; to entangle. *Spectator.*

EMBA'RRASSMENT. *ſ.* [from *embarraſs.*] Perplexity; entanglement. *Watts.*

To EMBASE. *v. a.* [from *base.*]
1. To vitiate; to depauperate; to impair. *Wotton.*
2. To degrade; to vilify. *Spenser.*

EMBA'SSADOR. *f.* One sent on a publick meſſage. *Denham.*

EMBA'SSADRESS. *f.* A woman ſent on a publick meſſage. *Garth.*

E'MBASSAGE. } *f.*
E'MBASSY. }
1. A publick meſſage. *Dryden.*
2. Any ſolemn meſſage. *Taylor.*
3. An errand in an ironical ſenſe. *Sidney.*

To EMBA'TTLE. *v. a.* [from *battle.*] To range in order of battle. *Prior.*

To EMBA'Y. *v. a.* [from *baigner*, to bathe, French.]
1. To bathe; to wet; to waſh. *Spenſer.*
2. [From *bay.*] To incloſe in a bay; to ſurround. *Shakeſpeare.*

To EMBELLISH. *v. a.* [*embellir*, Fr.] To adorn; to beautify. *Locke.*

EMBELLISHMENT. [from *embelliſh.*] Ornament; adventitious beauty; decoration. *Addiſon.*

EMBERING. *f.* The ember days. *Tuſſer.*

EMBERS. *f.* [æmyrna, Saxon.] Cinders; aſhes not yet extinguiſhed. *Bacon.*

E'MBER WEEK. *f.* A week in which are ember days. The ember days at the ſeaſons are the Wedneſday, Friday, and Saturday after the firſt Sunday in Lent, the feaſt of Pentecoſt, September 14, December 13. *Common Prayer.*

To EMBEZZLE. *v. a.*
1. To appropriate by breach of truſt. *Hayward.*
2. To waſte; to ſwallow up in riot. *Dryden.*

EMBE'ZZLEMENT *f.* [from *embezzle.*]
1. The act of appropriating to himſelf that which is received in truſt for another.
2. The thing appropriated.

To EMBLA'ZE. *v. a.* [*blaſonner*, Fr.]
1. To adorn with glittering embelliſhments. *Pope.*
2. To blaſon: to paint with enſigns armorial. *Milton.*

To EMBLA'ZON. *v. a* [*blaſonner*, Fr.]
1. To adorn with figures of heraldry.
2. To deck in glaring colours. *Hakewill.*

E'MBLEM. *f.* [ἐμβλημα.]
1. Inlay; enamel.
2. An occult repreſentation; an alluſive picture. *Peacham. Addiſon.*

To E'MBLEM. *v. a.* To repreſent in an occult or alluſive manner. *Glanville.*

EMBLEMA'TICAL. } *a.* [from *emblem.*]
EMBLEMA'TICK. }
1. Comprising an emblem; alluſive; occultly repreſentative. *Prior.*
2. Dealing in emblems; uſing emblems. *Prior.*

EMBLEMA'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *emblematical.*] In the manner of emblems; alluſively. *Swift.*

EMBLE'MATIST. *f.* [from *emblem.*] Writer or inventor of emblems. *Brown.*

E'MBOLISM. *f.* [ἐμβολισμὸς.]
1. Intercalation; inſertion of days or years to produce regularity and equation of time. *Holder.*
2. The time inſerted; intercalatory time.

E'MBOLUS. *f.* [ἔμβολος.] Any thing inſerted and acting in another, as the ſucker in a pump. *Arbuthnot.*

To EMBO'SS. *v. a.* [from *boſſe*, a protuberance, French.]
1. To form with protuberances. *Milton.*
2. To engrave with relief, or riſing work. *Dryden.*
3. To incloſe; to include; to cover. *Spenſer.*
4. To incloſe in a thicket. *Milton.*
5. To hunt hard. *Shakeſpeare.*

EMBO'SSMENT. *f.* [from *embois*]
1. Any thing ſtanding out from the reſt; jut; eminence. *Bacon.*
2. Relief; riſing work. *Addiſon.*

To EMBO'TTLE. *v. a.* [*bouteille*, Fr.] To include in bottles; to bottle. *Philips.*

To EMBO'WEL. *v. a.* [from *bowel.*] To exviſcerate; to deprive of the entrails; to exenterate *Milton.*

To EMBRA'CE. *v. a.* [*embraſſer*, Fr.]
1. To hold fondly in the arms; to ſqueeze in kindneſs. *Dryden.*
2. To ſeize ardently or eagerly; to lay hold on; to welcome. *Davies. Tillotſon.*
3. To comprehend; to take in; to encircle.
4. To compriſe; to incloſe; to contain. *Denham.*
5. To admit; to receive. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. To find; to take. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. To ſqueeze in a hoſtile manner.

To EMBRA'CE. *v. n.* To join in an embrace. *Shakeſpeare.*

EMBRA'CE. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Claſp; fond preſſure in the arms; hug. *Denham.*
2. An hoſtile ſqueeze; cruſh.

EMBRA'CEMENT. *f.* [from *embrace.*]
1. Claſp in the arms; hug; embrace. *Sidney.*
2. Comprehenſion. *Davies.*
3. State of being contained; incloſure. *Bacon.*
4. Conjugal endearment. *Shakeſpeare.*

EMBRA'CER. *f.* [from *embrace.*] The perſon embracing. *Howel.*

EMBRA'SURE. *f.* [*embraſure*, Fr.] An aperture in the wall; battlement.

To EMBRA'VE. *v. a.* [from *brave.*] To decorate; to embelliſh; to deck. *Spenſer.*

To E'MBROCATE. *v. a.* [ἐμβρέχω] To rub any part diſeaſed with medicinal liquors. *Wiſeman.*

EMBROCA'TION. *ſ.* [from *embrocate.*]
1. The act of rubbing any part diſeaſed with medicinal liquors.
2. The lotion with which any diſeaſed part is waſhed. *Wiſeman.*

To EMBRO'IDER. *v. a.* [*broder*, Fr.] To border with ornaments; to decorate with figured work. *Waller.*

EMBRO'IDERER. *ſ.* [from *embroider.*] One that adorns cloaths with needlework. *Ecclus.*

EMBRO'IDERY. *ſ.* [from *embroider.*]
1. Figures raiſed upon a ground; variegated needlework. *Bacon.*
2. Variegation; diverſity of colours. *Spectator.*

To EMBRO'IL. *v. a.* [*brouiller*, Fr.] To diſturb; to confuſe; to diſtract. *King Charles.*

To EMBRO'THEL. *v. a.* [*brothel, brodel.*] To incloſe in a brothel. *Donne.*

E'MBRYO. } *ſ.* [ἔμβρυον.]
E'MBRYON. }
1. The offspring yet unfiniſhed in the womb. *Brown. Burnet.*
2. The ſtate of any thing yet not fit for production; yet unfiniſhed. *Swift.*

EME *ſ.* [eame, Saxon.] Unkle. *Spenſer.*

EME'NDABLE. *a.* [*emendo*, Latin.] Capable of emendation; corrigible.

EMENDA'TION. *ſ.* [*emendo*, Latin.]
1. Correction; alteration of any thing from worſe to better. *Grew.*
2. An alteration made in the text by verbal criticiſm.

EMENDA'TOR. *ſ.* [*emendo*, Latin.] A corrector; an improver.

E'MERALD. *ſ.* [*ſmeraude*, Fr. *ſmaragdus*, Latin.] A green precious ſtone. The emerald is, in its moſt perfect ſtate, perhaps the moſt beautiful of all the gems. It is of all the various ſhades of green, from the deepeſt to the paleſt. *Woodward.*

To EME'RGE. *v. n.* [*emergo*, Latin.]
1. To riſe out of any thing in which it is covered. *Boyle.*
2. To iſſue; to proceed. *Newton.*
3. To riſe; to mount from a ſtate of depreſſion or obſcurity. *Pope.*

EME'RGENCE. } *ſ.* [from *emerge.*]
EME'RGENCY. }
1. The act of riſing out of any fluid by which it is covered. *Brown.*
2. The act of riſing into view. *Newton.*
3. Any ſudden occaſion; unexpected caſualty. *Glanville.*
4. Preſſing neceſſity. A ſenſe not proper. *Addiſon.*

EME'RGENT. *a.* [from *emerge.*]
1. Riſing out of that which overwhelms or obſcures it *Ben. Johnſon.*
2. Riſing into view, or notice *Addiſon.*
3. Proceeding or iſſuing from any thing. *South.*
4. Sudden; unexpectedly occaſional. *Clarendon.*

E'MERODS. } *ſ.* [from *hemorhoids.*]
E'MEROIDS. } Painful ſwellings of the hemorrhoidal veins; piles. *Samuel.*

EME'RSION. *ſ.* [from *emerge.*] The time when a ſtar, having been obſcured by its too near approach to the ſun, appears again. *Brown.*

E'MERY. *ſ.* [*eſmeril*, Fr.] Emery is an iron ore. It is prepared by grinding in mills. It is uſeful in cleaning and poliſhing ſteel. *Hill.*

EME'TICAL. } *a.* [ἐμετικὸς.] Having the
EME'TICK. } quality of provoking vomits. *Hale.*

EME'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *emetical.*] In ſuch a manner as to provoke to vomit. *Boyle.*

EMICA'TION. *ſ.* [*emicatio*, Lat.] Sparkling; flying off in ſmall particles. *Brown.*

EMI'CTION. *ſ.* [from *emictum*, Latin.] Urine. *Harvey.*

To E'MIGRATE. *v. n.* [*emigro*, Latin.] To remove from one place to another.

EMIGRA'TION. *ſ.* [from *emigrate.*] Change of habitation. *Hale.*

E'MINENCE. } *ſ.* [*eminentia*, Latin.]
E'MINENCY. }
1. Loftineſs; height.
2. Summit; higheſt part. *Ray.*
3. A part riſing above the reſt. *Dryden.*
4. A place where one is expoſed to general notice. *Addiſon.*
5. Exaltation; conſpicuouſneſs; reputation; celebrity. *Stilling fleet.*
6. Supreme degree. *Milton.*
7. Notice; diſtinction. *Shakſpeare.*
8. A title given to cardinals.

E'MINENT. *a.* [*eminens*, Latin.]
1. High; lofty. *Ezekiel.*
2. Dignified; exalted. *Dryden.*
3. Conſpicuous; remarkable. *Milton.*

E'MINENTLY. *ad.* [from *eminent.*]
1. Conſpicuouſly; in a manner that attracts obſervation. *Milton.*
2. In a high degree. *Swift.*

E'MISSARY. *ſ.* [*emiſſarius*, Latin.]
1. One ſent out on private meſſages; a ſpy; a ſecret agent. *Swift.*
2. One that emits or ſends out. *Arbuthnot.*

EMI'SSION. *ſ.* [*emiſſio*, Latin.] The act of ſending out; vent. *Evelyn.*

To EMI'T. *v. a.* [*emitto*, Latin.]
1. To ſend forth; to let go. *Woodward.*
2. To let fly; to dart. *Prior.*
3. To iſſue out juridically. *Ayliffe.*

EMMENAGOGUES. *f.* [ἐμμήνια and ἄγω.] Medicines that promote the courſes. *Quincy.*

E'MMET. *f.* [æmette, Saxon.] An ant; a piſmire. *Sidney.*

To EMME'W. *v. a.* [from *mew.*] To mew or coop up. *Shakeſpeare.*

To EMMO'VE. *v. a.* [*emmouvoir*, Fr.] To excite; to rouſe. *Spenſer.*

EMO'LLIENT. *a.* [*emolliens*, Lat.] Softening; ſuppling. *Arbuthnot.*

EMO'LLIENTS. *ſ.* Such things as ſheath and ſoften the aſperities of the humours, and relax and ſupple the ſolids. *Quincy.*

EMOLLITION. *ſ.* [*emollitio*, Lat.] The act of ſoftening. *Bacon.*

EMO'LUMENT. *ſ.* [*emolumentum*, Latin.] Profit; advantage. *South.*

EMO'NGST. *prep.* [ſo written by *Spenſer.*] Among. *Spenſer.*

EMO'TION. *ſ.* [*emotion*, Fr.] Diſturbance of mind; vehemence of paſſion. *Dryden.*

To EMPA'LE. *v. a.* [*empaler*, Fr.]

1. To fence with a pale. *Donne.*
2. To fortify. *Raleigh.*
3. To incloſe; ſhut in. *Clarendon.*
4. To put to death by ſpitting on a ſtake fixed upright. *Southern.*

EMPA'NNEL *ſ.* [from *panne*, Fr.] The writing or entering the names of a jury into a ſchedule, by the ſheriff, which he has ſummoned to appear. *Cowel.*

To EMPA'NNEL *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſummon to ſerve on a jury. *Government of the Tongue.*

EMPA'RLANCE. *ſ.* [from *parler*, Fr.] It ſignifieth a deſire or petition in court of a day to paſſe what is beſt to do. *Cowel.*

EMPA'SM. *ſ.* [ἔμπασσω.] A powder to correct the bad ſcent of the body.

To EMPA'SSION. *v. a.* [from *paſſion.*] To move with paſſion; to affect ſtrongly. *Milton.*

To EMPE'OPLE. *v. a.* [from *people.*] To form into a people or community. *Spenſer.*

E'MPERESS. *ſ.* [from *emperour.*]

1. A woman inveſted with imperial power. *Davies.*
2. The queen of an emperour. *Shakeſpeare.*

E'MPEROUR. *ſ.* [*empereur*, Fr.] A monarch of title and dignity ſuperiour to a king. *Shakeſpeare.*

E'MPERY. *ſ.* [*empire*, Fr.] Empire; ſovereign command. A word out of uſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

EMPHASIS. *ſ.* [ἔμφασις.] A remarkable ſtreſs laid upon a word or ſentence. *Holder.*

EMPHA'TICAL. } *a.* [ἐμφαίνω.]
EMPHA'TICK. }

1. Forcible; ſtrong; ſtriking. *Garth.*
2. Striking the ſight. *Boyle.*
3. Appearing; ſeeming not real.

EMPHA'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *emphatical.*]

1. Strongly; forcibly; in a ſtriking manner. *South.*
2. According to appearance. *Brown.*

EMPHYSE'MATOUS. *a.* [from ἐμφύσημα.] Bloated; puffed up; ſwollen. *Sharp.*

To EMPIE'RCE. *v. a.* [from *pierce.*] To pierce into; to enter into by violent appulſe. *Spenſer.*

EMPI'GHT. *part.* Set; pitched; put in a poſture. *Spenſer.*

EMPIRE. *ſ.* [*empire*, Fr.]

1. Imperial power; ſupreme dominion. *Rowe.*
2. The region over which dominion is extended. *Temple.*
3. Command over any thing.

E'MPIRICK. *ſ.* [ἐμπειρικὸς.] A trier or experimenter; ſuch perſons as have no true knowledge of phyſical practice, but venture upon obſervation only. *Hooker.*

EMPI'RICAL. }
EMPI'RICK. } *a.* [from the noun.]

1. Verſed in experiments. *Milton.*
2. Known only by experience; practiſed only by rote. *Shakeſpeare.*

EMPI'RICALLY. *ad.* [from *empirical.*]

1. Experimentally; according to experience. *Brown.*
2. Without rational grounds; charlatanically.

EMPI'RICISM. *ſ.* [from *empirick.*] Dependence on experience without knowledge or art; quackery.

EMPLA'STER. *ſ.* [ἔμπλαστρον.] An application to a ſore of an oleaginous or viſcous ſubſtance, ſpread upon cloth. *Wiſeman.*

To EMPLA'STER. *v. a.* To cover with a plaſter. *Mortimer.*

EMPLA'STICK. *a.* [ἐμπλαστικὸς.] Viſcous; glutinous. *Wiſeman.*

To EMPLE'AD. *v. a.* To indict; to proſecute a charge againſt. *Heyward.*

To EMPLO'Y. *v. a.* [*employer*, Fr.]

1. To buſy; to keep at work; to exerciſe. *Temple.*
2. To uſe as an inſtrument. *Gay.*
3. To uſe as means. *Dryden.*
4. To uſe as materials. *Locke.*
5. To commiſſion; to intruſt with the management of any affairs. *Watts.*
6. To fill up with buſineſs. *Dryden.*
7. To paſs or ſpend in buſineſs. *Prior.*

EMPLO'Y. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Buſineſs; object of induſtry. *Pope.*
2. Publick office. *Addiſon.*

EMPLO'YABLE. *a.* [from *employ.*] Capable to be uſed; proper for uſe. *Boyle.*

EMPLO'YER. *ſ.* [from *employ.*] One that uſes or cauſes to be uſed. *Child.*

EMPLO'YMENT. *f.* [from *employ.*]
1. Buſineſs; object of induſtry; object of labour.
2. Buſineſs; the ſtate of being employed.
3. Office; poſt of buſineſs. *Atterbury.*
4. Buſineſs intruſted. *Shakſpeare.*

To EMPOI'SON. *v. a.* [*empoiſonner*, Fr.]
1. To deſtroy by poiſon; to deſtroy by venomous food or drugs. *Sidney.*
2. To taint with poiſon; to envenom.

EMPO'ISONER. *ſ.* [*empoiſonneur*, Fr.] One who deſtroys another by poiſon. *Bacon.*

EMPO'ISONMENT. *ſ.* [*empoiſonnement*, Fr.] The practice of deſtroying by poiſon. *Bacon.*

EMPORE'TICK. *a.* [ἐμπορικός.] That which is uſed at markets, or in merchandize.

EMPO'RIUM. *ſ.* [ἐμπόριον.] A place of merchandiſe; a mart; a commercial city. *Dryden.*

To EMPO'VERISH. *v. a.* [*pauvre*, Fr.]
1. To make poor; to depauperate; to reduce to indigence. *South.*
2. To leſſen fertility.

EMPO'VERISHER. *ſ.* [from *empoveriſh.*]
1. One that makes others poor.
2. That which impairs fertility. *Mortimer.*

EMPO'VERISHMENT. *ſ.* [from *impoveriſh.*] Diminution; cauſe of poverty; waſte. *Swift.*

To EMPO'WER. *v. a.* [from *power.*]
1. To authoriſe; to commiſſion. *Dryden.*
2. To give natural force; to enable. *Baker.*

E'MPRESS. *ſ.* [from *emperor.*]
1. The queen of an emperour. *Ben. Johnſon.*
2. A female inveſted with imperial dignity; a female ſovereign. *Milton.*

EMPRI'SE. *ſ.* [*empriſe*, Fr.] Attempt of danger; undertaking of hazard; enterpriſe. *Fairfax. Pope.*

E'MPTIER. *ſ.* [from *empty.*] One that empties; one that makes any place void. *Nahum.*

E'MPTINESS. *ſ.* [from *empty.*]
1. Abſence of plenitude; inanity. *Philips.*
2. The ſtate of being empty. *Shakſpeare.*
3. A void ſpace; vacuity; *vacuum.* *Dryden. Bentley.*
4. Want of ſubſtance or ſolidity. *Dryden.*
5. Unſatisfactorineſs; inability to fill up the deſires. *Atterbury.*
6. Vacuity of head; want of knowledge. *Pope.*

E'MPTION. *ſ.* [*emptio*, Lat.] The act of purchaſing. *Arbuthnot.*

E'MPTY. *a.* [æmtiz, Saxon.]
1. Void; having nothing in it; not full. *Burnet.*
2. Devoid; unfurniſhed. *Newton.*
3. Unſatisfactory; unable to fill the mind or deſires.
4. Without any thing to carry; unburthened. *Dryden.*
5. Vacant of head; ignorant; unſkilful. *Raleigh.*
6. Without ſubſtance; without ſolidity; vain. *Dryden.*

To E'MPTY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To evacuate; to exhauſt. *Shakſpeare. Arbuthnot.*

To EMPU'RPLE. *v. a.* [from *purple.*] To make of a purple colour. *Milton.*

To EMPU'ZZLE. *v. a.* [from *puzzle.*] To perplex; to put to a ſtand. *Brown.*

EMPYE'MA. *ſ.* [ἐμπύημα.] A collection of purulent matter in any part whatſoever; generally uſed to ſignify that in the cavity of the breaſt only. *Arbuthnot.*

EMPY'REAL. *a.* [ἔμπυρος.] Formed of the element of fire; refined beyond aerial. *Milton.*

EMPYRE'AN. *ſ.* [ἔμπυρος.] The higheſt heaven where the pure element of fire is ſuppoſed to ſubſiſt. *Milton.*

E'MPYREUM. } *ſ.* [ἐμπύρευμα.] The
E'MPYREUMA. } burning to of any matter in boiling or diſtillation. *Harvey. Decay of Piety.*

EMPYREUMA'TICAL. *a.* [from *empyreuma.*] Having the ſmell or taſte of burnt ſubſtances. *Boyle.*

EMPYRO'SIS. *ſ.* [ἐμπυρόω.] Conflagration; general fire. *Hale.*

To EMULATE. *v. a.* [*æmulor*, Latin.]
1. To rival; to propoſe as one to be equalled or excelled.
2. To imitate with hope of equality, or ſuperiour excellence. *Ben. Johnſon.*
3. To be equal to; to riſe to equality with. *Pope.*
4. To imitate; to copy; to reſemble. *Arbuthnot.*

EMULA'TION. *ſ.* [*æmulatio*, Latin.]
1. Rivalry; deſire of ſuperiority. *Shakeſpeare. Sprat.*
2. Envy; deſire of depreſſing another; conteſt; contention. *Shakſpeare.*

E'MULATIVE. *a.* [from *emulate.*] Inclined to emulation; rivalling; diſpoſed to competition.

EMULA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *emulate.*] A rival; a competitor. *Bacon.*

To EMU'LGE. *v. a.* [*emulgeo*, Lat.] To milk out.

EMU'LGENT. *a.* [*emulgens*, Latin.]
1. Milking or draining out.
2. *Emulgent* veſſels [in anatomy] are the two large arteries and veins which ariſe, the former from the deſcending trunk of the aorta; the latter from the *vena cava.* *Brown.*

EMULOUS. *a.* [*æmulus*, Latin.]
1. Rivalling; engaged in competition. *Ben. Johnſon.*
2. Desirous

2. Desirous of superiority; desirous to rise above another; desirous of any excellence possessed by another. *Prior.*

3. Factious; contentious. *Shakespeare.*

E'MULOUSLY. *ad.* [from *emulous.*] With desire of excelling or outgoing another. *Granville.*

EMU'LSION. *f.* [*emulsio*, Latin.] A form of medicine, by bruising oily seeds and kernels. *Quincy.*

EMU'NCTORIES. *f.* [*emunctorium*, Lat.] Those parts of the body where any thing excrementitious is separated and collected. *More.*

To ENA'BLE. *v. a.* [from *able.*] To make able; to confer power. *Spenser. Rogers.*

To ENA'CT. *v. a.* [from *act.*]

1. To act; to perform; to effect. *Spens.*

2. To establish; to decree. *Temple.*

3. To represent by action. *Shakespeare.*

ENA'CT. *f.* [from the verb.] Purpose; determination.

ENA'CTOR. *f.* [from *enact.*]

1. One that forms decrees, or establishes laws. *Atterbury.*

2. One who practises or performs any thing. *Shakespeare.*

ENA'LLAGE. *f.* [from the Greek ἐναλλαγή.] A figure in grammar, whereby there is a change either of a pronoun, as when a possessive is put for a relative, or when one mood or tense of a verb is put for another.

To ENA'MBUSH. *v. a.* [from *ambush.*] To hide in ambush; to hide with hostile intention. *Chapman.*

To ENA'MEL. *v. a.* [from *amel.*]

1. To inlay; to variegate with colours. *Donne.*

2. To lay upon another body so as to vary it. *Milton.*

To ENA'MEL. *v. n.* To practise the use of enamel. *Boyle.*

ENA'MEL. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing enamelled, or variegated with colours inlaid. *Fairfax.*

2. The substance inlaid in other things.

ENA'MELLER. *f.* [from *enamel.*] One that practises the art of enamelling.

To ENA'MOUR. *v. a.* [*amur*, French.] To inflame with love; to make fond. *Dryden.*

ENARRA'TION. *f.* [*enarro*, Latin.] Explanation.

ENARTHRO'SIS. *f.* [ἐν and ἄρθρον.] The insertion of one bone into another to form a joint. *Wiseman.*

ENATA'TION. *f.* [*enato*, Latin.] The act of swimming out.

ENAUNTER. *ad.* An obsolete word explained by *Spenser* himself to mean lest that.

To ENCA'GE. *v. a.* [from *cage.*] To shut up as in a cage; to coop up; to confine. *Donne.*

To ENCA'MP. *v. n.* To pitch tents; to sit down for a time in a march. *Bacon.*

To ENCA'MP. *v. a.* To form an army into a regular camp.

ENCA'MPMENT. *f.* [from *encamp.*]

1. The act of encamping, or pitching tents.

2. A camp; tents pitched in order. *Grew.*

To ENCA'VE. *v. a.* [from *cave.*] To hide as in a cave. *Shakespeare.*

ENCE'INTE. f. [French.] Inclosure; ground inclosed with a fortification.

To ENCHA'FE. *v. a.* [*échauffer*, French.] To enrage; to irritate; to provoke. *Shakespeare.*

To ENCHA'IN. *v. a.* [*enchainer*, French.] To fasten with a chain; to hold in chains; to bind. *Dryden.*

To ENCHA'NT. *v. a.* [*enchanter*, Fr.]

1. To give efficacy to any thing by songs of sorcery. *Granville.*

2. To subdue by charms or spells. *Sidney.*

3. To delight in a high degree. *Pope.*

ENCHA'NTER. *f.* [*enchanteur*, French.] A magician; a sorcerer. *Decay of Piety.*

ENCHA'NTINGLY. *ad.* [from *enchant.*] With the force of enchantment. *Shakespeare.*

ENCHA'NTMENT. *f.* [*enchantement*, Fr.]

1. Magical charms; spells; incantation. *Knolles.*

2. Irresistible influence; overpowering delight. *Pope.*

ENCHA'NTRESS. *f.* [*enchantéresse*, Fr.]

1. A sorceress; a woman versed in magical arts. *Tatler.*

2. A woman whose beauty or excellencies give irresistible influence. *Thomson.*

To ENCHA'SE. *v. a.* [*enchasser*, French.]

1. To infix; to enclose in any other body so as to be held fast, but not concealed. *Felton.*

2. To adorn by being fixed upon it. *Dryden.*

ENCHE'ASON. *f.* [*encheson*, old law Fr.] Cause; occasion. *Spenser.*

To ENCI'RCLE. *v. a.* [from *circle.*] To surround; to environ; to inclose in a ring or circle. *Pope.*

ENCI'RCLET. *f.* [from *circle.*] A circle; a ring. *Sidney.*

ENCLI'TICKS. *f.* [ἐγκλίτικα.] Particles which throw back the accent upon the foregoing syllable.

To ENCLO'SE. *v. a.* [*enclos*, French.]

1. To part from things or grounds common by a fence. *Hayward.*

2. To environ; to encircle; to surround. *Pope.*

ENCLO'SER. *f.* [from *enclose.*]

1. One that encloses, or separates common fields in several distinct properties. *Herbert.*

2. Any

2. Any thing in which another is enclosed.

ENCLO'SURE. *f.* [from *enclose.*]
1. The act of enclosing or environing any thing. *Wilkins.*
2. The separation of common grounds into distinct possessions. *Hayward.*
3. The appropriation of things common. *Taylor.*
4. State of being shut up in any place. *Burnet.*
5. The space enclosed. *Addison.*
6. Several; ground enclosed; ground separated. *South.*

ENCO'MIAST. *f.* [ἐγκωμιαστὴς.] A panegyrist; a proclaimer of praise; a praiser. *Locke.*

ENCOMIA'STICAL } *a.* [ἐγκωμιαστικὸς.]
ENCOMIA'STICK. } Panegyrical; laudatory; containing praise; bestowing praise.

ENCO'MIUM. *f.* [ἐγκώμιον.] Panegyrick; praise; elogy. *Government of the Tongue.*

To ENCO'MPASS. *v. a.* [from *compass.*]
1. To enclose; to encircle. *Shakespeare.*
2. To shut in; to surround; to environ. *Shakespeare.*
3. To go round any place.

ENCO'MPASSMENT. *f.* [from *encompass.*] Circumlocution; remote tendency of talk. *Shakespeare.*

ENCO'RE. *ad.* [French.] Again; once more. *Pope.*

ENCO'UNTER. *f.* [*encontre*, French.]
1. Duel; single fight; conflict. *Dryden.*
2. Battle; fight in which enemies rush against each other. *Milton.*
3. Eager and warm conversation, either of love or anger. *Shakespeare.*
4. Accidental congress; sudden meeting. *Pope.*
5. Accosting. *Shakespeare.*
6. Casual incident; occasion. *Pope.*

To ENCO'UNTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To meet face to face. *Shakespeare.*
2. To meet in a hostile manner; to rush against in conflict. *Knolles.*
3. To meet with reciprocal kindness. *Shakespeare.*
4. To attack; to meet in the front. *Tillotson.*
5. To oppose; to oppugn. *Hale.*
6. To meet by accident. *Shakespeare.*

To ENCO'UNTER. *v. n.*
1. To rush together in a hostile manner; to conflict. *Shakespeare.*
2. To engage; to fight. *Knolles.*
3. To meet face to face.
4. To come together by chance.

ENCO'UNTERER. *f.* [from *encounter.*]
1. Opponent; antagonist; enemy. *More.*
2. One that loves to accost others. *Shakespeare.*

To ENCO'URAGE, *v. a.* [*encourager*, Fr.]
1. To animate; to incite to any thing. *Ps.*
2. To give courage to; to support the spirits; to embolden. *King Charles.*
3. To raise confidence; to make confident. *Locke.*

ENCO'URAGEMENT. *f.* [from *encourage.*]
1. Incitement to any action or practice; incentive. *Philips.*
2. Favour; countenance; support. *Otway.*

ENCO'URAGER. *f.* [from *encourage.*] One that supplies incitements to any thing; a favourer. *Dryden.*

To ENCRO'ACH. *v. n.* [*accrocher*, from *croc*, a hook, Fr.]
1. To make invasions upon the right of another; to put a hook into another man's possessions to draw them away. *Spenser.*
2. To advance gradually and by stealth upon that to which one has no right. *Herbert.*

ENCRO'ACHER. *f.* [from *encroach.*]
1. One who seizes the possession of another by gradual and silent means. *Swift.*
2. One who makes slow and gradual advances beyond his rights. *Clarissa.*

ENCRO'ACHMENT. *f.* [from *encroach.*]
1. An unlawful gathering in upon another man. *Cowel. Milton.*
2. Advance into the territories or rights of another. *Addison.*

To ENCU'MBER. *v. a.* [*encombrer*, Fr.]
1. To clog; to load; to impede.
2. To entangle; to embarrass; to obstruct.
3. To load with debts.

ENCU'MBRANCE. *f.* [from *encumber.*]
1. Clog; load; impediment. *Temple.*
2. Excrescence; useless addition. *Thomson.*
3. Burthen upon an estate. *Ayliffe.*

ENCY'CLICAL. *a.* [ἐγκυκλικὸς.] Circular; sent round through a large region. *Stillingfleet.*

ENCYCLOPE'DIA. } *f.* [ἐγκυκλοπαιδεία.]
ENCYCLO'PEDY. } The circle of sciences; the round of learning. *Arbuthnot.*

ENCY'STED. *a.* [κύστις.] Enclosed in a vesicle or bag. *Sharp.*

END. *f.* [end, Saxon.]
1. The extremity of any thing materially extended. *Locke.*
2. The last particle of any assignable duration. *Donne.*
3. The conclusion or cessation of any action. *Genesis.*
4. The conclusion or last part of any thing; as, the *end* of a chapter.
5. Ultimate state; final doom.
6. The point beyond which no progression can be made. *Psalms.*
7. Final determination; conclusion of debate or deliberation. *Shakespeare.*
8. Death; fate; decease. *Wotton. Rowe.*
9. Abolition; total loss. *Locke.*
10. Cause of death; destroyer. *Shakespeare.*
11. Consequence; event. *Shakespeare.*

12. Frag-

12. Fragment; broken piece. *Shakespeare.*
13. Purpose; intention. *Clarendon.*
14. Thing intended; final design. *Suckling.*
15. *An* END. Erect: as, his hair stands *an end.*
16. *Most an* END. Commonly. *Shak.*

To END. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To terminate; to conclude; to finish. *Knolles. Smalridge.*
2. To destroy; to put to death. *Shakespeare.*

To END. *v. n.*
1. To come to an end; to be finished. *Fairfax.*
2. To terminate; to conclude; to cease; to fail. *Taylor.*

To ENDA'MAGE. *v. a.* [from *damage.*] To mischief; to prejudice; to harm. *South.*

To ENDA'NGER. *v. a.* [from *danger.*]
1. To put into hazard; to bring into peril. *Tillotson.*
2. To incur the danger of; to hazard. *Bacon.*

To ENDE'AR. *v. a.* [from *dear.*] To make dear; to make beloved. *Wake.*

ENDE'ARMENT. *f.* [from *endear.*]
1. The cause of love; means by which any thing is endeared. *Decay of Piety.*
2. The state of being endeared; the state of being loved. *South.*

ENDEAVOUR. *f.* [*devoir*, French; *endeavour.*] Labour directed to some certain end. *Tillotson.*

To ENDEA'VOUR. *v. n.* To labour to a certain purpose. *Pope.*

To ENDEA'VOUR. *v. a.* To attempt; to try. *Milton.*

ENDEA'VOURER. *f.* [from *endeavour.*] One who labours to a certain end. *Rymer.*

ENDE'CAGON. *f.* [ἑνδεκα and γωνία.] A plain figure of eleven sides and angles.

ENDE'MIAL. } *a.* [ἐνδημος.] Peculiar
ENDE'MICAL. } to a country; used of
ENDE'MICK. } any disease that affects several people together in the same country, proceeding from some cause peculiar to the country where it reigns. *Quincy.*

To ENDE'NIZE. *v. a.* [from *denizen.*] To make free; to enfranchise. *Camden.*

To ENDI'CT. }
To ENDI'TE. } *v. a.* [*enditer*, French.]
1. To charge any man by a written accusation before a court of justice: as, *he was* endited *for felony.*
2. To draw up; to compose; to write. *Waller.*

ENDI'CTMENT. } *f.* [from *endite.*] A
ENDI'TEMENT. } bill or declaration made in form of law, for the benefit of the commonwealth. *Hooker.*

E'NDIVE. *f.* [*endive*, French; *intybum*, Latin.] *Endive* or succory. *Mortimer.*

E'NDLESS. *a.* [from *end.*]
1. Without end; without conclusion or termination. *Pope.*
2. Infinite in longitudinal extent. *Tillotson.*
3. Infinite in duration; perpetual. *Hooker.*
4. Incessant; continual. *Pope.*

E'NDLESSLY. *ad.* [from *endless.*]
1. Incessantly; perpetually. *Decay of Piety.*
2. Without termination of length.

E'NDLESSNESS. *f.* [from *endless.*]
1. Perpetuity; endless duration.
2. The quality of being round without an end. *Donne.*

E'NDLONG. *ad.* [*end* and *long.*] In a strait line. *Dryden.*

E'NDMOST. *a.* [*end* and *most.*] Remotest; furthest; at the further end.

To ENDO'RSE. *v. a.* [*endosser*, French.]
1. To register on the back of a writing; to superscribe. *Howel.*
2. To cover on the back. *Milton.*

ENDO'RSEMENT. *f.* [from *endorse.*]
1. Superscription; writing on the back.
2. Ratification. *Herbert.*

To ENDOW. *v. a.* [*indotare*, Latin.]
1. To enrich with a portion. *Exodus.*
2. To supply with any external goods. *Addison.*
3. To enrich with any excellence. *Swift.*
4. To be the fortune of any one. *Shakespeare.*

ENDO'WMENT. *f.* [from *endow.*]
1. Wealth bestowed to any person or use.
2. The bestowing or assuring a dower; the setting forth or severing a sufficient portion for perpetual maintenance. *Dryden.*
3. Gifts of nature. *Addison.*

To ENDU'E. *v. a.* [*induo*, Latin.] To supply with mental excellencies. *Common Prayer.*

ENDU'RANCE. *f.* [from *endure.*]
1. Continuance; lastingness. *Temple.*
2. Delay; procrastination. *Shakespeare.*

To ENDU'RE. *v. a.* [*endurer*, French.] To bear; to undergo; to sustain; to support. *Temple.*

To ENDU'RE. *v. n.*
1. To last; to remain; to continue. *Locke.*
2. To brook; to bear; to admit. *Davies.*

ENDU'RER. *f.* [from *endure.*]
1. One that can bear or endure; sustainer; sufferer. *Spenser.*
2. Continuer; laster.

E'NDWISE. *ad.* [*end* and *wise.*] Erectly; uprightly; on end. *Ray.*

To

To ENE'CATE. *v. a.* [*eneco*, Latin.] To kill; to deſtroy. *Harvey.*

E'NEMY. *ſ.* [*ennemi*, French.]
1. A publick foe. *Davies.*
2. A private opponent; an antagoniſt.
3. Any one who regards another with malevolence; not a friend. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. One that diſlikes. *Prior.*
5. [In theology.] The fiend; the devil. *Common Prayer.*

ENERGE'TICK. *a.* [ἐνεργητικὸς.]
1. Forcible; active; vigorous; efficacious.
2. Operative; active; working; not at reſt. *Grew.*

E'NERGY. *ſ.* [ἐνέργεια.]
1. Power not exerted in action. *Bacon.*
2. Force; vigour; efficacy; influence. *Smalridge.*
3. Faculty; operation. *Bentley.*
4. Strength of expreſſion; force of ſignification. *Roſcommon.*

To ENERVATE. *v. a.* [*enervo*, Latin.] To weaken; to deprive of force. *Bacon.*

ENERVA'TION. *ſ.* [from *enervate.*]
1. The act of weakening; emaſculation.
2. The ſtate of being weakened; effeminacy.

To ENE'RVE. *v. a.* [*enervo*, Latin.] To weaken; to break the force of; to cruſh. *Digby.*

To ENFA'MISH. *v. a.* [from *famiſh.*] To ſtarve; to famiſh.

To ENFEE'BLE. *v. a.* [from *feeble.*] To weaken; to enervate. *Taylor.*

To ENFE'OFF. *v. a.* [*feoffamentum*, low Latin.] To inveſt with any dignities or poſſeſſions. A law term. *Hale.*

ENFE'OFFMENT. *ſ.* [from *enfeoff.*]
1. The act of enfeoffing.
2. The inſtrument or deed by which one is inveſted with poſſeſſions.

To ENFE'TTER. *v. a.* To bind in fetters; to enchain. *Shakeſpeare.*

ENFILADE. ſ. [Fr.] A ſtrait paſſage.

To ENFILA'DE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pierce in a right line.

To ENFI'RE. *v. a.* [from *fire.*] To fire; to ſet on fire; to kindle. *Spenſer.*

To ENFO'RCE. *v. a.* [*enforcir*, French.]
1. To give ſtrength to; to ſtrengthen; to invigorate.
2. To make our gain by force. *Spenſer.*
3. To put in act by violence. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To inſtigate; to provoke; to urge on. *Spenſer.*
5. To urge with energy. *Clarendon.*
6. To compel; to conſtrain. *Davies.*
7. To preſs with a charge. Little uſed. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ENFO'RCE. *v. n.* To prove; to evince. *Hooker.*

ENFO'RCE. *ſ.* [from *force.*] Power; ſtrength. *Milton.*

ENFO'RCEDLY. *ad* [from *enforce.*] By violence; not voluntarily; not ſpontaneouſly *Shakeſpeare.*

ENFO'RCEMENT. *ſ.* [from *enforce.*]
1. An act of violence; compulſion; force offered. *Raleigh.*
2. Sanction; that which gives force to a law. *Locke.*
3. Motive of conviction; urgent evidence. *Hammond.*
4. Preſſing exigence. *Shakeſpeare.*

ENFO'RCER. *ſ.* [from *enforce.*] Compeller; one who effects by violence. *Hammond.*

ENFO'ULDRED *a.* [from *foudre*, French.] Mixed with lightning. *Spenſer.*

To ENFRA'NCHISE. *v. a.* [from *franchiſe.*]
1. To admit to the privileges of a freeman. *Davies.*
2. To ſet free from ſlavery. *Temple.*
3. To free or releaſe from cuſtody. *Shak.*
4. To deniſen; to endeniſen *Watts.*

ENFRANCHI'SEMENT. *ſ.* [from *enfranchiſe.*]
1. Inveſtiture of the privileges of a deniſen. *Cowel.*
2. Releaſe from priſon or from ſlavery.

ENFRO'ZEN. *part.* [from *frozen.*] Congealed with cold. *Spenſer.*

To ENGA'GE. *v. a.* [*engager*, French.]
1. To make liable for a debt to a creditor. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To impawn; to ſtake. *Hudibras.*
3. To enliſt; to bring into a party. *Tillotſon.*
4. To embark in an affair; to enter in an undertaking. *Digby.*
5. To unite; to attach; to make adherent. *Addiſon.*
6. To induce; to win by pleaſing means; to gain. *Waller.*
7. To bind by any appointment or contract. *Atterbury.*
8. To ſeize by the attention.
9. To emloy; to hold in buſineſs. *Dryden.*
10. To encounter; to fight. *Pope.*

To ENGA'GE. *v. n.*
1. To conflict; to fight. *Clarendon.*
2. To embark in any buſineſs; to enliſt in any party. *Dryden.*

ENGA'GEMENT. *ſ.* [from *engagement*, Fr.]
1. The act of engaging, impawning, or making liable to debt.
2. Obligation by contract. *Atterbury.*
3. Adherence to a party or cauſe; partiality. *Swift.*
4. Employment of the attention. *Rogers.*
5. Fight; conflict; battle. *Dryden.*

6. Obligation; motive. *Hammond.*

To ENGA'OL. *v. a.* [from *gaol.*] To imprison; to confine. *Shakespeare.*

To ENGA'RRISON. *v. a.* To protect by a garrison. *Howel.*

To ENGE'NDER. *v. a.* [*engendrer*, Fr.]

1. To beget between different sexes. *Sidney.*
2. To produce; to form. *Shak Davies.*
3. To excite; to cause; to produce. *Addison.*
4. To bring forth. *Prior.*

To ENGE'NDER. *v. n.* To be caused; to be produced. *Dryden.*

E'NGINE. *f.* [*engin*, French.]

1. Any mechanical complication, in which various movements and parts concur to one effect.
2. A military machine. *Fairfax.*
3. Any instrument. *Raleigh.*
4. Any instrument to throw water upon burning houses. *Dryden.*
5. Any means used to bring to pass. *Dap.*
6. An agent for another. *Daniel.*

ENGINE'ER. *f.* [*ingenieur*, French.] One who manages engines; one who directs the artillery of an army. *Shakespeare.*

E'NGINERY. *f.* [from *engine.*]

1. The act of managing artillery. *Milton.*
2. Engines of war; artillery. *Milton.*

To ENGI'RD. *v. a.* [from *gird.*] To encircle; to furround. *Shakespeare.*

E'NGLE. *f.* A gull; a put; a bubble. *Hanmer. Shakespeare.*

ENGLISH. *a.* [englep, Saxon.] Belonging to England. *Shakespeare.*

To E'NGLISH. *v. a.* To translate into English. *Brown.*

To ENGLU'T. *v. a.* [*engloutir*, French.]

1. To swallow up. *Shakespeare.*
2. To glut; to pamper. *Ascham.*

To ENGO'RE. *v. a.* [from *gore.*] To pierce; to prick. *Spenser.*

To ENGO'RGE. *v. a.* [from *gorge*, Fr.] To swallow; to devour; to gorge. *Spenser.*

To ENGO'RGE. *v. n.* To devour; to feed with eagerness and voracity. *Milton.*

To ENGRA'IL. *v. a.* [from *grele*, French.] To indent in curve lines. *Chapman.*

To ENGRA'IN. *v. a.* [from *grain.*] To die deep; to die in grain. *Spenser.*

To ENGRA'PPLE. *v. n.* [from *grapple.*] To close with; to contend with hold on each other. *Daniel.*

To ENGRA'SP. *v. a.* [from *grasp.*] To seize; to hold fast in the hand. *Spenser.*

To ENGRA'VE. *v. a.* preter. *engraved*; part. pass. *engraved* or *engraven*, Fr.]

1. To picture by incisions in any matter. *Pope.*
2. To mark wood or stone. *Exodus.*
3. To impress deeply; to imprint. *Locke.*
4. [from *grave.*] To bury; to inter. *Spenser.*

ENGRA'VER. *f.* [from *engrave.*] A cutter in stone or other matter. *Hale.*

To ENGRI'EVE. *v. a.* To pain; to vex. *Spenser.*

To ENGRO'SS. *v. a.* [*grossir*, French.]

1. To thicken; to make thick. *Spenser.*
2. To encrease in bulk. *Wotton.*
3. To fatten; to plump up. *Shakespeare.*
4. To seize in the gross. *Shakspeare.*
5. To purchase the whole of any commodity for the sake of selling at a high price.
6. To copy in a large hand. *Pope.*

ENGRO'SSER. *f.* [from *engross.*] He that purchases large quantities of any commodity, in order to sell it at a high price. *Locke.*

ENGRO'SSMENT. *f.* [from *engross.*] Appropriation of things in the gross; exorbitant acquisition. *Swift.*

To ENGUA'RD. *v. a.* [from *guard.*] To protect; to defend. *Shakspeare.*

To ENHA'NCE. *v. a.* [*enhausser*, Fr.]

1. To lift up; to raise on high. *Spenser.*
2. To raise; to advance in price. *Locke.*
3. To raise in esteem. *Atterbury.*
4. To aggravate. *Hammond.*

ENHA'NCEMENT. *f.* [from *enhance.*]

1. Augmentation of value. *Bacon.*
2. Aggravation of ill. *Government of the Tongue.*

ENI'GMA. *f.* [*ænigma*, Latin.] A riddle; an obscure question; a position expressed in remote and ambiguous terms. *Pope.*

ENIGMA'TICAL. *a.* [from *enigma.*]

1. Obscure; ambiguously or darkly expressed. *Brown.*
2. Cloudy; obscurely conceited or apprehended. *Hammond.*

ENIGMA'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *enigma.*] In a sense different from that which the words in their familiar acceptation imply. *Brown.*

ENI'GMATIST. *f.* [from *enigma.*] One who deals in obscure and ambiguous matters. *Addison.*

To ENJO'IN. *v. a.* [*enjoindre*, French.] To direct; to order; to prescribe. *Tillotson.*

ENJO'INER. *f.* One who gives injunctions.

ENJO'INMENT. *f.* [from *enjoin.*] Direction; command. *Broome.*

To ENJO'Y. *v. a.* [*jouir*, *enjouir*, Fr.]

1. To feel or perceive with pleasure. *Addison.*
2. To obtain possession or fruition of. *Milton.*
3. To please; to gladden; to exhilarate. *More.*

To ENJO'Y. *v. n.* To live in happiness. *Milton.*

ENJO'YER. *f.* One that has fruition.
ENJO'YMENT. *f.* Happineſs; fruition. *Tillotſon.*
To ENKI'NDLE. *v. a.* [from *kindle.*]
1. To ſet on fire; to inflame. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To rouſe paſſions. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To incite to any act or hope. *Shakeſpeare.*
To ENLA'RGE. *v. a.* [*elargir*, French.]
1. To make greater in quantity or appearance. *Pope.*
2. To encreaſe any thing in magnitude. *Locke.*
3. To encreaſe by repreſentation.
4. To dilate; to expand. 2 *Cor.*
5. To ſet free from limitation. *Shakſpeare.*
6. To extend to more purpoſes or uſes. *Hooker.*
7. To amplify; to aggrandiſe. *Locke.*
8. To releaſe from confinement. *Shakſpeare.*
9. To diffuſe in eloquence. *Clarendon.*
To ENLA'RGE. *v. n.* To expatiate; to ſpeak in many words. *Clarendon.*
ENLA'RGEMENT. *f.* [from *enlarge.*]
1. Encreaſe; augmentation; farther extenſion. *Haywood.*
2. Releaſe from confinement or ſervitude. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Magnifying repreſentation. *Pope.*
4. Expatiating ſpeech; copious diſcourſe. *Clarendon.*
ENLA'RGER. *f.* [from *enlarge.*] Amplifier. *Brown.*
To ENLI'GHT. *v. a.* [from *light.*] To illuminate; to ſupply with light. *Pope.*
To ENLI'GHTEN. *v. a.* [from *light.*]
1. To illuminate; to ſupply with light. *Hooker.*
2. To inſtruct; to furniſh with encreaſe of knowledge. *Rogers.*
3. To cheer; to exhilarate; to gladden.
4. To ſupply with ſight. *Dryden.*
ENLI'GHTENER. *f.* [from *enlighten.*]
1. Illuminator; one that gives light. *Milton.*
2. Inſtructor.
To ENLI'NK. *v. a.* [from *link.*] To chain to; to bind. *Shakſpeare.*
To ENLI'VEN. *v. a.* [from *life*, *live.*]
1. To make quick; to make alive; to animate.
2. To make vigorous or active. *Swift.*
3. To make ſprightly or vivacious.
4. To make gay or cheerful in appearance.
ENLI'VENER. *f.* That which animates; that which invigorates. *Dryden.*
To ENLU'MINE. *v. a.* [*enluminer*, Fr.] To illumine; to illuminate. *Spenſer.*
ENMITY. *f.* [from *enemy.*]
1. Unfriendly diſpoſition; malevolence averſion. *Locke*
2. Contrariety of intereſts or inclinations. *Milton.*
3. State of oppoſition. *James.*
4. Malice; miſchievous attempts. *Atterb.*
To ENMA'RBLE. *v. a.* [from *marble.*] To turn to marble. *Spenſer.*
To ENME'SH. *v a.* [from *meſh.*] To net; to intangle. *Shakeſpeare.*
ENNE'ACON. *f.* [ἔννεα and γωνία.] A figure of nine angles.
ENNEA'TICAL. *a.* [ἔννεα.] *Enneatical days*, are every ninth day of a ſickneſs; an' *enneatical years*, every ninth year of one' life.
To ENNO'BLE. *v. a.* [*ennoblir*, French.]
1. To raiſe from commonalty to nobility. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To dignify; to aggrandiſe; to exalt; to raiſe. *South*
3. To elevate; to magnify. *Waller.*
4. To make famous or illuſtrious. *Bacon.*
ENNO'BLEMENT. *f.* [from *ennoble.*]
1. The act of raiſing to the rank of nobility. *Bacon.*
2. Exaltation; elevation; dignity. *Glanville.*
ENODA'TION. *f.* [*enodatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of untying a knot.
2. Solution of a difficulty.
ENO'RMITY. *f.* [from *enormous.*]
1. Deviation from rule; irregularity.
2. Deviation from right; depravity; corruption. *Hooker.*
3. Attrocious crimes; flagitious villanies. *Swift.*
ENO'RMOUS. *a.* [*enormis*, Latin.]
1. Irregular; out of rule. *Newton.*
2. Diſordered; confuſed. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Wicked beyond the common meaſure.
4. Exceeding in bulk the common meaſures. *Pope.*
ENO'RMOUSLY. *ad.* [from *enormous.*] Beyond meaſure. *Woodward.*
ENO'RMOUSNESS. *f.* Immeaſurable wickedneſs. *Decay of Piety.*
ENOUGH. *a.* [ʒenoh, Saxon.] Being in a ſufficient meaſure; ſuch as may ſatisfy. *Locke.*
ENOUGH. *f.*
1. Something ſufficient in greatneſs or excellence. *Temple.*
2. Something equal to a man's powers or faculties. *Bacon.*
ENOUGH. *ad.*
1. In a ſufficient degree; in a degree that gives ſatisfaction.
2. It notes a ſlight augmentation of the poſitive degree: as, *I am ready* enough *to quarrel*; that is, I am rather quarelſome than peaceable. *Addiſon.*

3. An exclamation noting fulneſs or ſatiety. *Shakeſpeare.*

ENO'W. The plural of *enough*. A ſufficient number. *Hooker.*

EN PASSANT, *ad.* [French.] By the way.

To ENRA'GE. *v. a.* [*enrager*, French.] To irritate; to provoke; to make furious. *Walſh.*

To ENRA'NGE. *v. a.* [from *range*.] To place regularly; to put into order. *Spenſer.*

To ENRA'NK. *v. a.* [from *rank*.] To place in orderly ranks. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ENRAPT. *v. a.* [from *rapt*.] To throw into an extaſy; to tranſport with enthuſiaſm. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ENRA'PTURE. *v. a.* [from *rapture*.] To tranſport with pleaſure.

To ENRA'VISH. *v. a.* [from *raviſh*.] To throw into extaſy. *Spenſer.*

ENRA'VISHMENT. *ſ.* [from *enraviſh*.] Extaſy of delight. *Glanville.*

To ENRI'CH. *v. a.* [*enricher*, Fr.]

1. To make wealthy; to make opulent. 1 *Sam.*

2. To fertiliſe; to make fruitful. *Blackmore.*

3. To ſtore; to ſupply with augmentation of any thing deſireable. *Raleigh.*

ENRI'CHMENT. *ſ.* [from *enrich*.]

1. Augmentation of wealth.

2. Amplification; improvement by addition. *Bacon.*

To ENRI'DGE. *v. a.* To form with longitudinal protuberances or ridges. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ENRI'NG. *v. a.* [from *ring*.] To bind round; to encircle. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ENRI'PEN. *v. a.* To ripen; to mature. *Donne.*

To ENRO'BE. *v. a.* [from *robe*.] To dreſs; to cloath. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ENRO'L. *v. a.* [*enroller*, French.]

1. To inſert in a roll or regiſter. *Sprat.*

2. To record; to leave in writing. *Milton.*

3. To involve; to inwrap. *Spenſer.*

ENRO'LLER. *ſ.* He that enrols; he that regiſters.

ENRO'LMENT. *ſ.* [from *enrol*.] Regiſter; writing in which any thing is recorded. *Davies.*

To ENRO'OT. *v. a.* To fix by the root. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ENRO'UND. *v. a.* [from *round*.] To environ; to ſurround; to incloſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

ENS. *ſ.* [Latin.]

1. Any being or exiſtence.

2. [In chymiſtry.] Some things that are pretended to contain all the qualities of the ingredients in a little room.

ENSA'MPLE. *ſ.* [*eſſempio*, Italian.] Example; pattern; ſubject of imitation. *Sanderſon.*

To ENSA'MPLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To exemplify; to give as a copy. *Spenſer.*

To ENSA'NGUINE. *v. a.* [*ſanguis*, Lat.] To ſmear with gore; to ſuffuſe with blood. *Milton.*

To ENSCHE'DULE. *v. a.* To inſert in a ſchedule or writing. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ENSCO'NCE. *v. a.* To cover as with a fort. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ENSE'AM. *v. a.* [from *ſeam*.] To ſow up; to incloſe by a ſeam. *Camden.*

To ENSE'AR. *v. a.* [from *ſear*.] To cauteriſe; to ſtanch or ſtop with fire. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ENSHI'ELD. *v. a.* [from *ſhield*.] To cover. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ENSHRI'NE. *v. a.* To incloſe in a cheſt or cabinet; to preſerve as a thing ſacred. *Tate.*

E'NSIFORM. *a.* [*enſiformis*, Latin.] Having the ſhape of a ſword.

E'NSIGN. *ſ.* [*enſeigne*, French.]

1. The flag or ſtandard of a regiment. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Any ſignal to aſſemble. *Iſaiah.*

3. Badge; or mark of diſtinction. *Waller.*

4. The officer of foot who carries the flag.

E'NSIGNBEARER. *ſ.* He that carries the flag. *Sidney.*

To ENSLA'VE. *v. a.* [from *ſlave*.]

1. To reduce to ſervitude; to deprive of liberty. *Milton.*

2. To make over to another as his ſlave. *Locke.*

ENSLA'VEMENT. *ſ.* [from *enſlave*.] The ſtate of ſervitude; ſlavery. *South.*

ENSLA'VER *ſ.* [from *enſlave*.] He that reduces others to a ſtate of ſervitude. *Swift.*

To ENSU'E. *v. a.* [*enſuivre*, French.] To follow; to purſue. *Common Prayer. Davies.*

To ENSU'E *v. n.*

1. To follow as a conſequence to premiſes. *Hooker.*

2. To ſucceed in a train of events, or courſe of time. *Shakeſpeare.*

ENSU'RANCER. *ſ.* [from *enſure*.]

1. Exemption from hazard, obtained by the payment of a certain ſum.

2. The ſum paid for ſecurity.

ENSU'RANCER. *ſ.* [from *enſurance*.] He who undertakes to exempt from hazard. *Dryden.*

To ENSU'RE. *v. a.* [from *ſure*.]

1. To aſcertain; to make certain; to ſecure. *Swift.*

2. To exempt any thing from hazard by paying a certain ſum, on condition of being reimburſed for miſcarriage.

3. To

3. To promise reimbursement of any miscarriage for a certain reward stipulated. *L'Estrange.*

ENSU'RER. *f.* [from *ensure.*] One who makes contracts of ensurance.

ENTA'BLATURE. } *f.* [from *table.*] [In
ENTA'BLEMENT. } architecture.] The architrave, frise, and cornice of a pillar.

ENTA'IL *f.* [from the French *entaillé*, cut.]
1. The estate entailed or settled, with regard to the rule of its descent.
2. The rule of descent settled for any estate.
3. Engraver's work; inlay. *Spenser.*

To ENTA'IL. *v. a.* [*tailler*, to cut; Fr.]
1. To settle the descent of any estate so that it cannot be, by any subsequent possessor, bequeathed at pleasure. *Dryden.*
2. To fix unalienably upon any person or thing. *Tillotson.*
3. To cut. *Spenser.*

To ENTA'ME. *v. a.* [from *tame.*] To tame; to subjugate. *Shakespeare.*

To ENTA'NGLE. *v. a.*
1. To inwrap or ensnare with something not easily extricable.
2. To lose in multiplied involutions.
3. To twist, or confuse.
4. To involve in difficulties; to perplex. *Clarendon.*
5. To puzzle; to bewilder. *Hayward.*
6. To ensnare by captious questions or artful talk. *Mattheww.*
7. To distract with variety of cares. 2 *Tim.*
8. To multiply the intricacies or difficulties of a work. *Shakespeare.*

ENTA'NGLEMENT. *f.* [from *entangle.*]
1. Involution of any thing intricate or adhesive. *Glanville.*
2. Perplexity; puzzle. *More.*

ENTA'NGLER. *f.* [from *entangle.*] One that entangles.

To E'NTER. *v. a.* [*entrer*, French.]
1. To go or come into any place. *Atterbury.*
2. To initiate in a business, method, or society. *Locke.*
3. To introduce or admit into any counsel. *Shakespeare.*
4. To set down in a writing. *Graunt.*

To E'NTER. *v. n.*
1. To come in; to go in. *Judges.*
2. To penetrate mentally; to make intellectual entrance. *Addison.*
3. To engage in. *Tatler.*
4. To be initiated in. *Addison.*

ENTERDE'AL. *f.* [*entre* and *deal.*] Reciprocal transactions. *Hubbard's Tale.*

E'NTERING. *f.* Entrance; passage into a place. *Isaiah.*

To ENTERLA'CE. *v. a.* [*entrelasser*. Fr.] To intermix. *Sidney.*

ENTERO'CELE. *f.* [*enterocele*, Latin.] A rupture from the bowels pressing through the peritonæum, so as to fall down into the groin. *Sharp.*

ENTERO'LOGY. *f.* [ἔντερον and λόγος.] The anatomical account of the bowels and internal parts.

ENTERO'MPHALOS. *f.* [ἔντερον and ὀμφαλὸς.] An umbilical or navel rupture.

ENTERPA'RLANCE. *f.* [*entre* and *parler*, French.] Parley; mutual talk; conference. *Hayward.*

ENTERPLE'ADER. *f.* [*entre* and *plead.*] The discussing of a point incidentally falling out, before the principal cause can take end. *Cowel.*

E'NTERPRISE. *f.* [*entreprise*, French.] An undertaking of hazard; an arduous attempt. *Dryden.*

To E'NTERPRISE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To undertake; to attempt; to essay. *Temple.*
2. To receive; to entertain. *Spenser.*

E'NTERPRISER. *f.* [from *enterprise.*] A man of enterprise; one who undertakes great things. *Haywa d.*

To ENTERTA'IN. *v. a.* [*entretenir*, Fr.]
1. To converse with; to talk with. *Locke.*
2. To treat at the table. *Addison.*
3. To receive hospitably. *Hebrews. Shakespeare.*
4. To keep in one's service. *Shakespeare.*
5. To reserve in the mind. *Decay of Piety.*
6. To please; to amuse; to divert. *Addison.*
7. To admit with satisfaction. *Locke.*

ENTERTA'INER. *f.* [from *entertain.*]
1. He that keeps others in his service. *Bacon.*
2. He that treats others at his table. *Smalridge.*
3. He that pleases, diverts, or amuses.

ENTERTA'INMENT. *f.* [from *entertain.*]
1. Conversation.
2. Treatment at the table; convivial provision. *Waller.*
3. Hospitable reception.
4. Reception; admission. *Tillotson.*
5. The state of being in pay as soldiers or servants. *Shakespeare.*
6. Payment of soldiers or servants. *Davies.*
7. Amusement; diversion. *Temple.*
8. Dramatick performance; the lower comedy. *Gay.*

ENTERTI'SSUED. *a.* [*entre* and *tissue.*] Enterwoven or intermixed with various colours or substances. *Shakespeare.*

To ENTHRO'NE. *v. a.* [from *throne.*]
1. To place on a regal seat. *Shakespeare.*
2. To invest with sovereign authority. *Ayliffe.*

ENTHU'-

ENTHU'SIASM. *f.* [ἐνθουσιασμὸς.]
1. A vain belief of private revelation; a vain confidence of divine favour. *Locke.*
2. Heat of imagination; violence of passion.
3. Elevation of fancy; exaltation of ideas. *Dryden.*

ENTHU'SIAST. *f.* [ἐνθουσιάω.]
1. One who vainly imagines a private revelation; one who has a vain confidence of his intercourse with God. *Locke.*
2. One of a hot imagination, or violent passions. *Pope.*
3. One of elevated fancy, or exalted ideas. *Dryden.*

ENTHUSIA'STICAL. } *a.* [ἐνθουσιαστικὸς.]
ENTHUSIA'STICK. }
1. Persuaded of some communication with the Deity. *Calamy.*
2. Vehemently hot in any cause.
3. Elevated in fancy; exalted in ideas. *Burnet.*

ENTHYME'ME. *f.* [ἐνθύμημα.] An argument consisting only of an antecedent and consequential proposition. *Brown.*

To ENTI'CE *v. a.* To allure; to attract; to draw by blandishments or hopes. *Ascham.*

ENTI'CEMENT. *f.* [from *entice.*]
1. The act or practice of alluring to ill. *Hooker.*
2. The means by which one is allured to ill; allurement. *Taylor.*

ENTI'CER. *f.* [from *entice.*] One that allures to ill.

ENTI'CINGLY. *ad.* [from *entice.*] Charmingly; in a winning manner. *Addison.*

E'NTIERTY. *f.* [*entierté*, French.] The whole. *Bacon.*

ENTI'RE. *a.* [*entier*, French.]
1. Whole; undivided. *Bacon.*
2. Unbroken; complete in its parts. *Addison. Newton.*
3. Full; complete; comprising all requisites in itself. *Hooker. Spectator.*
4. Sincere; hearty. *Bacon.*
5. Firm; sure; solid; fixed. *Prior.*
6. Unmingled; unallayed. *Milton.*
7. Honest; firmly adherent; faithful. *Clarendon.*
8. In full strength; with vigour unabated. *Spenser.*

ENTI'RELY. *ad.* [from *entire.*]
1. In the whole; without division. *Raleigh.*
2. Completely; fully. *Milton.*
3. With firm adherence; faithfully. *Spenser.*

ENTI'RENESS. *f.* [from *entire.*]
1. Totality; completeness; fulness. *Boyle.*
2. Honesty; integrity.

To ENTI'TLE. *v. a.* [*entituler*, French.]
1. To grace or dignify with a title or honourable appellation.
2. To give a title or discriminative appellation. *Hooker.*
3. To superscribe or prefix as a title. *Locke.*
4. To give a claim to any thing. *Rogers.*
5. To grant any thing as claimed by a title. *Locke.*

E'NTITY. *f.* [*entitas*, low Latin.]
1. Something which really is; a real being. *Crashaw.*
2. A particular species of being. *Bacon.*

To ENTO'IL. *v. a.* [from *toil.*] To ensnare; to intangle; to bring into toils or nets. *Bacon.*

To ENTO'MB. *v. a.* [from *tomb.*] To put into a tomb. *Denham.*

ENTRAILS. *f.* without a singular. [*entrailles*, Fr.]
1. The intestines; the bowels; the guts. *Ben. Johnson.*
2. The internal parts; recess; caverns. *Locke.*

To ENTRA'IL. *v. a.* To mingle; to interweave. *Spenser.*

E'NTRANCE. *f.* [*entrant*, French.]
1. The power of entering into a place. *Shakespeare.*
2. The act of entering. *Shakespeare.*
3. The passage by which a place is entered; avenue. *Wotton.*
4. Initiation; commencement. *Locke.*
5. Intellectual ingress; knowledge. *Bacon.*
6. The act of taking possession of an office or dignity. *Hayward.*
7. The beginning of any thing. *Hakewill.*

To ENTRA'NCE. *v. a.* [from *trance.*]
1. To put into a trance; to withdraw the soul wholly to other regions.
2. To put into an extasy. *Milton.*

To ENTRA'P. *v. a.* [from *trap.*]
1. To ensnare; to catch in a trap. *Spenser.*
2. To involve unexpectedly in difficulties. *Shakespeare.*
3. To take advantage of. *Eccles.*

To ENTRE'AT. *v. a.* [*traiter*, French.]
1. To petition; to solicite; to importune. *Genesis.*
2. To prevail upon by solicitation. *Rogers.*
3. To treat or use well or ill. *Prior.*
4. To entertain; to amuse. *Shakespeare.*
5. To entertain; to receive. *Spenser.*

To ENTRE'AT. *v. n.*
1. To offer a treaty or compact. 1 *Mac.*
2. To treat; to discourse. *Hakewill.*
3. To make a petition. *Shakespeare.*

ENTRE'ATANCE. *f.* Petition; entreaty; solicitation. *Fairfax.*

ENTRE'ATY. *f.* [from *entreat.*] Petition; prayer; solicitation. *Shakespeare.*

ENTREMETS. *f.* [French.] Small plates set between the main dishes. *Mortimer.*

E'NTRY. *f.* [*entree*, French.]
1. The paſſage by which any one enters a houſe. *Bacon.*
2. The act of entrance; ingreſs. *Addiſon.*
3. The act of taking poſſeſſion of any eſtate.
4. The act of regiſtering or ſetting down in writing. *Bacon.*
5. The act of entering publickly into any city. *Bacon.*

To ENU'BILATE. *v. a.* [e and *nubilo*, Lat.] To clear from clouds.

To ENU'CLEATE. *v. a.* [*enucleo*, Latin.] To ſolve; to clear.

To ENVE'LOP. *v. a.* [*enveloper*, Fr.]
1. To inwrap; to cover.
2. To hide; to ſurround. *Philips.*
3. To line; to cover on the inſide. *Spenſer.*

ENVELO'PE. *f.* [French.] A wrapper; an outward caſe. *Swift.*

To ENVE'NOM. *v. a.* [from *venom*]
1. To tinge with poiſon; to poiſon. *Milton.*
2. To make odious. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To enrage. *Dryden.*

E'NVIABLE. *a.* [from *envy*.] Deſerving envy. *Carew.*

E'NVIER. *f.* [from *envy*.] One that envies another; a maligner. *Clarendon.*

E'NVIOUS. *a.* [from *envy*.] Infected with envy. *Proverbs.*

E'NVIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *envious*.] With envy; with malignity; with ill will. *Dppa.*

To ENVI'RON. *v. a.* [*environner*, Fr.]
1. To ſurround; to encompaſs; to encircle. *Knolles.*
2. To involve; to envelope. *Donne.*
3. To ſurround in a hoſtile manner; to beſiege; to hem in. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To incloſe; to inveſt. *Cleaveland.*

ENVI'RONS. *f.* [*environs*, French.] The neighbourhood or neighbouring places round about the country.

To ENU'MERATE. *v. a.* [*enumero*, Lat.] To reckon up ſingly; to count over diſtinctly. *Wake.*

ENUMERA'TION. *f.* [*enumeratio*, Latin.] The act of numbering or counting over. *Sprat.*

To ENU'NICATE. *v. a.* [*enuncio*, Latin.] To declare; to proclaim.

ENUNCIA'TION. *f.* [*enunciatio*, Latin.]
1. Declaration; publick atteſtation. *Taylor.*
2. Intelligence; information. *Hale.*

ENU'NCIATIVE. *a.* [from *enunciate*.] Declarative; expreſſive. *Ayliffe.*

ENU'NCIATIVELY. *ad.* [from *enunciative*] Declaratively.

E'NVOY. *f.* [*envoye*, Fr.]
1. A publick miniſter ſent from one power to another. *Denham.*
2. A publick meſſenger, in dignity below an ambaſſador.
3. A meſſenger. *Blackmore.*

To E'NVY. *v. a.* [*envier*, Fr.]
1. To hate another for excellence, or ſucceſs. *Collier.*
2. To grieve at any qualities of excellence in another. *Swift.*
3. To grudge; to impart unwillingly. *Dryden.*

To E'NVY. *v. n.* To feel envy; to feel pain at the ſight of excellence or felicity. *Taylor.*

ENVY. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Pain felt and malignity conceived at the ſight of excellence or happineſs. *Pope.*
2. Rivalry; competition. *Dryden.*
3. Malice; malignity. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Publick odium; ill repute. *Bacon.*

To ENWHE'EL *v. a.* [from *wheel*.] To encompaſs; to encircle. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ENWO'MB. *v. a* [from *womb*.]
1. To make pregnant. *Spenſer.*
2. To bury; to hide. *Donne.*

EO LIPILE. *f.* [from *Æolus* and *pila*.] A hollow ball of metal with a long pipe: which ball, filled with water, and expoſed to the fire, ſends out, as the water heats, at intervals, blaſts of cold wind through the pipe. *Burnet.*

EPA'CT. *f.* [ἐπακτὴ.] A number, whereby we note the exceſs of the common ſolar year above the lunar, and thereby may find out the age of the moon every year. To find the epact, having the prime or golden number given, you have this rule:

Divide by three; for each one left add ten;

Thirty reject: The prime makes *epact* then. *Harris.*

EPA'ULMENT. *f.* [French, from *epaule*, a ſhoulder.] [In fortification.] A ſidework made either of earth thrown up, of bags of earth, gabions, or of faſcines and earth. *Harris.*

EPE'NTHESIS. *f.* [ἐπενθεσις.] The addition of a vowel or conſonant in the middle of a word. *Harris.*

E'PHA. f. [Hebrew.] A meaſure among the Jews, containing fifteen ſolid inches. *Ezekiel.*

EPHE'MERA. *f.* [ἐφήμερη.]
1. A fever that terminates in one day.
2. An inſect that lives only one day.

EPHE'MERAL. } *f.* [ἐφήμερος.] Diur-
EPHE'MERICK. } nal; beginning and ending in a day. *Wotton.*

EPHE'MERIS. *f.* [ἐφήμερις.]
1. A journal; an account of daily tranſactions.
2. An account of the daily motions and ſituations of the planets. *Dryden.*

EPHE-

EPHE'MERIST. *f.* [from *ephemeris.*] One who conſults the planets; one who ſtudies aſtrology. *Howel.*

EPHE'MERON-WORM. *f.* A ſort of worm that lives but a day. *Derham.*

E'PHOD. *f.* [ἔφωδ] A ſort of ornament worn by the Hebrew prieſts. *Calmet. Sandys.*

E'PIC. *a.* [*epicus*, Latin; ἔπος.] Narrative; comprifing narrations, not acted, but rehearſed. It is uſually ſuppoſed to be heroick. *Dryden.*

EPICE'DIUM. *f.* [ἐπικήδιος.] An elegy; a poem upon a funeral. *Sandys.*

E'PICURE. *ſ.* [*epicureus*, Latin.] A man given wholly to luxury. *Locke.*

EPICURE'AN. *ſ.* One who holds the phyſiological principles of Epicurus. *Locke.*

EPICURE'AN. *a.* Luxurious; contributing to luxury. *Shakeſpeare.*

E'PICURISM. *ſ.* [from *epicure.*] Luxury; ſenſual enjoyment; groſs pleaſure. *Calamy.*

EPICY'CLE. *ſ.* [ἐπὶ and κυκλος.] A little circle whoſe center is in the circumference of a greater; or a ſmall orb, which, being fixed in the deferent of a planet, is carried along with its motion; and yet, with its own peculiar motion, carries the body of the planet faſtened to it round about its proper center. *Harris. Milton.*

EPICY'CLOID. *ſ.* [ἐπικυκλοειδης.] A curve generated by the revolution of the periphery of a circle along the convex or concave part of another circle.

EPIDE'MICAL. } *ſ.* [ἐπὶ and δήμος.]
EPIDE'MICK. }

1. That which falls at once upon great numbers of people, as a plague. *Graunt.*

2. Generally prevailing; affecting great numbers. *South.*

3. General; univerſal. *Cleaveland.*

EPIDE'RMIS. *ſ.* [ἐπιδερμις.] The ſcarfſkin of a man's body.

E'PIGRAM. *ſ.* [*epigramma*, Latin.] A ſhort poem terminating in a point. *Peachem.*

EPIGRAMMA'TICAL. } *a.* [*epigrammaticus*, Latin.]
EPIGRAMMA'TICK. }

1. Dealing in epigrams; writing epigrams. *Camden.*

2. Suitable to epigrams; belonging to epigrams. *Addiſon.*

EPIGRA'MMATIST. *ſ.* [from *epigram.*] One who writes or deals in epigrams. *Pope.*

EPIGRAPHE. *ſ.* [ἐπιγραφὴ.] An inſcription.

E'PILEPSY. *ſ.* [ἐπιλήψις.] Any convulſion, or convulſive motion of the whole body, or of ſome of its parts, with a loſs of ſenſe. *Floyer.*

EPILE'PTICK. *a.* [from *epilepſy.*] Convulſed. *Arbuthnot.*

E'PILOGUE. *ſ.* [*epilogus*, Latin.] The poem or ſpeech at the end of a play. *Dryd.*

EPINY'CTIS. *ſ.* [ἐπινυκτὶς.] A ſore at the corner of the eye. *Wiſeman.*

EPI'PHANY. *ſ.* [ἐπιφανεία.] A church feſtival, celebrated on the twelfth day after Chriſtmas, in commemoration of our Saviour's being manifeſted to the world, by the appearance of a miraculous blazing ſtar.

EPIPHONE'MA. *ſ.* [ἐπιφώνημα.] An exclamation; a concluſive ſentence not cloſely connected with the words foregoing. *Swift.*

EPI'PHORA. *ſ.* [ἐπίφορα.] An inflammation of any part *Harris.*

EPIPHYLLOSPE'RMOUS. *a.* [from ἐπὶ, φύλλον and σπέρμα.] Is applied to plants that bear their ſeed on the back part of their leaves, being the ſame with capillaries.

EPIPHY'SIS. *ſ.* [ἐπίφυσις.] Accretion; the part added by accretion. *Wiſeman.*

EPI'PLOCE. *ſ* [ἐπιπλοκὴ.] A figure of rhetorick, by which one aggravation, or ſtriking circumſtance, is added in due gradation to another.

EPI'SCOPACY. *ſ.* [*epiſcopatus*, Latin.] The government of biſhops; eſtabliſhed by the apoſtles. *Clarendon.*

EPI'SCOPAL. *a.* [from *epiſcopus*, Latin.]

1. Belonging to a biſhop. *Rogers.*

2. Veſted in a biſhop. *Hooker.*

EPI'SCOPATE. *ſ.* [*epiſcopatus*, Latin.] A biſhoprick.

E'PISODE. *ſ.* [ἐπεισοδὴ.] An incidental narrative, or digreſſion in a poem, ſeparable from the main ſubject. *Addiſon.*

EPISO'DICAL. } *a.* [from *epiſode.*] Con-
EPISO'DICK. } tained in an epiſode. *Dryden.*

EPISPA'STICK. *ſ.* [ἐπι and σπάω.]

1. Drawing.

2. Bliſtering. *Arbuthnot.*

EPI'STLE. *ſ.* [ἐπιστολὴ.] A letter. *Dryden.*

EPI'STOLARY. *a.* [from *epiſtle.*]

1. Relating to letters; ſuitable to letters.

2. Tranſacted by letters. *Addiſon.*

EPI'STLER. *ſ.* [from *epiſtle.*] A ſcribler of letters.

E'PITAPH. *ſ.* [ἐπιτάφιος.] An inſcription upon a tomb. *Smith.*

EPITHALA'MIUM. *ſ.* [ἐπὶ θάλαμος.] A nuptial ſong; a compliment upon marriage. *Sandys.*

E'PITHEM. *ſ.* [ἐπίθημα.] A liquid medicament externally applied. *Brown.*

E'PITHET. *ſ.* [ἐπίθετον.] An adjective denoting any quality good or bad. *Swift.*

EPITOME. *ſ.* [ἐπιτομὴ.] Abridgement; abbreviature. *Wotton.*

To EPI'TOMISE. *v. a.* [from *epitome.*]

1. To abſtract; to contract into a narrow ſpace. *Donne.*

2. To diminiſh; to curtail. *Addiſon.*

EPI-

EPITOMISER. } *f.* [from *epitomise.*] An
EPITOMIST. } abridger; an abstracter.

EPOCH. } *f.* [ἐποχή.] The time at
EPOCHA. } which a new computation is begun; the time from which dates are numbered. *South.*

EPODE. *f.* [ἐπῳδὸς.] The ſtanza following the ſtrophe and antiſtrophe.

EPOPEE. *f.* [ἐποποιία.] An epick or heroick poem. *Dryden.*

EPULATION. *f.* [*epulatio*, Lat.] Banquet; feaſt. *Brown.*

EPULOTICK. *f.* [ἐπουλωτικὸς.] A cicatriſing medicament. *Wiſeman.*

EQUABILITY. *f.* [from *equable.*] Equality to itſelf; evenneſs; uniformity. *Ray.*

EQUABLE. *a.* [*æquabilis*, Latin.] Equal to itſelf; even; uniform. *Bentley.*

EQUABLY. *ad.* [from *equable.*] Uniformly; evenly; equally to itſelf. *Cheyne.*

EQUAL. *a.* [*æqualis*, Latin.]

1. Like another in bulk, or any quality that admits compariſon. *Hale.*
2. Adequate to any purpoſe. *Clarendon.*
3. Even; uniform. *Smith.*
4. In juſt proportion. *Dryden.*
5. Impartial; neutral. *Dryden.*
6. Indifferent. *Cheyne.*
7. Equitable; advantageous alike to both parties. *Maccabees.*
8. Upon the ſame terms. *Maccabees.*

EQUAL. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. One not inferiour or ſuperiour to another. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. One of the ſame age. *Galatians.*

To EQUAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make one thing or perſon equal to another.
2. To riſe to the ſame ſtate with another perſon. *Trumbull.*
3. To be equal to. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To recompenſe fully. *Dryden.*

To EQUALISE. *v. a.* [from *equal.*]

1. To make even. *Brooke.*
2. To be equal to. *Digby.*

EQUALITY. *ſ.* [from *equal.*]

1. Likeneſs with regard to any quantities compared. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The ſame degree of dignity. *Milton.*
3. Evenneſs; uniformity; equability. *Brown.*

EQUALLY. *ad.* [from *equal*]

1. In the ſame degree with another. *Rogers.*
2. Evenly; equably; uniformly. *Locke.*
3. Impartially. *Shakeſpeare.*

EQUANGULAR. *a.* [from *æquus* and *angulus*, Lat.] Conſiſting of equal angles.

EQUANIMITY. *ſ.* [*æquanimitas*, Latin.] Evenneſs of mind, neither elated nor depreſſed.

EQUANIMOUS. *a.* [*æquanimis*, Latin.] Even; not dejected.

EQUATION. *ſ.* [*æquare*, Lat.] The inveſtigation of a mean proportion collected from the extremities of exceſs and defect. *Holder.*

EQUATION. [In algebra.] An expreſſion of the ſame quantity in two diſſimilar terms, but of equal value.

EQUATION. [In aſtronomy.] The difference between the time marked by the ſun's apparent motion, and that meaſured by its motion.

EQUATOR. *ſ.* [*æquator*, Latin.] A great circle, whoſe poles are the poles of the world. It divides the globe into two equal parts, the northern and ſouthern hemiſpheres. *Harris.*

EQUATORIAL. *a.* [from *equator.*] Pertaining to the equator. *Cheyne.*

EQUESTRIAN. *a.* [*equeſtris*, Latin.]

1. Appearing on horſeback. *Spectator.*
2. Skilled in horſemanſhip.
3. Belonging to the ſecond rank in Rome.

EQUERRY. *ſ.* [*ecurie*, Dutch.] Maſter of the horſe.

EQUICRURAL. } *a.* [*æquus* and *crus*, Lat.]
EQUICRURE. }

1. Having the legs of an equal length.
2. Having the legs of an equal length, and longer than the baſe. *Digby.*

EQUIDISTANT. *a.* [*æquus* and *diſtans*, Latin.] At the ſame diſtance. *Ray.*

EQUIDISTANTLY. *ad.* [from *equidiſtant.*] At the ſame diſtance. *Brown.*

EQUIFORMITY. *ſ.* [*æquus* and *forma*. Lat.] Uniform equality. *Brown.*

EQUILATERAL. *a.* [*æquus* and *latus*. Lat.] Having all ſides equal. *Bacon.*

To EQUILIBRATE. *v. a.* [from *equilibrium.*] To balance equally. *Boyle.*

EQUILIBRATION. *ſ.* [from *equilibrate.*] Equipoiſe. *Derham.*

EQUILIBRIUM. *ſ.* [Latin.]

1. Equipoſe; equality of weight.
2. Equality of evidence, motives, or powers. *South.*

EQUINECESSARY. *a.* [*æquus* and *neceſſarius*, Latin.] Needful in the ſame degree. *Hudibras.*

EQUINOCTIAL. *ſ.* [*æquus* and *nox*. Lat.] The line that encompaſſes the world at an equal diſtance from either pole, to which circle when the ſun comes, he makes equal days and nights all over the globe.

EQUINOCTIAL. *a.* [from *equinox.*]

1. Pertaining to the equinox. *Milton.*
2. Happening about the time of the equinoxes.
3. Being near the equinoctial line. *Philips.*

EQUINOCTIALLY. *ad.* [from *equinoctial.*] In the direction of the equinoctial. *Brown.*

EQUINOX. *ſ.* [*æquus* and *nox*, Latin.]

1. Equinoxes are the preciſe times in which

the ſun enters into the firſt point of Aries and Libra; for then, moving exactly under the equinoctial, he makes our days and nights equal. *Harris Brown.*
2. Equality; even meaſure. *Shakſpeare.*
3 Equinoctial wind. *Dryden.*

EQUINUMERANT. *a.* [*æquus* and *numerus*, Latin.] Having the ſame number. *Arbuthnot.*

To EQUIP. *v. a.* [*equiper*, Fr.]
1. To furniſh for a horſeman.
2. To furniſh; to accoutre; to dreſs out. *Addiſon.*

E'QUIPAGE. *ſ.* [*equipage* French.]
1. Furniture for a horſeman.
2. Carriage of ſtate; vehicle. *Milton.*
3. Attendance; retinue. *Pope.*
4. Accoutrements; furniture. *Spenſer.*

E'QUIPAGED *a.* [from *equipage*.] Accoutred; attended. *Spenſer.*

EQUIPE'NDENCY. *ſ.* [*æquus* and *pendeo*, Latin.] The act of hanging in equipoiſe. *South.*

EQUIPMENT. *ſ.* [from *equip.*]
1. The act of equipping or accoutering.
2. Accoutrement; equipage.

E'QUIPOISE. *ſ.* [*æquus*, Latin, and *poids*, French.] Equality of weight; equilibration. *Glanville.*

EQUIPO'LLENCE. *ſ.* Equality of force or power.

EQUIPO'LLENT. *a.* [*æquipollens*, Latin.] Having equal power or force. *Bacon.*

EQUIPO'NDERANCE. } *ſ.* [*æquus* and
EQUIPO'NDERANCY. } *pondus*, Latin.] Equality of weight.

EQUIPO'NDERANT. *a.* [*æquus* and *pondrans*, Latin.] Being of the ſame weight. *Ray.*

To EQUIPO'NDERATE. *v. n.* [*æquus* and *pondero*, Latin.] To weigh equal to any thing *Wilkins.*

EQUIPO'NDIOUS. *a.* [*æquus* and *pondus*, Lat.] Equiponderated; equal on either part. *Glanville.*

E'QUITABLE *a.* [*equitable*, Fr.]
1. Juſt; due to juſtice. *Boyle.*
2. Loving juſtice; candid; impartial.

E'QUITABLY. *ad.* [from *equitable.*] Juſtly; impartially.

E'QUITY. *ſ.* [*equité* Fr.]
1. Juſtice; right; honeſty. *Tillotſon.*
2 Impartiality *Hooker.*
3 [In law.] The rules of deciſion obſerved by the court of Chancery.

EQUIVALENCE. } *ſ.* [*æquus* and *valeo*.
EQUIVALENCY. } Latin.] Equality of power or worth. *Smalridge.*

To EQUIVALENCE *v. a.* [from the noun.] To compenſate; to be equal to. *Brown.*

EQUIVALENT. *a.* [*æquus* and *valens*, Lat.]
1. Equal in value. *Prior.*
2. Equal in any excellence. *Milton.*
3. Equal in force or power. *Milton.*
4 Of the ſame cogency or weight. *Hooker.*
5. Of the ſame import or meaning. *South.*

EQUIVALENT. *ſ.* A thing of the ſame weight, dignity, or value. *Rogers.*

EQUIVOCAL. *a.* [*æquivocus*, Latin.]
1. Of doubtful ſignification; meaning different things. *Stilling fleet.*
2. Uncertain; doubtful. *Ray.*

EQUIVOCAL. *ſ.* Ambiguity. *Dennis.*

EQUIVOCALLY. *ad* [from *equivocal.*]
1. Ambiguouſly; in a doubtful or double ſenſe. *South.*
2. By uncertain or irregular birth; by generation out of the ſtated order. *Bentley.*

EQUIVOCALNESS. *ſ.* [from *equivocal.*] Ambiguity; double meaning. *Norris.*

To EQUIVOCATE. *v. n.* [*æquivocatio*, Latin.] To uſe words of double meaning; to uſe ambiguous expreſſions. *Smith.*

EQUIVOCA'TION. *ſ.* [*æquivocatio*, Lat.] Ambiguity of ſpeech; double meaning. *Hooker.*

EQUIVOCA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *equivocate.*] One who uſes ambiguous language. *Shakeſpeare.*

E'RA. *ſ.* [*æra*, Latin.] The account of time from any particular date or epoch. *Prior.*

ERADIA'TION *ſ* [*e* and *radius*, Latin.] Emiſſion of radiance. *King Charles.*

To ERA'DICATE. *v. a.* [*eradico*, Latin.]
1. To pull up by the root. *Brown.*
2. To completely deſtroy; to end. *Swift.*

ERADICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *eradicate.*]
1. The act of tearing up by the root; deſtruction; exciſion.
2. The ſtate of being torn up by the roots. *Brown.*

ERA'DICATIVE. *a.* [from *eradicate.*] That which cures radically.

To ERA'SE. *v. a.* [*raſus*, Fr.] To deſtroy; to exſcind; to rub out. *Peacham.*

ERA'SEMENT. *ſ.* [from *eraſe.*]
1. Deſtruction; devaſtation.
2. Expunction; abolition.

ERE. *ad.* [æp, Saxon.] Before; ſooner than. *Daniel.*

ERELONG. *ad.* [from *ere* and *long.*] Before a long time had elapſed. *Spenſer.*

ERENO'W. *ad.* [from *ere* and *now.*] Before this time. *Dryden.*

EREWHILE. } *ad.* [from *ere* and *while.*]
EREWHILES. } Some time ago; before a little while. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ERE'CT. *v. a.* [*erectus*, Latin.]
1. To place perpendicularly to the horizon.
2. To raiſe; to build. *Addiſon.*
3. To eſtabliſh anew; to ſettle. *Raleigh.*
4. To elevate; to exalt. *Dryden.*
5. To raiſe conſequences from premiſes. *Locke.*

6. To

6. To animate; not to depress; to encourage. *Denham.*

To ERE'CT. *v. n.* To rise upright. *Bacon.*

ERE'CT. *a.* [*erectus*, Latin.]

1. Upright; not leaning; not prone. *Brown.*
2. Directed upwards. *Philips.*
3. Bold; confident; unshaken. *Granville.*
4. Vigorous; not depressed. *Hooker.*

ERE'CTION. *s.* [from *erect.*]

1. The act of raising, or state of being raised upward. *Brerewood.*
2. The act of building or raising edifices. *Raleigh.*
3. Establishment; settlement. *South.*
4. Elevation; exaltation of sentiments. *Sidney.*

ERE'CTNESS *s.* Uprightness of posture. *Brown.*

E'REMITE. *s.* [*eremita*, Lat. ἔρημος.] One who lives in a wilderness; an hermit. *Raleigh.*

EREMI'TICAL. *a.* [from *eremite.*] Religiously solitary. *Stirling fleet.*

EREPTA'TION. *s.* [*erepto*, Latin.] A creeping forth.

EREPTION. *s.* [*ereptio*, Latin.] A snatching or taking away by force.

E'RGOT. *s.* A sort of stub, like a piece of soft horn, placed behind and below the pastern joint. *Farrier's Dict.*

ERI'NCO. *s.* Sea-holly, a plant.

ERISTICAL. *a.* [ἐρις.] Controversial; relating to dispute.

ERKE. *s.* [erg, Saxon.] Idle; lazy; slothful. *Chaucer.*

E'RMELINE. *s.* [*diminutive*, of *ermin.*] An ermine. *Sidney.*

E'RMINE. *s.* [*hermine*, Fr.] An animal that is found in cold countries, and which very nearly resembles a weasle in shape; having a white pile, and the tip of the tail black, and furnishing a choice and valuable fur. *Trevoux. Dryden.*

E'RMINED. *a.* [from *ermine.*] Clothed with ermine. *Pope.*

E'RNE } *s.* [from the Saxon ern.] A
E'RON } cottage.

To ERO'DE. *v. a.* [*erodo*, Lat.] To canker, or eat away. *Bacon.*

EROGA'TION. *s.* [*erogatio*, Lat.] The act of giving or bestowing.

ERO'SION *s.* [*erosio*, Latin.]

1. The act of eating away.
2. The state of being eaten away. *Arbuthnot.*

To ERR. *v. n.* [*erro*, Latin.]

1. To wander; to ramble. *Dryden.*
2. To miss the right way; to stray. *Common Prayer.*
3. To deviate from any purpose. *Pope.*
4. To commit errours; to mistake. *Taylor.*

E'RRAND. *s.* [ærenð, Saxon.] A message; something to be told or done by a messenger. *Locker.*

E'RRABLE *a.* [from *err.*] Liable to err.

E'RRABLENESS. *s.* [from *errable.*] Liableness to errour. *Decay of Piety.*

ERRA'NT. *a.* [*errans*, Latin.]

1. Wandering; roving; ramoling. *Brown.*
2. Vile; abandoned; completely bad *Johnson.*

E'RRANTRY. *s.* [from *errant.*]

1. An errant state; the condition of a wanderer. *Addison.*
2. The employment of a knight errant.

ERRA'TA *s.* [Latin.] The faults of the printer or author inserted in the beginning or end of the book. *Boyle.*

ERRA'TICK. *a.* [*erraticus*, Latin.]

1. Wandering; uncertain; keeping no certain order. *Blackmore.*
2. Irregular; changeable. *Harvey.*

ERRA'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *erratical* or *erratick.*] Without rule; without method. *Brown.*

E'RRHINE. *a.* [ἐρρῖνον.] Snuffed up the nose; occasioning sneezing. *Bacon.*

ERRO'NEOUS *a.* [from *erro*, Latin.]

1. Wandering; unsettled. *Newton.*
2. Irregular; wandering from the right road. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Mistaking; misled by errour. *Smith.*
4. Mistaken; not conformable to truth. *Newton.*

ERRO'NEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *erroneous.*] By mistake; not rightly. *Hooker.*

ERRO'NEOUSNESS. *s.* [from *erroneous.*] Physical falsehood; inconformity to truth. *Boyle.*

E'RROUR. *s.* [*error*, Latin.]

1. Mistake; involuntary deviation from truth. *Shakespeare.*
2. A blunder; a mistake committed. *Dryden.*
3. Roving excursion; irregular course. *Dryden.*
4. [In theology.] Sin. *Hebrews.*
5. [In law.] An errour in pleading, or in the proceſs. *Cowel.*

ERST. *ad* [erſt, German.]

1. First. *Spenser.*
2. At first; in the beginning. *Milton.*
3. Once; when time was. *Prior.*
4. Formerly; long ago.
5. Before; till then; till now. *Milton. Knolles.*

ERUBE'SCENCE. } *s.* [*erubescentia*, Lat.]
ERUBE'SCENCY. } The act of growing red; redness.

ERUBE'SCENT. *a.* [*erubescens*, Latin.] Reddish; somewhat red.

To ERU'CT. *v. a* [*eructo*, Latin.] To belch; to break wind from the stomach.

ERUCTA'TION. *f.* [from *eructo*.]
1. The act of belching.
2. Belch; the matter vented from the ſtomach. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Any ſudden burſt of wind or matter. *Woodward.*

ERUDI'TION. *f.* [*eruditio*, Lat.] Learning; knowledge. *Swift.*

ERU'GINOUS. *a.* [*æruginoſus*, Lat.] Partaking of the ſubſtance and nature of copper. *Brown.*

ERU'PTION. *f.* [*eruptio*, Latin.]
1. The act of breaking or burſting forth. *Bacon.*
2. Burſt; emiſſion. *Addiſon.*
3. Sudden excurſion of an hoſtile kind. *Milton.*
4. Violent exclamation. *South.*
5. Efflorescence; puſtules. *Arbuthnot.*

ERU'PTIVE. *a.* [*eruptus*, Latin.] Burſting forth. *Thomſon.*

ERYSI'PELAS. *f.* [ἐρυσίπελας.] An *erysipelas* is generated by a hot ſerum in the blood, and affects the ſuperficies of the ſkin with a ſhining pale red, ſpreading from one place to another. *Wiſeman.*

ESCALA'DE. *f.* [French.] The act of ſcaling the walls. *Addiſon.*

E'SCALOP. *f.* A ſhellfiſh, whoſe ſhell is regularly indented. *Woodward.*

To ESCA'PE. *v. a.* [*echaper*, French.]
1. To obtain exemption from; to obtain ſecurity from; to fly; to avoid. *Wake.*
2. To paſs unobſerved. *Denham.*

To ESCA'PE. *v. n.* To fly; to get out of danger. *Chronicles.*

ESCA'PE. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Flight; the act of getting out of danger. *Pſalms. Hayward.*
2. Excurſion; ſally. *Denham.*
3. [In law.] Violent or privy evaſion out of lawful reſtraint. *Cowel.*
4. Excuſe; ſubterfuge; evaſion. *Raleigh.*
5. Sally; flight; irregularity. *Milton.*
6. Overſight; miſtake. *Brerewood.*

ESCARGATOIRE. *f.* [French.] A nurſery of ſnails. *Addiſon.*

ESCHALO'T. *f.* [French.] Pronounced *ſhalot*. A plant.

E'SCHAR. *f.* [ἐσχάρα.] A hard cruſt or ſcar made by hot applications. *Sharp.*

ESCHARO'TICK. *a.* [from *eſchar*.] Cauſtick; having the power to ſear or burn the fleſh. *Floyer.*

ESCHE'AT. *f.* [from the French *eſcheoir*.] Any lands, or other profits, that fall to a lord within his manor by forfeiture, or the death of his tenant, dying without heir general or eſpecial. *Cowel.*

To ESCHE'AT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fall to the lord of the manor by forfeiture. *Clarendon.*

ESCHE'ATOR. *f.* [from *eſcheat*.] An officer that obſerves the eſcheats of the king in the county whereof he is eſcheator. *Cowel. Camden.*

To ESCHE'W. *v. a.* [*eſchoir*, old French.] To fly; to avoid; to ſhun. *Sandys.*

ESCU'TCHEON. *f.* The ſhield of the family; the picture of the enſigns armorial. *Peacham.*

ESCO'RT. *f.* [*eſcort*, French.] Convoy; guard from place to place.

To ESCO'RT. *v. a.* [*eſcorter*, Fr.] To convoy; to guard from place to place.

ESCO'T. *f.* [French.] A tax paid in boroughs and corporations towards the ſupport of the community.

To ESCO'T. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pay a man's reckoning; to ſupport. *Shakeſpeare.*

ESCO'UT. *f.* [*eſcouter*, Fr.] Liſteners or ſpies. *Hayward.*

ESCRI'TOIR. *f.* [French.] A box with all the implements neceſſary for writing.

ESCU'AGE. *f.* [from *eſcu*, French, a ſhield.] *Eſcuage*, that is ſervice of the ſhield, is either uncertain or certain. *Eſcuage* uncertain is, where the tenant by his tenure is bound to follow his lord. The other kind of this *eſcuage* uncertain, is called caſtleward, where the tenant by his land is bound to defend a caſtle. *Eſcuage* certain is, where the tenant is ſet at a certain ſum of money, to be paid in lieu of ſuch uncertain ſervices. *Cowel.*

E'SCULENT. *a.* [*eſculentus*, Latin.] Good for food; eatable. *Bacon.*

E'SCULENT. *ſ.* Something fit for food. *Bacon.*

ESPA'LIER. *f.* Trees planted and cut ſo as to join. *Evelyn.*

ESPA'RCET. *f.* A kind of ſaint-foin. *Mortimer.*

ESPE'CIAL. *a.* [*ſpecialis*, Latin.] Principal; chief. *Daniel.*

ESPE'CIALLY. *ad.* [from *eſpecial*.] Principally; chiefly; in an uncommon degree. *Hooker.*

ESPE'RANCE. *f.* [French.] Hope. *Shakeſpeare.*

ESPI'AL. *f.* [from *eſpier*.] A ſpy; a ſcout. *Shakeſpeare.*

ESPLA'NADE. *f.* [French.] The empty ſpace between the glacis of a citadel and the firſt houſes of the town. *Harris.*

ESPO'USALS. *f.* without a ſingular. [*eſpous*, French.] The act of contracting or affiancing a man and woman to each other.

ESPO'USAL. *a.* Uſed in the act of eſpouſing or betrothing. *Bacon.*

To ESPO'USE. *v. a.* [*eſpouſer*, French.]
1. To contract or betroth to another. *Bacon.*
2. To

2. To marry; to wed. *Milton.*
3. To adopt; to take to himself. *Bacon.*
4. To maintain; to defend. *Dryden.*

To E'SPY. *v. a.* [*espier*, French.]
1. To see a thing at a distance.
2. To discover a thing intended to be hid. *Sidney.*
3. To see unexpectedly. *Genesis.*
4. To discover as a spy. *Joshua.*

To ESPY'. *v. n.* To watch; to look about. *Jeremiah.*

ESQU'IRE. *s.* [*escuyer*, French.]
1. The armour bearer or attendant on a knight.
2. A title of dignity, and next in degree below a knight. Those to whom this title is now of right due, are all the younger sons of noblemen, and their heirs male for ever; the four esquires of the king's body; the eldest sons of all baronets; of knights of the Bath, and knights bachelors, and their heirs male in the right line. A justice of the peace has it during the time he is in commission, and no longer. *Blount.*

To ESSA'Y. *v. a.* [*essayer*, Fr.]
1. To attempt; to try; to endeavour. *Blackmore.*
2. To make experiment of.
3. To try the value and purity of metals. *Locke.*

ESSA'Y. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Attempt; endeavour. *Smith.*
2. A loose sally of the mind; an irregular indigested piece. *Bacon.*
3. A trial; an experiment. *Locke.*
4. First taste of any thing. *Dryden.*

E'SSENCE. *s.* [*essentia*, Latin.]
1. Essence is the very nature of any being, whether it be actually existing or no. *Watts.*
2. Formal existence. *Hooker.*
3. Existence; the quality of being. *Sidney.*
4. Being; existent person. *Milton.*
5. Species of existent being. *Bacon.*
6. Constituent substance. *Milton.*
7. The cause of existence. *Shakspeare.*
8. [In medicine.] The chief properties or virtues of any simple, or composition collected in a narrow compass.
9. Perfume; odour; scent. *Pope.*

To E'SSENCE. *v. a.* [from *essence*.] To perfume; to scent. *Addison.*

ESSE'NTIAL. *a.* [*essentialis*, Latin.]
1. Necessary to the constitution or existence of any thing. *Sprat.*
2. Important in the highest degree; principal. *Denham.*
3. Pure; highly rectified; subtilly elaborated. *Arbuthnot.*

ESSE'NTIAL. *s.*
1. Existence; being. *Milton.*
2. Nature; first or constituent principles. *South.*
3. The chief point.

ESSE'NTIALLY. *ad.* [*essentialiter*, Latin.] By the constitution of nature. *South.*

ESSO'INE. *s.* [of the French *essoine*.]
1. He that has his pretence forborn or excused upon any just cause; as sickness.
2. Allegement of an excuse for him that is summoned, or sought for, to appear. *Cowel.*
3. Excuse; exemption. *Spenser.*

To ESTA'BLISH. *v. a.* [*establir*, Fr.]
1. To settle firmly; to fix unalterably. *Genesis.*
2. To settle in any privilege or possession; to confirm. *Swift.*
3. To make firm; to ratify. *Numbers.*
4. To fix or settle in an opinion. *Acts.*
5. To form or model. *Clarendon.*
6. To found; to build firmly; to fix immoveably. *Psalms.*
7. To make a settlement of any inheritance. *Shakspeare.*

ESTA'BLISHMENT. *s.* [from *establish*.]
1. Settlement; fixed state. *Spenser.*
2. Confirmation of something already done; ratification. *Bacon.*
3. Settled regulation; form; model. *Spenser.*
4. Foundation; fundamental principle. *Atterbury.*
5. Allowance; income; salary. *Swift.*

ESTA'TE. *s.* [*etat*, Fr.]
1. The general interest; the publick. *Bacon.*
2. Condition of life. *Dryden.*
3. Circumstances in general. *Locke.*
4. Fortune; possession in land. *Sidney.*
5. Rank; quality. *Sidney.*
6. A person of high rank. *Mark.*

To ESTA'TE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To settle as a fortune. *Shakspeare.*

To ESTEEM. *v. a.* [*estimer*, French.]
1. To set a value whether high or low upon any thing. *Wisdom.*
2. To compare; to estimate by proportion. *Davies.*
3. To prize; to rate high. *Dryden.*
4. To hold in opinion; to think; to imagine. *Romans.*

ESTE'EM. *s.* [from the verb.] High value; reverential regard. *Pope.*

ESTE'EMER. *s.* [from *esteem*.] One that highly values; one that sets an high rate upon any thing. *Locke.*

E'STIMABLE. *a.* [French.]
1. Valuable; worth a large price. *Shakspeare.*
2. Worthy of esteem; worthy of honour. *Temple.*

ESTIMABLENESS. *s.* [from *estimable*.] The quality of deserving regard.

To E'STIMATE. *v. a.* [*æstimo*, Latin.]
1. To rate; to adjust the value of; to judge

judge of any thing by its proportion to ſomething elſe. *Locke.*

2. To calculate; to compute.

E'STIMATE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Computation; calculation. *Woodward.*

2. Value. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Valuation; aſſignment of proportional value. *L'Eſtrange.*

ESTIMA'TION. *ſ.* [from *eſtimate.*]

1. The act of adjuſting proportional value. *Leviticus.*

2. Calculation; computation.

3. Opinion; judgment. *Bacon.*

4. Eſteem; regard; honour. *Hooker.*

E'STIMATIVE. *a.* [from *eſtimate.*] Having the power of comparing and adjuſting the preference. *Hale.*

ESTIMA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *eſtimate.*] A ſetter of rates.

ESTIVAL. *a.* [*æſtivus*, Latin.]

1. Pertaining to the ſummer.

2. Continuing for the ſummer.

ESTIVATION. *ſ.* [*æſtivatio*, Lat.] The act of paſſing the ſummer. *Bacon.*

ESTRADE. *ſ.* [French.] An even or level ſpace.

To ESTRA'NGE. *v. a.* [*eſtranger*, Fr.]

1. To keep at a diſtance; to withdraw. *Dryden.*

2. To alienate; to divert from its original uſe or poſſeſſion. *Jeremiah.*

3. To alienate from affection. *Milton.*

4. To withdraw or withhold. *Glanville.*

ESTRANGEMENT. *ſ.* [from *eſtrange.*] Alienation; diſtance; removal. *South.*

ESTRAPADE. *ſ.* [French.] The defence of a horſe that will not obey, who riſes before, and yerks furiouſly with his hind legs.

ESTRE'ATE. *ſ.* [*extractum*, Latin.] The true copy of an original writing. *Cowel.*

ESTRE'PEMENT. *ſ.* Spoil made by the tenant for term of life upon any lands or woods. *Cowel.*

E'STRICH. *ſ.* [commonly written *oſtrich.*] The largeſt of birds. *Sandys.*

E'STUARY. *ſ.* [*æſtuarium*, Latin.] An arm of the ſea; the mouth of a lake or river in which the tide reciprocates.

To E'STUATE. *v. a.* [*æſtuo*, Latin.] To ſwell and fall reciprocally; to boil.

ESTUA'TION. *ſ.* [from *æſtuo*, Latin.] The ſtate of boiling; reciprocation of riſe and fall. *Norris.*

E'STURE. *ſ.* [*æſtus*, Latin.] Violence; commotion. *Chapman.*

E'SURIENT. *a.* [*eſuriens*, Latin.] Hungry; voracious.

E'SURINE. *a.* [*eſurio*, Latin.] Corroding; eating. *Wiſeman.*

ETC. A contraction of the two Latin words *et cætera*, which ſignifies *and ſo on.*

To ETCH. *v. a.* [*etizen*, German.] A way uſed in making of prints, by drawing with a proper needle upon a copper-plate, covered over with a ground of wax, *&c.* and well blacked with the ſmoke of a link, in order to take off the figure of the drawing; which having its backſide tinctured with white lead, will, by running over the ſtrucken out lines with a ſtift, impreſs the exact figure on the black or red ground; which figure is afterwards with needles drawn deeper quite through the ground; and then there is poured on well tempered *aqua fortis*, which eats into the figure of the print or drawing on the copper-plate. *Harris.*

ETERNAL. *a.* [*æternus*, Latin.]

1. Without beginning or end. *Deuteronomy.*

2. Without beginning. *Locke.*

3. Without end; endleſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Perpetual; conſtant; unintermitting. *Dryden.*

5. Unchangeable. *Dryden.*

ETE'RNAL. *ſ.* [*eternel*, French.] One of the appellations of the Godhead. *Hooker.*

ETERNALIST. *ſ.* [*æternus*, Latin.] One that holds the paſt exiſtence of the world infinite. *Burnet.*

To ETE'RNALISE. *v. a.* [from *eternal.*] To make eternal.

ETE'RNALLY. *ad.* [from *eternal.*]

1. Without beginning or end.

2. Unchangeably; invariably. *South.*

3. Perpetually; without intermiſſion. *Addiſon.*

ETE'RNE. *a.* [*æternus*, Latin.] Eternal; perpetual. *Shakeſpeare.*

ETE'RNITY. *ſ.* [*æternitas*, Latin.]

1. Duration without beginning or end. *Cowley.*

2. Duration without end. *Milton.*

To ETE'RNIZE. *v. a.* [*æterno*, Latin.]

1. To make endleſs; to perpetuate. *Milton.*

2. To make for ever famous; to immortalize. *Sidney. Creech.*

ETHER. *ſ.* [*æther*, Latin; *αἰθὴρ.*]

1. An element more fine and ſubtle than air; air refined or ſublimed. *Newton.*

2. The matter of the higheſt regions above. *Dryden.*

ETHE'REAL. *a.* [from *ether.*]

1. Formed of ether. *Dryden.*

2. Celeſtial; heavenly. *Milton.*

ETHE'REOUS. *a.* [from *ether.*] Formed of ether; heavenly. *Milton.*

E'THICAL. *a.* [*ἠθικὸς.*] Moral; treating on morality.

E'THICALLY. *ad.* [from *ethical.*] According to the doctrines of morality. *Government of the Tongue.*

E'THICK.

E'THICK. *a.* [ἠθικὸς.] Moral; delivering precepts of morality.

E'THICKS. *f.* without the singular. [ἠθικὴ.] The doctrine of morality; a system of morality. *Donne. Bentley.*

E'THNICK. *a.* [ἐθνικὸς.] Heathen; Pagan; not Jewish; not Christian. *Grew.*

E'THNICKS. *f.* Heathens. *Raleigh.*

ETHOLO'GICAL. *a.* [ἦθος and λόγος.] Treating of morality.

ETIO'LOGY. *f.* [αἰτιολογία.] An account of the causes of any thing, generally of a distemper. *Arbuthnot.*

ETYMOLO'GICAL. *a.* [from *etymology.*] Relating to etymology. *Locke.*

ETYMO'LOGIST. *f.* [from *etymology.*] One who searches out the original of words.

ETYMO'LOGY. *f.* [*etymologia*, Latin. ἔτυμος and λόγος.]

1. The descent or derivation of a word from its original; the deduction of formations from the radical word. *Clarke.*

2. The part of grammar which delivers the inflections of nouns and verbs.

E'TYMON. *f.* [ἔτυμον.] Origin; primitive word. *Peacham.*

To EVA'CATE. *v. a.* [*vaco*, Latin.] To empty out; to throw out. *Harvey.*

To EVA'CUATE. *v. a.* [*evacuo*, Latin.]

1. To make empty; to clear. *Hooker.*

2. To throw out as noxious, or offensive.

3. To void by any of the excretory passages. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To make void; to nullify; to annul. *South.*

5. To quit; to withdraw from out of a place. *Swift.*

EVA'CUANT. *f.* [*evacuant*, Latin.] Medicine that procures evacuation by any passage.

EVACUA'TION. *f.* [from *evacuate.*]

1. Such emissions as leave a vacancy; discharge. *Hale.*

2. Abolition; nullification. *Hooker.*

3. The practice of emptying the body by physick. *Temple.*

4. Discharges of the body by any vent natural or artificial.

To EVA'DE. *v. a.* [*evado*, Latin.]

1. To elude; to escape by artifice or stratagem. *Brown.*

2. To avoid; to decline by subterfuge. *Dryden.*

3. To escape or elude by sophistry. *Stillingfleet.*

4. To escape as imperceptible, or unconquerable. *South.*

To EVA'DE. *v. n.*

1. To escape; to slip away. *Bacon.*

2. To practise sophistry or evasions. *South.*

EVAGA'TION. *f.* [*evagor*, Latin.] The act of wandering; excursion; ramble; deviation. *Ray.*

EVANE'SCENT. *a.* [*evanescent*, Latin.] Vanishing; imperceptible. *Wollaston.*

EVANGE'LICAL. *a.* [*evangelique*, Fr.]

1. Agreeable to gospel; consonant to the Christian law revealed in the holy gospel. *Atterbury.*

2. Contained in the gospel. *Hooker.*

EVA'NGELISM. *f.* [from *evangely.*] The promulgation of the blessed gospel. *Bacon.*

EVA'NGELIST. *f.* [εὐαγγελιστὴς.]

1. A writer of the history of our Lord Jesus. *Addison.*

2. A promulgator of the Christian laws. *Decay of Piety.*

To EVA'NGELIZE. *v. a* [*evangelizo*, Lat. εὐαγγελίζω.] To instruct in the gospel, or law of Jesus. *Milton.*

EVA'NGELY. *f.* [εὐαγγέλιον, that is, good tidings.] The message of pardon and salvation; the holy gospel; the gospel of Jesus. *Spenser.*

EVA'NID. *a.* [*evanidus*, Latin.] Faint; weak; evanescent. *Brown.*

To EVA'NISH. *v. n.* [*evanesco*, Latin.] To vanish; to escape from notice.

EVA'PORABLE. *a.* [from *evaporate.*] Easily dissipated in fumes or vapours. *Grew.*

To EVA'PORATE. *v. n.* [*evaporo*, Latin.] To fly away in vapours or fumes. *Boyle.*

To EVA'PORATE. *v. a.*

1. To drive away in fumes. *Bentley.*

2. To give vent to; to let out in ebullition or sallies. *Wotton.*

EVAPORA'TION. *f.* [from *evaporate.*]

1. The act of flying away in fumes or vapours. *Howel.*

2. The act of attenuating matter, so as to make it fume away. *Raleigh.*

3. [In pharmacy.] An operation by which liquids are spent or driven away in steams, so as to leave some part stronger than before. *Quincy.*

EVA'SION. *f.* [*evasum*, Latin.] Excuse; subterfuge; sophistry; artifice. *Milton.*

EVA'SIVE. *a.* [from *evade.*]

1. Practising evasion; elusive. *Pope.*

2. Containing an evasion; sophistical.

EU'CHARIST. *f.* [εὐχαριστία.] The act of giving thanks; the sacramental act in which the death of our Redeemer is commemorated with a thankful remembrance; the sacrament of the Lord's supper. *Hooker. Taylor.*

EUCHARI'STICAL. *a.* [from *eucharist.*]

1. Containing acts of thanksgiving. *Ray.*

2. Relating to the sacrament of the supper of the Lord.

EUCHO'LOGY. *f.* [εὐχολόγιον.] A formulary of prayers.

EU'CRASY. *f.* [εὐκρασία.] An agreeable well proportioned mixture, whereby a body is in health.

EVE. } EVEN. } *f.* [æpen, Saxon.]

1. The close of the day. *May.*
2. The vigil or fast to be observed before an holiday. *Duppa.*

E'VEN. *a.* [æpen, Saxon.]

1. Level; not rugged; not unequal. *Newton.*
2. Uniform; equal to itself; smooth. *Prior.*
3. Level with; parallel to. *Exodus.*
4. Without inclination any way. *Shakspeare.*
5. Without any part higher or lower than the other. *Davies.*
6. Equal on both sides. *South.*
7. Without any thing owed. *Shakespeare.*
8. Calm; not subject to elevation or depression. *Pope.*
9. Capable to be divided into equal parts. *Taylor.*

To E'VEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make even.
2. To make out of debt. *Shakespeare.*
3. To level; to make level. *Raleigh.*

To E'VEN. *v. n.* To be equal to. *Carew.*

E'VEN. *ad.* [often contracted to *ev'n*.]

1. A word of strong assertion; verily. *Spenser.*
2. Notwithstanding. *Dryden.*
3. Not only so, but also. *Atterbury.*
4. So much as. *Swift.*

EVENHA'NDED. *a.* [*even* and *hand*.] Impartial; equitable. *Shakespeare.*

E'VENING. *f.* [æpn, Saxon.] The close of the day; the beginning of night. *Raleigh. Watts.*

E'VENLY. *a.* [from *even*.]

1. Equally; uniformly. *Bentley.*
2. Levelly; without asperities. *Wotton.*
3. Without inclination to either side; horizontally. *Ererewood.*
4. Impartially; without favour or enmity. *Bacon.*

E'VENNESS. *f.* [from *even*.]

1. State of being even.
2. Uniformity; regularity. *Grew.*
3. Equality of surface; levelness.
4. Freedom from inclination to either side. *Hooker.*
5. Impartiality; equal respect.
6. Calmness; freedom from perturbation. *Atterbury.*

E'VENSONG. *f.* [*even* and *song*.]

1. The form of worship used in the evening. *Taylor.*
2. The evening; the close of the day. *Dryden.*

EVENTIDE. *f.* [*even* and *tide*.] The time of evening. *Spenser.*

EVE'NT. *f.* [*eventus*, Latin.]

1. An incident; any thing that happens. *Shakspeare.*
2. The consequence of an action. *Dryden.*

To EVE'NTERATE. *v. a.* [*eventero*, Lat.] To rip up; to open the belly. *Brown.*

EVE'NTFUL. *a.* [*event* and *full*.] Full of incidents. *Shakespeare.*

To EVE'NTILATE. *v. a.* [*eventilo*, Lat.]

1. To winnow; to sift out.
2. To examine; to discuss.

EVE'NTUAL. *a.* [from *event*.] Happening in consequence of any thing; consequential.

EVE'NTUALLY. *ad.* [from *eventual*.] In the event; in the last result. *Boyle.*

E'VER. *ad.* [æpne, Saxon.]

1. At any time. *Tillotson.*
2. At all times; always; without end. *Hooker. Temple.*
3. For ever; eternally. *Philips.*
4. At one time, as, *ever* and anon.
5. In any degree. *Hall.*
6. A word of enforcement. *As soon as* ever *he had done it.* *Shakespeare.*
7. EVER A. Any. *Shakespeare.*
8. It is often contracted into *e'er*.
9. It is much used in composition in the sense of always: as, *evergreen*, green throughout the year; *everduring*, enduring without end.

EVERBU'BBLING. *a.* Boiling up with perpetual murmurs. *Crashaw.*

EVERBU'RNING. *a.* [*ever* and *burning*.] Unextinguished. *Milton.*

EVERDU'RING. *a.* [*ever* and *during*.] Eternal; enduring without end. *Raleigh.*

EVERGRE'EN. *a.* [*ever* and *green*.] Verdant throughout the year. *Milton.*

E'VERGREEN. *f.* A plant that retains its verdure through all the seasons. *Evelyn.*

EVERHO'NOURED. *a.* [*ever* and *honoured*.] Always held in honour. *Pope.*

EVERLA'STING. *a.* [*ever* and *lasting*.] Lasting or enduring without end; perpetual; immortal. *Hammond.*

EVERLA'STING. *f.* Eternity. *Psalms.*

EVERLA'STINGLY. *ad.* Eternally; without end. *Shakespeare.*

EVERLA'STINGNESS. *f.* [from *everlasting*.] Eternity; perpetuity. *Donne.*

EVERLI'VING. *a.* [*ever* and *living*.] Living without end. *Newton.*

EVERMO'RE. *ad.* [*ever* and *more*.] Always; eternally. *Tillotson.*

To EVE'RSE. *v. a.* [*eversus*, Latin.] To overthrow; to subvert; to destroy. *Glanville.*

To EVE'RT. *v. a.* [*everto*, Latin.] To destroy. *Ayliffe.*

E'VERY. *a.* [æpn ealc, Saxon.] Each one of all. *Hammond.*

E'VESDROPPER. *f.* [*eves* and *dropper*.] Some mean fellow that skulks about a house in the night. *Dryden.*

To EVE'STIGATE. *v. a.* [*vestigo*, Lat.] To search out. *Dict.*

EUGH. *s.* A tree. *Dryden.*

To EVI'CT. *v. a.* [*evinco*, Latin.]

1. To dispossess of by a judicial course. *Davies.*

2. To take away by a sentence of law. *King James.*

3. To prove; to evince. *Cheyne.*

EVI'CTION. *s.* [from *evict.*]

1. Dispossession or deprivation by a definitive sentence of a court of judicature. *Bacon.*

2. Proof; evidence. *L'Estrange.*

E'VIDENCE. *s.* [French.]

1. The state of being evident; clearness; notoriety.

2. Testimony; proof. *Tillotson.*

3. Witness; one that gives evidence. *Bentley.*

To E'VIDENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To prove; to evince. *Tillotson.*

2. To shew; to make discovery of. *Milton.*

E'VIDENT. *a.* [French.] Plain; apparent; notorious. *Brown.*

E'VIDENTLY. *ad.* Apparently; certainly. *Prior.*

E'VIL. *a.* [yfel, Saxon.]

1. Having bad qualities of any kind; not good. *Psalms.*

2. Wicked; bad; corrupt. *Matthew.*

3. Unhappy; miserable; calamitous. *Proverbs.*

4. Mischievous; destructive; ravenous. *Genesis.*

E'VIL. *s.* [generally contracted to *ill.*]

1. Wickedness; a crime. *Shakspeare.*

2. Injury; mischief. *Proverbs.*

3. Malignity; corruption. *Ecclesiasticus.*

4. Misfortune; calamity. *Job.*

5. Malady; disease. *Shakespeare.*

E'VIL. *ad.* [commonly contracted to *ill.*]

1. Not well in whatever respect. *Shakspeare.*

2. Not well; not virtuously. *John.*

3. Not well; not happily. *Deuteronomy.*

4. Injuriously; not kindly. *Deuteronomy.*

5. It is often used in composition to give a bad meaning to a word.

EVILAFFE'CTED. *a.* [*evil* and *affected.*] Not kind; not disposed to kindness. *Acts.*

EVILDOER. *s.* [*evil* and *doer.*] Malefactor. *Peter.*

EVILFA'VOURED. *a.* [*evil* and *favour.*] Illcountenanced. *Bacon.*

EVILFA'VOUREDNESS. *s.* [from *evil-favoured.*] Deformity. *Deuteronomy.*

E'VILLY. *ad.* [from *evil.*] Not well. *Shakspeare.*

EVILMI'NDED. *a.* [*evil* and *minded.*] Malicious; mischievous. *Dryden.*

E'VILNESS. *s.* [from *evil.*] Contrariety to goodness; badness of whatever kind. *Hale.*

EVILSPE'AKING. *s.* [*evil* and *speaking.*] Slander; defamation; calumny. *Peter.*

EVILWI'SHING. *a.* [*evil* and *wish.*] Wishing evil to; having no good will. *Swift.*

EVILWO'RKER. *s.* [*evil* and *work.*] One who does ill. *Philippians.*

To EVI'NCE. *v. a.* [*evinco*, Latin.] To prove; to shew. *Atterbury.*

EVI'NCIBLE. *a.* [from *evince.*] Capable of proof; demonstrable. *Hale.*

EVI'NCIBLY. *ad.* [from *evincible.*] In such a manner as to force conviction.

To EVI'RATE. *v. a.* [*viratus*, Latin.] To deprive of manhood. *Dict.*

To EVISCERATE. *v. a.* [*viscera*, Lat.] To embowel; to draw; to deprive of the entrails.

E'VITABLE. *a.* [*evitabilis*, Lat.] Avoidable; that may be escaped or shunned. *Hooker.*

To E'VITATE. *v. a.* [*evito*, Latin.] To avoid; to shun. *Shakespeare.*

EVITA'TION. *s.* [from *evitate.*] The act of avoiding. *Dict.*

EVITE'RNAL. *a.* [*aviternus*, Lat.] Eternal in a limited sense; of duration not infinitely but indefinitely long.

EVITE'RNITY. *s.* [*aviternitas*, low Lat.] Duration not infinitely, but indefinitely long.

EULOGY. *s.* [εὖ and λόγος.] Praise; encomium. *Spenser.*

EU'NUCH. *s.* [εὐνοῦχος.] One that is castrated. *Fenton.*

To EU'NUCHATE. *v. a.* To make an eunuch. *Brown.*

EVOCA'TION. *s.* [*evocatio*, Lat.] The act of calling out. *Broome.*

EVOLA'TION. *s.* [*evolo*, Latin.] The act of flying away.

To EVOLVE. *v. a.* [*evolvo*, Latin.] To unfold; to disentangle. *Hale.*

To EVOLVE. *v. n.* To open itself; to disclose itself. *Prior.*

EVOLU'TION. *s.* [*evolutus*, Latin.]

1. The act of unrolling or unfolding.

2. The series of things unrolled or unfolded. *More.*

3. [In geometry.] The equable evolution of the periphery of a circle, or any other curve, is such a gradual approach of the circumference to rectitude, as that all its parts do meet together, and equally evolve or extend. *Harris.*

4. [In tactics.] The motion made by a body of men in changing their posture, or form of drawing up. *Harris.*

EVOMITION. *s.* [*evomo*, Latin.] The act of vomiting out.

EUPHO'NICAL. *a.* [from *euphony*.] Sounding agreeably. *Dict.*

EU'PHONY. *s.* [εὐφωνία.] An agreeable sound; the contrary to harshness.

EUPHO'RBIUM. *s.*
1. A plant.
2. A gum, brought to us always in drops or grains, of a bright yellow, between a straw and a gold colour, and a smooth glossy surface. It has no great smell, but its taste is violently acrid and nauseous. *Hill.*

EU'PHRASY. *s.* [*euphrasia*, Latin.] The herb eyebright. *Milton.*

EURO CLYDON. *s.* [εὐροκλύδων.] A wind which blows between the East and North, very dangerous in the Mediterranean. *Acts.*

EUROPE'AN. *a.* [*europæus*, Lat.] Belonging to Europe. *Philips.*

EU'RUS. *s.* [Latin.] The East wind. *Peacham.*

EU'RYTHMY. *s.* [εὐρυθμος.] Harmony; regular and symmetrical measure.

EUTHANA'SIA. } *s.* [εὐθανασία.] An
EUTHA'NASY. } easy death. *Arbuthnot.*

EVU'LSION. *s.* [*evulsio*, Latin.] The act of plucking out. *Brown.*

EVULGA'TION. *s.* [*evulgo*, Latin.] The act of divulging.

EWE. *s.* [eoe, Saxon.] The she-sheep. *Dryden.*

E'WER. *s.* [from *eau*, perhaps anciently *eu*, water.] A vessel in which water is brought for washing the hands. *Pope.*

E WRY. *s.* [from *ewer*.] An office in the king's household, where they take care of the linen for the king's table.

EX. A Latin preposition often prefixed to compounded words; sometimes meaning *out*, as *exhaust*, to draw *out*.

To EXACE'RBATE. *v. a.* [*exacerbo*, Lat.] To imbitter; to exasperate.

EXACERBA'TION. *s.* [from *exacerbate*.]
1. Encrease of malignity; augmented force or severity.
2. Height of a disease; paroxysm. *Bacon.*

EXACERVA'TION. *s.* [*acervus*, Latin.] The act of heaping up.

EXA'CT. *a.* [*exactus*, Latin.]
1. Nice; without failure. *Pope.*
2. Methodical; not negligently performed. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Accurate; not negligent. *Spectator.*
4. Honest; strict; punctual. *Eccluf.*

To EXA'CT. *v. a.* [*exigo*, *exactus*, Lat.]
1. To require authoritatively. *Taylor.*
2. To demand of right. *Smalridge.*
3. To summon; to enjoin. *Denham.*

To EXA'CT. *v. n.* To practise extortion. *Pfalms.*

EXA'CTER. *s.* [from *exact*.]
1. Extortioner; one who claims more than his due. *Bacon.*
2. He that demands by authority. *Bacon.*
3. One who is severe in his injunctions or his demands. *Tillotfon.*

EXA'CTION. *s.* [from *exact*.]
1. The act of making an authoritative demand, or levying by force. *Shakespeare.*
2. Extortion; unjust demand. *Davies.*
3. A toll; a tribute severely levied. *Addif.*

EXA'CTLY. *ad.* [from *exact*.] Accurately; nicely; thoroughly. *Atterbury.*

EXA'CTNESS. *s.* [from *exact*.]
1. Accuracy; nicety; strict conformity to rule or symmetry. *Woodward.*
2. Regularity of conduct; strictness of manners. *Rogers.*

To EXA'GGERATE. *v. a.* [*exaggero*, Lat.] To heighten by representation. *Clarendon.*

EXAGGERA'TION. *s.* [from *exaggerate*.]
1. The act of heaping together; an heap. *Hale.*
2. Hyperbolical amplification. *Swift.*

To EXA'GITATE. *v. a.* [*exagito*, Lat.]
1. To shake; to put in motion. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To reproach; to pursue with invectives. *Hooker.*

EXAGITA'TION. *s.* [from *exagitate*.] The act of shaking.

To EXA'LT. *v. a.* [*exalter*, French.]
1. To raise on high. *Matthew.*
2. To elevate to power, wealth, or dignity. *Ezekiel.*
3. To elevate to joy or confidence. *Clarendon.*
4. To praise; to extol; to magnify. *Pfalms.*
5. To raise up in opposition: a scriptural phrase. *Kings.*
6. To intend; to enforce. *Prior.*
7. To heighten; to improve; to refine by fire. *Arbuthnot.*
8. To elevate in diction or sentiment. *Roscommon.*

EXALTA'TION. *s.* [from *exalt*.]
1. The act of raising on high.
2. Elevation to power, or dignity. *Hooker.*
3. Most elevated state; state of greatness or dignity. *Tillotfon.*
4. [In pharmacy.] Raising a medicine to a higher degree of virtue. *Quincy.*
5. Dignity of a planet in which its powers are increased. *Dryden.*

EXA'MEN. *s.* [Latin.] Examination; disquisition. *Brown.*

EXA'MINATE. *s.* [*examinatus*, Latin.] The person examined. *Bacon.*

EXAMINA'TION. *s.* [*examinatio*, Latin.] The act of examining by questions, or experiment. *Locke.*

EXAMINA'TOR. *s.* [Latin.] An examiner; an enquirer. *Brown.*

To EXA'MINE. *v. a.* [*examino*, Latin.]
1. To try a person accused or suspected by interrogatories. *Church Catechifm.*

2. To interrogate a witness. *Acts.*
3. To try the truth or falsehood of any proposition.
4. To try by experiment; narrowly sift; scan.
5. To make enquiry into; to search into; to scrutinise. *Locke.*

EXA'MINER. *f.* [from *examine.*]
1. One who interrogates a criminal or evidence. *Hale.*
2. One who searches or tries any thing. *Newton.*

EXA'MPLARY. *a.* [from *example.*] Serving for example or pattern. *Hooker.*

EXA'MPLE. *f.* [*exemple*, French.]
1. Copy or pattern; that which is proposed to be resembled. *Raleigh.*
2. Precedent; former instance of the like. *Shakespeare.*
3. Precedent of good. *Milton.*
4. A person fit to be proposed as a pattern. 1 *Tim.*
5. One punished for the admonition of others. *Jude.*
6. Influence which disposes to imitation. *Wisd. Rogers.*
7. Instance; illustration of a general position by some particular specification. *Dryden.*
8. Instance in which a rule is illustrated by an application. *Dryden.*

To EXA'MPLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To give an instance of. *Spenser.*

EXA'NGUIOUS. *a.* [*exanguis*, Latin.] Having no blood. *Brown.*

EXA'NIMATE. *a.* [*exanimatus*, Lat.]
1. Lifeless; dead.
2. Spiritless; depressed. *Thomson.*

EXANIMA'TION. *f.* [from *exanimate.*] Deprivation of life.

EXA'NIMOUS. *a.* [*exanimis*, Latin.] Lifeless; dead; killed.

EXANTHE'MATA. f. [ἐξανθήματα.] Efflorescencies; eruptions; breaking out; pustules.

EXANTHE'MATOUS. *a.* [from *exanthemata.*] Pustulous; efflorescent; eruptive.

To EXANTLA'TE. *v.* [*exantlo*, Latin.]
1. To draw out.
2. To exhaust; to waste away. *Boyle.*

EXANTLA'TION. *f.* [from *exantlate.*] The act of drawing out.

EXARA'TION. *f.* [*exaro*, Lat.] The manual act of writing.

EXARTICULA'TION. *f.* [*ex* and *articulus*, Latin.] The dislocation of a joint.

To EXA'SPERATE. *v. a.* [*exaspero*, Lat.]
1. To provoke; to enrage; to irritate. *Addison.*
2. To heighten a difference; to aggravate; to embitter. *Bacon.*
3. To exacerbate; to heighten malignity. *Bacon.*

EXASPERA'TER. *f.* [from *exasperate.*] He that exasperates, or provokes.

EXASPERA'TION. *f.* [from *exasperate.*]
1. Aggravation; malignant representation. *King Charles.*
2. Provocation; irritation. *Woodward.*

To EXAU'CTORATE. *v. a.* [*exauctoro*, Latin.]
1. To dismiss from service.
2. To deprive of a benefice. *Ayliffe.*

EXAUCTORA'TION. *f.* [from *exauctorate.*]
1. Dismission from service.
2. Deprivation; degradation. *Ayliffe.*

EXCANDE'SCENCE. } *f.* [*excandefco*,
EXCANDE'SCENCY. } Latin.]
1. Heat; the state of growing hot.
2. Anger; the state of growing angry.

EXCANTA'TION. *f.* [*excanto*, Latin.] Disenchantment by a counter charm.

To EXCA'RNATE. *v. a.* [*ex* and *carnes*, Latin.] To clear from flesh. *Grew.*

EXCARNIFICA'TION. *f.* [*excarnifico*, Latin.] The act of taking away the flesh.

To E'XCAVATE. *v. a.* [*excavo*, Latin.] To hollow; to cut into hollows. *Blackmore.*

EXCAVA'TION. *f.* [from *excavate.*]
1. The act of cutting into hollows.
2. The hollow formed; the cavity. *Wotton.*

To EXCE'ED. *v. a.* [*excedo*, Latin.]
1. To go beyond; to outgo. *Woodward.*
2. To excel; to surpass. 1 *Kings.*

To EXCE'ED. *v. n.*
1. To go too far; to pass the bounds of fitness. *Taylor.*
2. To go beyond any limits. *Deuteronomy.*
3. To bear the greater proportion. *Dryden.*

EXCE'EDING. *part. a.* [from *exceed.*] Great in quantity, extent, or duration. *Raleigh.*

EXCE'EDING. *ad.* In a very great degree. *Raleigh. Addison.*

EXCE'EDINGLY. *ad.* [from *exceeding.*] To a great degree. *Davies. Newton.*

To EXCE'L. *v. a.* [*excello*, Latin.] To outgo in good qualities; to surpass. *Prior.*

To EXCE'L. *v. n.* To have good qualities in a great degree. *Temple.*

EXCELLE'NCE. } *f.* [*excellence*, French;
EXCELLE'NCY. } *excellentia*, Latin.]
1. The state of abounding in any good quality.
2. Dignity; high rank in existence. *Dryden.*
3. The state of excelling in any thing. *Locke.*
4. That in which one excels. *Addison.*
5. Purity; goodness. *Shakespeare.*
6. A title of honour. Usually applied to ambassadors, and governors. *Shakespeare.*

E'XCELLENT. *a.* [*excellens*, Latin.]

1. Of great virtue; of great worth; of great dignity. *Taylor.*
2. Eminent in any good quality. *Job.*

EXCELLENTLY. *ad.* [from *excellent.*]
1. Well; in a high degree. *Brown.*
2. To an eminent degree. *Dryden.*

To EXCE'PT. *v. a.* [*excipio*, Latin.] To leave out, and specify as left out of a general precept, or position. 1 *Cor.*

To EXCEPT. *v. n.* To object; to make objections. *Locke.*

EXCE'PT. *prepoſit.* [from the verb.]
1. Exclusively of; without inclusion of. *Milton.*
2. Unleſs. *Tillotſon.*

EXCE'PTING. *prepoſit.* Without inclusion of; with exception of. *Dryden.*

EXCE'PTION. *ſ.* [from *except*; *exceptio*, Latin.]
1. Exclusion from the things comprehended in a precept, or position. *South.*
2. Thing excepted or specified in exception. *Swift.*
3. Objection; cavil. *Hooker. Bentley.*
4. Peeviſh diſlike; offence taken. *Bacon.*

EXCE'PTIONABLE. *a.* [from *exception.*] Liable to objection. *Addiſon.*

EXCE'PTIOUS. *a.* [from *except.*] Peeviſh; forward. *South.*

EXCE'PTIVE. *a.* [from *except.*] Including an exception. *Watts.*

EXCE'PTLESS. *a.* [from *except.*] Omitting or neglecting all exceptions. *Shakſpeare.*

EXCE'PTOR. *ſ.* [from *except.*] Objecter. *Burnet.*

To EXCE'RN. *v. a.* [*excerno*, Latin.] To ſtrain out; to ſeparate or emit by ſtrainers. *Bacon.*

EXCE'PTION. *ſ.* [*exceptio*, Latin.]
1. The act of gleaning; ſelecting.
2. The thing gleaned or ſelected. *Raleigh.*

EXCE'SS. *ſ.* [*exceſſus*, Latin.]
1. More than enough; ſuperfluity. *Hooker.*
2. Exuberance; act of exceeding. *Newton.*
3. Intemperance; unreaſonable indulgence. *Duppa.*
4. Violence of paſſion.
5. Tranſgreſſion of due limits. *Denham.*

EXCE'SSIVE. *a.* [*exceſſif*, French.]
1. Beyond the common proportion of quantity or bulk. *Bacon.*
2. Vehement beyond meaſure in kindneſs or diſlike. *Haywood.*

EXCE'SSIVELY. *ad.* [from *exceſſive.*] Exceedingly; eminently. *Addiſon.*

To EXCHA'NGE. *v. a.* [*exchanger*, Fr.]
1. To give or quit one thing for the ſake of gaining another. *Locke.*
2. To give and take reciprocally. *Shakſpeare. Rowe.*

EXCHA'NGE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of giving and receiving reciprocally. *Waller.*
2. Traffick by permutation. *South.*
3. The form or act of transferring. *Shakſpeare.*
4. The balance of the money of different nations. *Haywood.*
5. The thing given in return for ſomething received. *Locke.*
6. The thing received in return for ſomething given. *Dryden.*
7. The place where the merchants meet to negociate their affairs. *Locke.*

EXCHA'NGER. *ſ.* [from *exchange.*] One who practiſes exchange. *Locke.*

EXCHE'AT. *ſ.* See ESCHEAT. *Spenſer.*

EXCHE'ATOR. *ſ.* See ESCHEATOR.

EXCHE'QUER. *ſ.* [*eſcheequeir*, Norman Fr.] The court to which are brought all the revenues belonging to the crown. It is a court of record, wherein all cauſes touching the revenues of the crown are handled. *Harris. Denham.*

EXCI'SE. *ſ.* [*acciſs*, Dutch; *exciſum*, Lat.] A hateful tax levied upon commodities, and adjudged not by the common judges of property. *Marvel.*

To EXCI'SE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To levy exciſe upon a perſon or thing. *Pope.*

EXCISEMAN. *ſ.* [*exciſe* and *man.*] An officer who inſpects commodities.

EXCI'SION. *ſ.* [*exciſio*, Latin.] Extirpation; deſtruction; ruin. *Decay of Piety.*

EXCITA'TION. *ſ.* [from *excito*, Latin.]
1. The act of exciting, or putting into motion. *Bacon.*
2. The act of rouſing or awakening. *Watts.*

To EXCI'TE. *v. a.* [*excito*, Latin.]
1. To rouſe; to animate; to ſtir up; to encourage. *Spenſer.*
2. To put into motion; to awaken; to raiſe.

EXCI'TEMENT. *ſ.* [from *excite.*] The motive by which one is ſtirred up. *Shakeſpeare.*

EXCI'TER. *ſ.* [from *excite.*]
1. One that ſtirs up others, or puts them in motion. *King Charles.*
2. The cauſe by which any thing is raiſed or put in motion. *Decay of Piety.*

To EXCLA'IM. *v. n.* [*exclamo*, Latin.]
1. To cry out with vehemence; to make an outcry. *Decay of Piety.*
2. To declare with loud vociferation. *Shakſpeare.*

EXCLA'IM. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Clamour; outcry. *Shakſpeare.*

EXCLAMA'TION. *ſ.* [*exclamatio*, Latin.]
1. Vehement outcry; clamour; outrageous vociferation. *Hooker.*
2. An

2. An emphatical utterance. *Sidney.*
3. A note by which a pathetical ſentence is marked thus !

EXCLA'MER. *ſ.* [from *exclaim.*] One that makes vehement outcries. *Atterbury.*

EXCLA'MATORY. *a.* [from *exclaim.*]
1. Practiſing exclamation.
2. Containing exclamation.

To EXCLU'DE. *v. a.* [*excludo*, Latin.]
1. To ſhut out; to hinder from entrance or admiſſion. *Dryden.*
2. To debar; to hinder from participation; to prohibit. *Dryden.*
3. To except in any poſition.
4. Not to comprehend in any grant or privilege. *Hooker.*

EXCLU'SION. *ſ.* [from *exclude.*]
1. The act of ſhutting out or denying admiſſion. *Bacon.*
2. Rejection; not reception. *Addiſon.*
3. The act of debarring from any privilege.
4. Exception. *Bacon.*
5. The diſmiſſion of the young from the egg or womb. *Ray.*

EXCLU'SIVE. *a.* [from *exclude.*]
1. Having the power of excluding or denying admiſſion. *Milton.*
2. Debarring from participation. *Locke.*
3. Not taking into any account or number. *Swift.*
4. Excepting.

EXCLU'SIVELY. *ad.* [from *excluſive.*]
1. Without admiſſion of another to participation. *Boyle.*
2. Without comprehenſion in any account or number. *Ayliffe.*

To EXCO'CT. *v. a.* [*excoctus*, Latin.] To boil up. *Bacon.*

To EXCO'GITATE. *v. a.* [*excogito*, Lat.] To invent; to ſtrike out by thinking. *More.*

To EXCOMMU'NICATE. *v. a.* [*excommunico*, low Latin.] To eject from the communion of the viſible church by an eccleſiaſtical cenſure. *Hammond.*

EXCOMMUNICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *excommunicate.*] An eccleſiaſtical interdict; excluſion from the fellowſhip of the church. *Hooker.*

To EXCO'RIATE. *v. a.* To flay; to ſtrip off the ſkin. *Wiſeman.*

EXCORIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *excoriate.*]
1. Loſs of ſkin; privation of ſkin; the act of flaying. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Plunder; ſpoil. *Howel.*

EXCORTICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *cortex* and *ex*, Latin.] Pulling the bark off any thing.

To EXCREATE. *v. a.* [*exscreo*, Latin.] To eject at the mouth by hawking.

E'XCREMENT. *ſ.* [*excrementum*, Latin.] That which is thrown out as uſeleſs, from the natural paſſages of the body. *Raleigh.*

EXCREME'NTAL. *a.* [from *excrement.*] That which is voided as excrement. *Raleigh.*

EXCREMENTI'TIOUS. *a.* [from *excrement.*] Containing excrements; conſiſting of matter excreted from the body. *Bacon.*

EXCRE'SCENCE. } *ſ.* [*excreſco*, Latin.]
EXCRE'SCENCY. } Somewhat growing out of another without uſe, and contrary to the common order of production. *Bentley.*

EXCRE'SCENT. *a.* [*excreſcens*, Latin.] That which grows out of another with preternatural ſuperfluity. *Pope.*

EXCRE'TION. *ſ.* [*excretio*, Latin.] Separation of animal ſubſtance. *Quincy.*

EXCRE'TIVE. *a.* [*excretus*, Latin.] Having the power of ſeparating and ejecting excrements. *Harvey.*

E'XCRETORY. *a.* [from *excretion.*] Having the quality of ſeparating and ejecting ſuperfluous parts. *Cheyne.*

EXCRU'CIABLE. *a.* [from *excruciate.*] Liable to torment. *Dict.*

To EXCRU'CIATE. *v. a.* [*excrucio*, Lat.] To torture; to torment. *Chapman.*

EXCUBA'TION. *ſ.* [*excubatio*, Latin.] The act of watching all night.

To EXCU'LPATE. *v. a.* [*ex* and *culpo*, Lat.] To clear from the imputation of a fault. *Clariſſa.*

EXCU'RSION. *ſ.* [*excurſion*, French.]
1. The act of deviating from the ſtated or ſettled path. *Pope.*
2. An expedition into ſome diſtant part. *Locke.*
3. Progreſſion beyond fixed limits. *Arbuthnot.*
4. Digreſſion; ramble from a ſubject. *Boyle.*

EXCU'RSIVE. *a.* [from *excurro*, Latin.] Rambling; wandering; deviating. *Thomſon.*

EXCU'SABLE. *a.* [from *excuſe.*] Pardonable. *Raleigh. Tillotſon.*

EXCU'SABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *excuſable.*] Pardonableneſs; capability to be excuſed. *Boyle.*

EXCUSA'TION. *ſ.* [from *excuſe.*] Excuſe; plea; apology. *Bacon.*

EXCU'SATORY. *a.* [from *excuſe.*] Pleading excuſe; apologetical.

To EXCU'SE. *v. a* [*excuſo*, Latin.]
1. To extenuate by apology. *Ben. Johnſon.*
2. To diſengage from an obligation. *Clarendon.*
3. To remit; not to exact.
4. To weaken or mollify obligation to any thing. *South.*
5. To pardon by allowing an apology. *Addiſon.*
6. To throw off imputation by a feigned apology. 2 *Cor.*

EXCU'SE.

EXCU'SE. *f.*
1. Plea offered in extenuation; apology. *Sidney.*
2. The act of excuſing or apologiſing. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Cauſe for which one is excuſed. *Rejcommon.*

EXCU'SELESS. *a.* [from *excuſe.*] That for which no excuſe or apology can be given. *Decay of Piety.*

EXCU'SER. *ſ.* [from *excuſe.*]
1. One who pleads for another. *Swift.*
2. One who forgives another.

To EXCUSS. *v. a.* [*excuſſus*, Lat.] To ſeize and detain by law. *Ayliffe.*

EXCU'SSION. *ſ.* [*excuſſio*, Latin.] Seizure by law. *Ayliffe.*

EXECRABLE. *a.* [*execrabilis*, Lat.] Hateful; deteſtable; accurſed. *Hooker.*

EXECRABLY. *ad.* [from *execrable.*] Curſedly; abominably. *Dryden.*

To EXECRATE. *v. a.* [*execror*, Latin.] To curſe; to imprecate ill upon. *Temple.*

EXECRATION. *ſ.* [from *execrate.*] Curſe; imprecation of evil. *Stillingfleet.*

To EXECT. *v. a.* [*execo*, Latin.] To cut out; to cut away. *Harvey.*

EXE'CTION. *ſ.* [from *exect.*] The act of cutting out.

To EXECUTE. *v. a.* [*exequor*, Latin.]
1. To perform; to practiſe. *South.*
2. To put in act; to do what is planned. *Locke.*
3. To put to death according to form of juſtice. *Davies.*
4. To put to death; to kill. *Shakeſpeare.*

EXECU'TION. *ſ.* [from *execute.*]
1. Performance; practice. *Bacon.*
2. The laſt act of the law in civil cauſes, by which poſſeſſion is given of body or goods. *Clarendon.*
3. Capital puniſhment; death inflicted by forms of law. *Greech.*
4. Deſtruction; ſlaughter. *Hayward.*

EXECUTIONER. *ſ.* [from *execution.*]
1. He that puts in act, or executes. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. He that inflicts capital puniſhment. *Woodward.*
3. He that kills; he that murthers. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. The inſtrument by which any thing is performed. *Croſhaw.*

EXE'CUTIVE. *a.* [from *execute.*]
1. Having the quality of executing or performing. *Hale.*
2. Active; not deliberative; not legiſlative; having the power to put in act the laws. *Swift.*

EXECUTER. *ſ.* [from *execute.*]
1. He that performs or executes any thing. *Dennis.*
2. He that is intruſted to perform the will of a teſtator. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. An executioner; one who puts others to death. *Shakeſpeare.*

EXE'CUTERSHIP. *ſ.* [from *executer.*] The office of him that is appointed to perform the will of the defunct. *Bacon.*

EXE'CUTRIX. *ſ.* [from *execute.*] A woman inſtructed to perform the will of the teſtator. *Bacon.*

EXEGE'SIS. *ſ.* [ἐξήγησις.] An explanation.

EXEGE'TICAL. *a.* [ἐξηγητικος.] Explanatory; expoſitory. *Walker.*

EXE'MPLAR. *ſ.* [*exemplar*, Latin.] A pattern; an example to be imitated. *Raleigh.*

EXE'MPLARILY. *ad.* [from *exemplary.*]
1. In ſuch a manner as deſerves imitation. *Howel.*
2. In ſuch a manner as may warn others. *Clarendon.*

EXE'MPLARINESS. *ſ.* [from *exemplary.*] State of ſtanding as a pattern to be copied. *Tillotſon.*

EXE'MPLARY. *a.* [from *exemplar.*]
1. Such as may deſerve to be propoſed to imitation. *Bacon.*
2. Such as may give warning to others. *King Charles.*
3. Such as may attract notice and imitation. *Rogers.*

EXEMPLIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *exemplify.*] A copy; a tranſcript. *Hayward.*

To EXE'MPLIFY. *v. a.* [from *exemplar.*]
1. To illuſtrate by example. *Hooker.*
2. To tranſcribe; to copy.

To EXE'MPT. *v. a.* [*exemptus*, Latin.] To privilege; to grant immunity from. *Knolles.*

EXE'MPT. *a.* [from the verb.]
1. Free by privilege. *Ayliffe.*
2. Not ſubject; not liable to. *Ben. Johnſon.*
3. Clear; not included. *Lee.*
4. Cut off from. Diſuſed. *Shakſpeare.*

EXE'MPTION. *ſ.* [from *exempt.*] Immunity; privilege; freedom from impoſts. *Bacon.*

EXEMPTI'TIOUS. *a.* [from *exemptus*, Lat.] Separable; that which may be taken from another. *More.*

To EXE'NTERATE. *v. a.* [*exentero*, Lat.] To embowel. *Brown.*

EXENTERA'TION. *ſ.* *exenteratio*, Latin.] The act of taking out the bowels; embowelling. *Brown.*

EXE'QUIAL. *a.* [from *exequiæ*, Latin.] Relating to funerals.

EXE'QUIES. *ſ.* without a ſingular. [*exequiæ*, Lat.] Funeral rites; the ceremony of burial. *Dryden.*

EXER-

EXE'RCENT. *a.* [*exercens*, Latin.] Practising; following any calling. *Ayliffe.*

E'XERCISE. *ſ.* [*exercitium*, Latin.]

1. Labour of the body. *Bacon.*
2. Something done for amuſement. *Bacon.*
3. Habitual action by which the body is formed to gracefulneſs. *Sidney.*
4. Preparatory practice in order to ſkill.
5. Uſe; actual application of any thing. *Hooker.*
6. Practice; outward performance. *Addiſon.*
7. Employment. *Locke.*
8. Taſk; that which one is appointed to perform. *Milton.*
9. Act of divine worſhip whether publick or private. *Shakeſpeare.*

To E'XERCISE. *n. a.* [*exercco*, Latin.]

1. To employ; to engage in employment. *Locke.*
2. To train by uſe to any act. *Locke.*
3. To make ſkilful or dexterous by practice. *Hebrews.*
4. To buſy; to keep buſy. *Atterbury.*
5. To taſk; to keep employed as a penal injunction. *Milton.*
6. To practice; to perform. *Bacon.*
7. To exert; to put in uſe. *Locke.*
8. To practiſe or uſe in order to habitual ſkill. *Addiſon.*

To E'XERCISE. *v. n.* To uſe exerciſe; to labour for health. *Broome.*

E'XERCISER. *ſ.* [from *exerciſe.*] He that directs or uſes exerciſe.

EXERCITA'TION. *ſ.* [*exercitatio*, Latin.]

1. Exerciſe. *Brown.*
2. Practice; uſe. *Felton.*

To EXE'RT. *v. a.* [*exero*, Latin.]

1. To uſe with an effort. *Rowe.*
2. To put forth; to perform. *South.*
3. To enforce; to puſh to an effort. *Dryden.*

EXE'RTION. *ſ.* [from *exert.*] The act of exerting; effort.

EXE'SION. *ſ.* [*exeſus*, Lat.] The act of eating through. *Brown.*

EXESTUA'TION. *ſ.* [*exæſtuo*, Lat.] The ſtate of boiling; effervescence; ebullition. *Boyle.*

To EXFO'LIATE. *v. n.* [*ex* and *folium*, Latin.] To ſhell off; as a corrupt bone from the ſound part. *Wiſeman.*

EXFOLIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *exfoliate.*] The proceſs by which the corrupted part of the bone ſeparates from the ſound. *Wiſeman.*

EXFO'LIATIVE. *a.* [from *exfoliate.*] That which has power of procuring exfoliation. *Wiſeman.*

EXHA'LABLE. *a.* [from *exhale.*] That which may be evaporated. *Boyle.*

EXHALA'TION. *ſ.* [*exhalatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of exhaling or ſending out in vapours.
2. The ſtate of evaporating or flying out in vapours.
3. That which riſes in vapours. *Milton.*

To EXHA'LE. *v. a.* [*exhalo*, Latin.]

1. To ſend or draw out vapours or fumes. *Temple.*
2. To draw out. *Shakeſpeare.*

EXHA'LEMENT. *ſ.* [from *exhale.*] Matter exhaled; vapour. *Brown.*

To EXHA'UST. *v. a.*

1. To drain; to diminiſh. *Bacon.*
2. To draw out totally; to draw 'till nothing is left. *Locke.*

EXHA'USTION. *ſ.* [from *exhauſt.*] The act of drawing.

EXHA'USTLESS. *a.* [from *exhauſt.*] Not to be emptied; inexhauſtible. *Blackmore.*

To EXHI'BIT. *v. a.* [*exhibeo*, Latin.]

1. To offer to view or uſe; to offer or propoſe. *Clarendon.*
2. To ſhow; to diſplay. *Pope.*

EXHI'BITER. *ſ.* [from *exhibit.*] He that offers any thing. *Shakeſpeare.*

EXHIBI'TION. *ſ.* [from *exhibit.*]

1. The act of exhibiting; diſplay; ſetting forth. *Grew.*
2. Allowance; ſalary; penſion. *Swift.*

EXHI'LARATE. *v. a.* [*exhilaro*, Latin.] To make cheerful; to cheer; to fill with mirth. *Philips.*

EXHILARA'TION. *ſ.* [from *exhilarate.*]

1. The act of giving gaiety.
2. The ſtate of being enlivened. *Bacon.*

To EXHO'RT. *v. a.* [*exhortor*, Latin.] To incite by words to any good action. *Common Prayer.*

EXHORTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *exhort.*]

1. The act of exhorting; incitement to good. *Atterbury.*
2. The form of words by which one is exhorted. *Shakeſpeare.*

EXHO'RTATORY. *a.* [from *exhort.*] Tending to exhort.

EXHO'RTER. *ſ.* [from *exhort.*] One who exhorts.

To EXI'CCATE. *v. a.* [*exſicco*, Latin.] To dry.

EXICCA'TION. *ſ.* [from *exiccate.*] Areſaction; act of drying up; ſtate of being dried up. *Bentley.*

EXICCATIVE. *a.* [from *exiccate.*] Drying in quality.

E'XIGENCE. } *ſ.*
E'XIGENCY. }

1. Demand; want; need. *Atterbury.*
2. Preſſing neceſſity; diſtreſs; ſudden occaſion. *Pope.*

E'XIGENT. *ſ.* [*exigens*, Latin.]

1. Preſſing buſineſs; occaſion that requires immediate help. *Waller.*
2. [A law term.] A writ ſued when the defendant is not to be found.
3. End. *Shakeſpeare.*

EXI-

EXIGUITY. *f.* [*exiguitas*, Latin.] Smallneſs; diminitiveneſs. *Boyle.*

EXI'GUOUS. *a.* [*exiguus*, Latin.] Small; diminutive; little. *Harvey.*

E'XILE. *f.* [*exilium*. Latin.]

1. Baniſhment; ſtate of being baniſhed. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. The perſon baniſhed. *Dryden.*

EXI'LE. *a.* [*exilis*, Latin.] Small; ſlender; not full. *Bacon.*

To E'XILE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To baniſh; to drive from a country. *Shakeſpeare.*

EXI'LEMENT. *f.* [from *exile*.] Baniſhment. *Wotton.*

EXILI'TION. *f.* [*exilitio*, Latin.] Slenderneſs; ſmalneſs. *Grew.*

EXI'MIOUS. *a.* [*eximius*, Latin.] Famous; eminent.

EXINANI'TION. *f.* [*exinanitio*, Latin.] Privation; loſs. *Decay of Piety.*

To EXIST. *v. n.* [*exiſto*, Latin.] To be; to have a being. *South.*

EXI'STENCE. } *f.* [*exiſtentia*, low Lat.]
EXI'STENCY. } State of being; actual poſſeſſion of being. *Dryden.*

EXI'STENT. *a.* [from *exiſt*.] In being; in poſſeſſion of being *Dryden.*

EXISTIMA'TION. *f.* [*exiſtimatio*, Latin.]

1. Opinion.

2. Eſteem.

E'XIT. *f.* [*exit*, Latin.]

1. The term ſet in the margin of plays to mark the time at which the player goes off.

2. Receſs; departure; act of quitting the theatre of life. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Paſſage out of any place. *Glanville.*

4. Way by which there is a paſſage out. *Woodward.*

E'XITIAL. } *a.* Deſtructive; fatal; mortal.
EXI'TIOUS. } *Harvey.*

E'XODUS } *f.* [ἔξοδος.] Departure, jour-
EXODY. } ney from a place: the ſecond book of *Moſes* is ſo called, becauſe it deſcribes the journey of the Iſraelites from Egypt. *Hale.*

EXOLE'TE. *a.* [*exoletus*, Lat.] Obſolete; out of uſe. *Dict.*

To EXO'LVE. *v. a.* [*exolvo*, Latin.] To looſe; to pay *Dict.*

EXOMPHALOS. *f.* [ἐξ and ὀμφαλὸς.] A navel rupture.

To EXO'NERATE. *v. a.* [*exonero*, Lat.] To unload; to diſburthen. *Ray.*

EXONERA'TION. *f.* [from *exonerate*.] The act of diſburthening. *Grew.*

EXO'PTABLE. *a.* [*exoptabilis*, Latin.] Deſireable; to be ſought with eagerneſs or deſire.

E'XORABLE. *a.* [*exorabilis*, Latin.] To be moved by intreaty.

EXO'RBITANCE. } *f.* [from *exorbitant*.]
EXO'RBITANCY. }

1. The act of going out of the track preſcribed. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. Enormity; groſs deviation from rule or right. *Dryden.*

3. Boundleſs depravity. *Garth.*

EXO'RBITANT. *a.* [*ex* and *orbita*, Lat.]

1. Deviating from the courſe appointed or rule eſtabliſhed. *Woodward.*

2. Anomalous; not comprehended in a ſettled rule or method. *Hooker.*

3. Enormous; beyond due proportion; exceſſive. *Addiſon.*

To EXO'RBITATE. *v. n.* [*ex* and *orbito*, Latin.] To deviate; to go out of the track. *Bentley.*

To EXORCISE. *v. a.* [ἐξορκίζω.]

1. To adjure by ſome holy name.

2. To drive away by certain forms of adjuration.

3. To purify from the influence of malignant ſpirits. *Dryden.*

E'XORCISER. *f.* [from *exorciſe*.] One who practiſes to drive away evil ſpirits.

EXORCISM. *f.* [ἐξορκισμὸς.] The form of adjuration, or religious ceremony by which evil and malignant ſpirits are driven away. *Harvey.*

E'XORCIST. *f.* [ἐξορκιστὴς.]

1. One who by adjurations, prayers, or religious acts, drives away malignant ſpirits. *Acts.*

2. An enchanter; a conjurer. Improperly. *Shakeſpeare.*

EXO'RDIUM. f. [Latin.] A formal preface; the proemial part of a compoſition. *May.*

EXORNA'TION. *f.* [*exornatio*, Latin.] Ornament; decoration; embelliſhment. *Hooker.*

EXO'SSATED. *a.* [*exoſſatus*, Latin.] Deprived of bones. *Dict.*

EXOSTO'SIS. *f.* [ἐκ and ὀστέον.] Any protuberance of a bone that is not natural. *Quincy.*

EXO'SSEOUS. *a.* [*ex* and *oſſa*, Latin.] Wanting bones; boneleſs. *Brown.*

EXO'TICK. *a.* [ἐξωτικὸς.] Foreign; not produced in our own country. *Evelyn.*

EXO'TICK. *f.* A foreign plant. *Addiſon.*

To EXPAND. *v. a.* [*expando*, Latin.]

1. To ſpread; to lay open as a net or ſheet.

2. To dilate; to ſpread out every way. *Arbuthnot.*

EXPA'NSE. *f.* [*expanſum*, Latin.] A body widely extended without inequalities. *Savage.*

EXPANSIBI'LITY. *f.* [from *expanſible*.] Capacity of extenſion; poſſibility to be expanded. *Grew.*

EXPA'NSIBLE. *a.* [from *expanſus*, Latin.] Capable to be extended. *Grew.*

EX-

EXPA'NSION. *f.* [from *expand.*]
1. The ſtate of being expanded into a wider ſurface. *Bentley.*
2. The act of ſpreading out. *Grew.*
3. Extent; ſpace to which any thing is extended. *Locke.*
4. Pure ſpace, as diſtinct from ſolid matter. *Locke.*

EXPA'NSIVE. *a.* [from *expand.*] Having the power to ſpread into a wider ſurface. *Ray.*

To EXPA'TIATE. *v. n.* [*expatior*, Lat.]
1. To range at large. *Addiſon.*
2. To enlarge upon in language. *Broome.*
3. To let looſe; to allow to range. *Dryden.*

To EXPE'CT. *v. a.* [*expecto*, Latin.]
1. To have a previous apprehenſion of either good or evil.
2. To wait for; to attend the coming. *Dryden.*

To EXPE'CT. *v. n.* To wait; to ſtay. *Job.*

EXPE'CTABLE. *a.* [from *expect.*] To be expected. *Brown.*

EXPE'CTANCE. } *ſ.* [from *expect.*]
EXPE'CTANCY. }
1. The act or ſtate of expecting. *Ben. Johnſon.*
2. Something expected. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Hope. *Shakeſpeare.*

EXPE'CTANT. *a.* [French.] Waiting in expectation. *Swift.*

EXPE'CTANT. *ſ.* [from *expect.*] One who waits in expectation of any thing. *Pope.*

EXPECTA'TION. *ſ.* [*expectatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of expecting. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The ſtate of expecting either with hope or fear. *Rogers.*
3. Proſpect of any thing good to come. *Pſalms.*
4. The object of happy expectation; the Meſſiah expected. *Milton.*
5. A ſtate in which ſomething excellent is expected from us. *Otway.*

EXPE'CTER. *ſ.* [from *expect.*]
1. One who has hopes of ſomething. *Swift.*
2. One who waits for another. *Shakeſpeare.*

To EXPE'CTORATE. *v. a.* [*ex* and *pectus*, Latin.] To eject from the breaſt. *Arbuthnot.*

EXPE'CTORATION. *ſ.* [from *expectorate.*]
1. The act of diſcharging from the breaſt.
2. The diſcharge which is made by coughing. *Arbuthnot.*

EXPE'CTORATIVE. *a.* [from *expectorate.*] Having the quality of promoting expectoration. *Harvey.*

EXPE'DIENCE. } *ſ.* [from *expedient.*]
EXPE'DIENCY. }
1. Fitneſs; propriety; ſuitableneſs to an end. *South.*
2. Expedition; adventure. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Haſte; diſpatch. *Shakeſpeare.*

EXPE'DIENT. *a.* [*expedit*, Latin.]
1. Proper; fit; convenient; ſuitable. *Hill.*
2. Quick; expeditious. *Shakeſpeare.*

EXPE'DIENT. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]
1. That which helps forward; as means to an end. *Decay of Piety.*
2. A ſhift; means to an end contrived in an exigence. *Woodward.*

EXPE'DIENTLY. *ad.* [from *expedient.*]
1. Fitly; ſuitably; conveniently.
2. Haſtily; quickly. *Shakeſpeare.*

To EXPEDITE. *v. a.* [*expedio*, Latin.]
1. To facilitate; to free from impediment. *Milton.*
2. To haſten; to quicken. *Swift.*
3. To diſpatch; to iſſue from a publick office. *Bacon.*

EXPEDITE. *a.* [*expeditus*, Latin.]
1. Quick; haſty; ſoon performed. *Sandys.*
2. Eaſy; diſencumbered; clear. *Hooker.*
3. Nimble; active; agile. *Tillotſon.*
4. Light armed. *Bacon.*

EXPEDITELY. *ad.* [from *expedite.*] With quickneſs, readineſs, haſte. *Grew.*

EXPEDITION. *ſ.* [from *expedite.*]
1. Haſte; ſpeed; activity. *Hooker.*
2. A march or voyage with martial intentions. *Shakeſpeare.*

To EXPE'L. *v. a.* [*expello*, Latin.]
1. To drive out; to force away. *Burnet.*
2. To eject; to throw out. *Bacon.*
3. To baniſh; to drive from the place of reſidence. *Dryden.*

EXPE'LLER. *ſ.* [from *expel.*] One that expels or drives away.

To EXPE'ND. *v. a.* [*expendo*, Latin.] To lay out; to ſpend. *Hayward.*

EXPE'NSE *ſ.* [*expenſum*, Latin.] Coſt; charges; money expended. *Ben. Johnſon.*

EXPE'NSEFUL. *a.* [*expenſe* and *full.*] Coſtly; chargeable. *Wotton.*

EXPE'NSELESS. *a.* [from *expenſe.*] Without coſt. *Milton.*

EXPE'NSIVE. *a.* [from *expenſe.*]
1. Given to expenſe; extravagant; luxurious. *Temple.*
2. Coſtly; requiring expenſe.
3. Liberal; generous; diſtributive. *Sprat.*

EXPE'NSIVELY. *ad.* With great expenſe. *Swift.*

EXPE'NSIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *expenſive.*]
1. Addiction to expenſe; extravagance.
2. Coſtlineſs. *Arbuthnot.*

EXPE'RIENCE. *ſ.* [*experientia*, Latin.]
1. Practice; frequent trial. *Raleigh.*
2. Knowledge gained by trial and practice. *Shakeſpeare.*

To EXPE'RIENCE. *v. a.*
1. To try; to practiſe.
2. To know by practice.

EXPE'RIENCED. *participial a.*
1. Made ſkilful by experience. *Locke.*
2. Wiſe by long practice. *Pope.*

EXPE'RIENCER. *ſ.* One who makes trials; a practiſer of experiments. *Digby.*

EXPE'RIMENT. *ſ.* [*experimentum*, Latin.] Trial of any thing; ſomething done in order to diſcover an uncertain or unknown effect. *Bacon.*

To EXPE'RIMENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To try; to ſearch out by trial. *Ray.*

EXPERIME'NTAL. *a.*
1. Pertaining to experiment.
2. Built upon experiment. *Brown.*
3. Known by experiment or trial. *Newton.*

EXPERIME'NTALLY. *ad.* [from *experimental.*] By experience; by trial. *Evelyn.*

EXPERIME'NTER. *ſ.* [from *experiment.*] One who makes experiments. *Digby.*

EXPE'RT. *a.* [*expertus*, Latin.]
1. Skilful; addreſsful; intelligent in buſineſs. *Prior.*
2. Ready; dexterous. *Dryden.*
3. Skilful by practice or experience. *Bacon.*

EXPE'RTLY. *ad.* [from *expert.*] In a ſkilful ready manner.

EXPE'RTNESS. *ſ.* [from *expert.*] Skill; readineſs. *Knolles.*

E'XPIABLE. *a.* Capable to be expiated.

To E'XPIATE. *v. a.* [*expio*, Latin.]
1. To annul the guilt of a crime by ſubſequent acts of piety; to attone for. *Bacon.*
2. To avert the threats of prodigies.

EXPIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *expiate.*]
1. The act of expiating or attoning for any crime.
2. The means by which we attone for crimes; attonement. *Dryden.*
3. Practices by which ominous prodigies were averted. *Hayward.*

EXPIATORY. *a.* [from *expiate.*] Having the power of expiation. *Hooker.*

EXPILA'TION. *ſ.* [*expilatio*, Lat.] Robbery.

EXPIRA'TION. *ſ.* [from *expire.*]
1. That act of reſpiration which thruſts the air out of the lungs. *Arbuthnot.*
2. The laſt emiſſion of breath; death. *Rambler.*
3. Evaporation; act of fuming out.
4. Vapour; matter expired. *Bacon.*
5. The ceſſation of any thing to which life is figuratively aſcribed. *Boyle.*
6. The concluſion of any limited time. *Clarendon.*

To EXPI'RE. *v. a.* [*expiro*, Latin.]
1. To breathe out. *Spenſer.*
2. To exhale; to ſend out in exhalations. *Woodward.*
3. To cloſe; to bring to an end. *Hubberd's Tale.*

To EXPI'RE. *v. n.*
1. To make an emiſſion of the breath. *Walton.*
2. To die; to breathe the laſt. *Pope.*
3. To periſh; to fall; to be deſtroyed. *Spenſer.*
4. To fly out with a blaſt. *Dryden.*
5. To conclude; to come to an end. *Shakeſpeare.*

To EXPLA'IN. *v. a.* [*explano*, Lat.] To expound; to illuſtrate; to clear. *Gay.*

EXPLA'INABLE. *a.* [from *explain.*] Capable of being explained. *Brown.*

EXPLA'INER. *ſ.* [from *explain.*] Expoſitor; interpreter; commentator.

EXPLANA'TION. *ſ.* [from *explain.*]
1. The act of explaining or interpreting.
2. The ſenſe given by an explainer or interpreter. *Swift.*

EXPLA'NATORY. *a.* [from *explain.*] Containing explanation. *Swift.*

E'XPLETIVE. *ſ.* [*expletivum*, Lat.] Something uſed only to take up room. *Swift.*

E'XPLICABLE. *a.* [from *explicate.*] Explainable; poſſible to be explained. *Hale. Boyle.*

To E'XPLICATE. *v. a.* [*explico*, Lat.]
1. To unfold; to expand. *Blackmore.*
2. To explain; to clear. *Taylor.*

EXPLICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *explicate.*]
1. The act of opening; unfolding or expanding.
2. The act of explaining; interpretation; explanation. *Hooker.*
3. The ſenſe given by an explainer. *Burnet.*

E'XPLICATIVE. *a.* [from *explicate.*] Having a tendency to explain. *Watts.*

EXPLICA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *explicate.*] Expounder; interpreter; explainer.

EXPLI'CIT. *a.* [*explicitus*, Latin.] Unfolded; plain; clear; not merely implied. *Burnet.*

EXPLI'CITLY. *ad.* [from *explicit.*] Plainly; directly; not merely by inference. *Government of the Tongue.*

To EXPLO'DE. *v. a.* [*explodo*, Latin.]
1. To drive out diſgracefully with ſome noiſe of contempt. *Roſcommon.*
2. To drive out with noiſe and violence. *Blackmore.*

EXPLO'DER. *ſ.* [from *explode.*] An hiſſer; one who drives out with open contempt.

EXPLO'IT. *ſ.* [*expletum*, Latin.] A deſign accompliſhed; an atchievement; a ſucceſsful attempt. *Denham.*

To EXPLO'IT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perform; to atchieve. *Camden.*

To EXPLO'RATE. *v. a.* [*exploro*, Latin.] To ſearch out. *Brown.*

EXPLORA'TION. *ſ.* [from *explorate.*] Search; examination. *Boyle.*

EXPLO-

EXPLORA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *explorate.*] One who ſearches; an examiner.

EXPLO'RATORY. *a.* [from *explorate.*] Searching; examining.

To EXPLO'RE. *v. a.* [*exploro*, Latin.] To try; to ſearch into; to examine by trial. *Boyle.*

EXPLO'REMENT. *ſ.* [from *explore.*] Search; trial. *Brown.*

EXPLO'SION. *ſ.* [from *explode.*] The act of driving out any thing with noiſe and violence. *Woodward. Newton.*

EXPLO'SIVE. *a.* [from *explode.*] Driving out with noiſe and violence. *Woodward.*

EXPO'NENT. *ſ.* [from *expono*, Lat.] Exponent of the ratio, or proportion between any two numbers, or quantities, is the exponent ariſing when the antecedent is divided by the conſequent: thus ſix is the exponent of the ratio which thirty hath to five. *Harris.*

EXPONE'NTIAL. *a.* [from *exponent.*] Exponential curves are ſuch as partake both of the nature of algebraick and tranſcendental ones. *Harris.*

To EXPO'RT. *v. a.* [*exporto*, Latin.] To carry out of a country. *Addiſon.*

E'XPORT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Commodity carried out in traffick.

EXPORTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *export.*] The act or practice of carrying out commodities into other countries. *Swift.*

To EXPO'SE. *v. a.* [*expoſitum*, Lat.]

1. To lay open; to make liable to. *Prior.*
2. To put in the power of any thing. *Dryden.*
3. To lay open; to make bare. *Dryden.*
4. To lay open to cenſure or ridicule. *Dryden.*
5. To lay open to examination. *Locke.*
6. To put in danger. *Clarendon.*
7. To caſt out to chance. *Prior.*
8. To cenſure; to treat with diſpraiſe. *Addiſon.*

EXPOSI'TION. *ſ.* [from *expoſe.*]

1. The ſituation in which any thing is placed with reſpect to the ſun or air. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Explanation; interpretation. *Dryden.*

EXPO'SITOR. *ſ.* [*expoſitor*, Latin.] Explainer; expounder; interpreter. *South.*

To EXPO'STULATE. *v. n.* [*expoſtulo*, Lat.] To canvaſs with another; to altercate; to debate. *Cotton.*

EXPOSTULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *expoſtulate.*]

1. Debate; altercation; diſcuſſion of an affair. *Spectator.*
2. Charge; accuſation. *Waller.*

EXPOSTULA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *expoſtulate.*] One that debates with another without open rupture.

EXPO'STULATORY. *a.* [from *expoſtulate.*] Containing expoſtulation. *L'Eſtrange.*

EXPO'SURE. *ſ.* [from *expoſe.*]

1. The act of expoſing or ſetting out to obſervation.
2. The ſtate of being open to obſervation. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. The ſtate of being expoſed to any thing. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. The ſtate of being in danger. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Expoſition; ſituation. *Evelyn.*

To EXPO'UND. *v. a.* [*expono*, Latin.]

1. To explain; to clear; to interpret. *Raleigh.*
2. To examine; to lay open. *Hudibras.*

EXPO'UNDER. *ſ.* [from *expound.*] Explainer; interpreter. *Hooker.*

To EXPRE'SS. *v. a.* [*expreſſus*, Latin.]

1. To copy; to reſemble; to repreſent. *Dryden.*
2. To repreſent by any of the imitative parts: as poetry, ſculpture, painting. *Smith.*
3. To repreſent in words; to exhibit by language; to utter; to declare. *Milton.*
4. To ſhow or make known in any manner. *Prior.*
5. To denote; to deſignate. *Numbers.*
6. To ſqueeze out; to force out by compreſſion. *Bacon.*
7. To extort by violence. *Ben. Johnſon.*

EXPRE'SS. *a.* [from the verb.]

1. Copied; reſembling; exactly like. *Milton.*
2. Plain; apparent; in direct terms. *Hooker. Ben. Johnſon.*
3. Clear; not dubious. *Stillingfleet.*
4. On purpoſe; for a particular end. *Atterbury.*

EXPRE'SS. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. A meſſenger ſent on purpoſe. *Clarendon.*
2. A meſſage ſent. *King Charles.*
3. A declaration in plain terms. *Norris.*

EXPRE'SSIBLE. *a.* [from *expreſs.*]

1. That may be uttered or declared. *Woodward.*
2. That may be drawn by ſqueezing or expreſſion.

EXPRE'SSION. *ſ.* [from *expreſs.*]

1. The act or power of repreſenting any thing. *Holder.*
2. The form or caſt of language in which any thoughts are uttered. *Buckingham.*
3. A phraſe; a mode of ſpeech.
4. The act of ſqueezing or forcing out any thing by a preſs. *Arbuthnot.*

EXPRE'SSIVE. *a.* [from *expreſs.*] Having the power of utterance or repreſentation. *Pope. Rogers.*

EXPRE'SSIVELY. *ad.* [from *expreſſive.*] In a clear and repreſentative way.

EXPRE'SSIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *expreſſive.*] The power of expreſſion, or repreſentation by words. *Addiſon.*

EXPRE'SSLY. *ad.* [from *express.*] In direct terms; plainly; not by implication. *Stilling fleet.*

EXPRE'SSURE. *f.* [from *express.*]
1. Expression; utterance. *Shakespeare.*
2. The form; the likeness represented. *Shakespeare.*
3. The mark; the impression. *Shakesp.*

To EXPRO'BRATE. *v. a.* [*exprobro*, Lat.] To charge upon with reproach; to impute openly with blame; to upbraid. *Brown.*

EXPROBRA'TION. *f.* [from *exprobrate.*] Scornful charge; reproachful accusation. *Hooker.*

To EXPRO'PRIATE. *v. a.* [*ex* and *proprius*, Latin.] To make no longer our own. *Boyle.*

To EXPU'GN. *v. a.* [*expugno*, Lat.] To conquer; to take by assault.

EXPUGNA'TION. *f.* [from *expugn.*] Conquest; the act of taking by assault. *Sandys.*

To EXPU'LSE. *v. a.* [*expulsus*, Lat.] To drive out; to force away. *Bacon. Broome.*

EXPULSION. *f.* [from *expulse.*]
1. The act of expelling or driving out. *Milton.*
2. The state of being driven out. *Raleigh. Stilling fleet.*

EXPULSIVE. *a.* [from *expulse.*] Having the power of expulsion.

EXPU'NCTION. *f.* [from *expunge.*] Abolition.

To EXPU'NGE. *v. a.* [*expungo*, Latin.]
1. To blot out; to rub out. *Swift.*
2. To efface; to annihilate. *Sandys.*

EXPURGA'TION. *f.* [*expurgatio*, Lat.]
1. The act of purging or cleansing. *Wiseman.*
2. Purification from bad mixture, as of error or falsehood. *Brown.*

EXPU'RGATORY. *a.* [*expurgatorius*, Lat.] Employed in purging away what is noxious. *Brown.*

EXQUISITE. *a.* [*exquisitus*, Latin.]
1. Far sought; excellent; consummate; complete. *Raleigh.*
2. Consummately bad. *King Charles.*

EXQUISITELY. *ad.* Perfectly; completely. *Wotton. Addison.*

EXQUI'SITENESS. *f.* [from *exquisite.*] Nicety; perfection. *Boyle.*

EXSCRI'PT. *f.* [*exscriptum*, Lat.] A copy; a writing copied from another.

EXSI'CCANT. *a.* [from *exsiccate.*] Drying; having the power to dry up. *Wiseman.*

To EXSI'CCATE. *v. a.* [*exsicco*, Latin.] To dry. *Brown.*

EXSICCA'TION. *f.* [from *exsiccate.*] The act of drying. *Brown.*

EXSI'CCATIVE. *a.* [from *exsiccate.*] Having the power of drying.

EXSUFFLA'TION. *f.* [*ex* and *sufflo*, Lat.] A blast working underneath. *Bacon.*

To EXSU'SCITATE. *v. a.* [*exsuscito*, Lat.] To rouse up; to stir up.

EXTANCY. *f.* [from *extant.*] Parts rising up above the rest. *Boyle.*

EXTANT. *a.* [*extans*, Latin.]
1. Standing out to view; standing above the rest. *Ray.*
2. Publick; not suppressed. *Graunt.*

EXTA'TICAL } *a.* [ἐκστατικὸς.]
EXTA'TICK. }
1. Tending to something external. *Boyle.*
2. Rapturous. *Pope.*

EXTE'MPORAL. *a.* [*extemporalis*, Latin.]
1. Uttered without premeditation; quick; ready; sudden. *Wotton.*
2. Speaking without premeditation. *Ben. Johnson.*

EXTE'MPORALLY. *ad.* [from *extemporal.*] Quickly; without premeditation. *Shakespeare.*

EXTEMPORA'NEOUS. *a.* [*extemporaneus*, Lat.] Without premeditation; sudden.

EXTE'MPORARY. *a.* [*extemporarius*, Lat.] Uttered or performed without premeditation; sudden; quick. *More.*

EXTE'MPORE. *ad.* [*extempore*, Latin.] Without premeditation; suddenly; readily. *South.*

EXTE'MPORINESS. *f.* [from *extempore.*] The faculty of speaking or acting without premeditation.

To EXTE'MPORIZE. *v. n.* [from *extempore.*] To speak extempore, or without premeditation. *South.*

To EXTE'ND. *v. a.* [*extendo*, Latin.]
1. To stretch out towards any part. *Pope.*
2. To spread abroad; to diffuse; to expand. *Locke.*
3. To widen to a large comprehension. *Locke.*
4. To stretch into assignable dimensions; to make local; to magnify so as to fill some assignable space. *Prior.*
5. To enlarge; to continue. *Pope.*
6. To encrease in force or duration. *Shakespeare.*
7. To enlarge the comprehension of any position. *Hooker.*
8. To impart; to communicate. *Psalms.*
9. To seize by a course of law. *Hudibras.*

EXTE'NDER. *f.* [from *extend.*] The person or instrument by which any thing is extended. *Wiseman.*

EXTEND-

EXTE'NDIBLE. *a.* [from *extend.*] Capable of extenſion. *Arbuthnot.*

EXTE'NDLESSNESS. *ſ.* [from *extend.*] Unlimited extenſion. *Hale.*

EXTENSIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *extenſible.*] The quality of being extenſible. *Grew.*

EXTE'NSIBLE. *a.* [*extenſio*, Latin.]
1. Capable of being ſtretched into length or breadth. *Holder.*
2. Capable of being extended to a larger comprehenſion. *Glanville.*

EXTE'NSIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *extenſible.*] Capacity of being extended.

EXTE'NSION. *ſ.* [from *extenſio*, Lat.]
1. The act of extending.
2. The ſtate of being extended. *Burnet.*

EXTE'NSIVE. *a.* [*extenſivus*, Lat.] Wide; large. *Watts.*

EXTE'NSIVELY. *ad.* [from *extenſive.*] Widely; largely. *Watts.*

EXTE'NSIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *extenſive.*]
1. Largeneſs; diffuſiveneſs; wideneſs. *Government of the Tongue.*
2. Poſſibility to be extended. *Ray.*

EXTE'NSOR. *ſ.* The muſcle by which any limb is extended.

EXTE'NT. *participle.* [from *extend.*] Extended. *Spenſer.*

EXTE'NT. *ſ.* [*extentus*, Latin.]
1. Space or degree to which any thing is extended. *Milton.*
2. Communication; diſtribution. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Execution; ſeizure. *Shakeſpeare.*

To EXTE'NUATE. *v. a.* [*extenuo*, Lat.]
1. To leſſen; to make ſmall. *Grew.*
2. To leſſen; to diminiſh in any quality. *Dryden.*
3. To leſſen; to degrade; to diminiſh in honour. *Milton.*
4. To leſſen; to palliate. *Milton.*
5. To make lean.

EXTENUA'TION. *ſ.* [from *extenuate.*]
1. The act of repreſenting things leſs ill than they are; palliation.
2. Mitigation; alleviation of puniſhment. *Attenbury.*
3. A general decay in the muſcular fleſh of the whole body. *Quincy.*

EXTE'RIOR. *a.* [*exterior*, Latin.] Outward; external; not intrinſick. *Boyle.*

EXTE'RIORLY. *ad.* [from *exterior.*] Outwardly; externally. *Shakeſpeare.*

To EXTE'RMINATE. *v. a.* [*extermino*, Lat.] To root out; to tear up; to drive away. *Bentley.*

EXTERMINA'TION. *ſ.* Deſtruction; exciſion. *Bacon.*

EXTERMINA'TOR. *ſ.* [*exterminator*, Lat.] The perſon or inſtrument by which any thing is deſtroyed.

To EXTE'RMINE. *v. a.* [*extermino*, Lat.] To exterminate. *Shakeſpeare.*

EXTE'RN. *a.* [*externus*, Latin.]
1. External; outward; viſible. *Shakeſp.*
2. Without itſelf; not inherent; not intrinſick. *Digby.*

EXTE'RNAL. *a.* [*externus*, Latin.]
1. Outward; not proceeding from itſelf; oppoſite to internal. *Tillotſon.*
2. Having the outward appearance. *Stilling fleet.*

EXTE'RNALLY. *ad.* [from *external.*] Outwardly. *Taylor.*

To EXTI'L. *v. n.* [*ex* and *ſtillo*, Lat.] To drop or diſtil from.

EXTILLA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ex* and *ſtillo*, Lat.] The act of falling in drops. *Derham.*

To EXTI'MULATE. *v. a.* [*extimulo*, Lat.] To prick; to incite by ſtimulation. *Brown.*

EXTIMULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *extimulatio*, Lat.] Pungency; power of exciting motion or ſenſation. *Bacon.*

EXTI'NCT. *a.* [*extinctus*, Lat.]
1. Extinguiſhed; quenched; put out. *Pope.*
2. At a ſtop; without progreſſive ſucceſſion. *Dryden.*
3. Aboliſhed; out of force. *Ayliffe.*

EXTI'NCTION. *ſ.* [*extinctio*, Latin.]
1. The act of quenching or extinguiſhing. *Brown.*
2. The ſtate of being quenched. *Harvey.*
3. Deſtruction; exciſion. *Rogers.*
4. Suppreſſion. *Thomſon.*

To EXTI'NGUISH. *v. a.* [*extinguo*, Lat.]
1. To put out; to quench. *Dryden.*
2. To ſuppreſs; to deſtroy. *Hayward.*
3. To cloud; to obſcure. *Shakeſpeare.*

EXTI'NGUISHABLE. *a.* [from *extinguiſh.*] That may be quenched, or deſtroyed.

EXTI'NGUISHER. *ſ.* [from *extinguiſh.*] A hollow cone put upon a candle to quench it. *Collier.*

EXTI'NGUISHMENT. *ſ.* [from *extinguiſh.*]
1. Extinction; ſuppreſſion; act of quenching. *Davies.*
2. Abolition; nullification. *Hooker.*
3. Termination of a family or ſucceſſion. *Davies.*

To EXTI'RP. *v. a.* [*extirpo*, Latin.] To eradicate; to root out. *Shakeſpeare.*

To EXTI'RPATE. *v. a.* [*extirpo*, Latin.] To root out; to eradicate; to exſcind. *Locke.*

EXTIRPA'TION. *ſ.* [from *extirpate.*] The act of rooting out; eradication; exciſion. *Tillotſon.*

EXTIRPA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *extirpate.*] One who roots out; a deſtroyer.

EXTISPI'CIOUS. *a.* [*extiſpicium*, Latin.] Augurial; relating to the inſpection of entrails. *Brown.*

To EXTO'L. *v. a.* [*extollo*, Latin.] To praiſe;

praiſe; to magnify; to laud; to celebrate. *Dryden.*

EXTO'LLER. *ſ.* [from *extol.*] A praiſer; a magnifier.

EXTO'RSIVE. *a.* [from *extort.*] Having the quality of drawing by violent means.

EXTO'RSIVELY. *ad.* [from *extorſive.*] In an extorſive manner; by violence.

To EXTO'RT. *v. a.* [*extorqueo, extortus*, Latin.]

1. To draw by force; to force away; to wreſt; to wring from one. *Rowe.*

2. To gain by violence or oppreſſion. *Spenſer.*

To EXTO'RT. *v. n.* To practiſe oppreſſion and violence. *Davies.*

EXTO'RTER. *ſ.* [from *extort.*] One who practiſes oppreſſion. *Camden.*

EXTO'RTION. *ſ.* [from *extort.*]

1. The act or practice of gaining by violence and rapacity. *Davies.*

2. Force by which any thing is unjuſtly taken away. *King Charles.*

EXTO'RTIONER. *ſ.* [from *extortion.*] One who practiſes extortion. *Camden.*

To EXTRA'CT. *v. a.* [*extractum*, Latin.]

1. To draw out of ſomething. *Bacon.*

2. To draw by chemical operation. *Philips.*

3. To take from ſomething. *Milton.*

4. To draw out of any containing body. *Burnet.*

5. To ſelect and abſtract from a larger treatiſe. *Swift.*

EXTRACT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The ſubſtance extracted; the chief parts drawn from any thing. *Boyle.*

2. The chief heads drawn from a book. *Camden.*

EXTRA'CTION. *ſ.* [*extractio*, Latin.]

1. The act of drawing one part out of a compound. *Bacon.*

2. Derivation from an original; lineage; deſcent. *Clarendon.*

EXTRA'CTOR. *ſ.* [Latin.] The perſon or inſtrument by which any thing is extracted.

EXTRADI'CTIONARY. *a.* [*extra* and *dictio*, Latin.] Not conſiſting in words but realities. *Brown.*

EXTRAJUDI'CIAL. *a.* [*extra* and *judicium*, Latin.] Out of the regular courſe of legal procedure.

EXTRAJUDI'CIALLY. *ad.* In a manner different from the ordinary courſe of legal procedure. *Ayliffe.*

EXTRAMI'SSION. *ſ.* [*extra* and *mitto*, Lat.] The act of emitting outwards. *Brown.*

EXTRAMUNDA'NE. *a.* [*extra* and *mundus*, Lat.] Beyond the verge of the material world. *Glanville.*

EXTRA'NEOUS. *a.* [*extraneus*, Latin.] Not belonging to any thing; foreign. *Woodward.*

EXTRAO'RDINARILY. *ad.* [from *extraordinary.*]

1. In a manner out of the common method and order. *Hooker.*

2. Uncommonly; particularly; eminently. *Howel.*

EXTRAO'RDINARINESS. *ſ.* [from *extraordinary.*] Uncommonneſs; eminence; remarkableneſs. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

EXTRAO'RDINARY. *a.* [*extraordinarius*, Latin.]

1. Different from common order and method; not ordinary. *Davies.*

2. Different from the common courſe of law. *Clarendon.*

3. Eminent; remarkable; more than common. *Sidney. Stilling fleet.*

EXTRAO'RDINARY. *ad.* Extraordinarily. *Addiſon.*

EXTRAPARO'CHIAL. *a.* [*extra* and *parochia*, Lat.] Not comprehended within any pariſh.

EXTRAPROVI'NCIAL. *a.* [*extra* and *provincia*, Lat.] Not within the ſame province. *Ayliffe.*

EXTRARE'GULAR. *a.* [*extra* and *regula*, Latin.] Not comprehended within a rule. *Taylor.*

EXTRA'VAGANCE. } *ſ.* [*extravagans*,
EXTRA'VAGANCY. } Latin.]

1. Excurſion or ſally beyond preſcribed limits. *Hammond.*

2. Irregularity; wildneſs.

3. Outrage; violence; outrageous vehemence. *Tillotſon.*

4. Unnatural tumour; bombaſt. *Dryden.*

5. Waſte; vain and ſuperfluous expence. *Arbuthnot.*

EXTRA'VAGANT. *a.* [*extravagans*, Lat.]

1. Wandering out of his bounds. *Shakeſ.*

2. Roving beyond juſt limits or preſcribed methods. *Dryden.*

3. Not comprehended in any thing. *Ayliffe.*

4. Irregular; wild. *Milton.*

5. Waſteful; prodigal; vainly expenſive. *Addiſon.*

EXTRA'VAGANT. *ſ.* One who is confined in no general rule or definition. *L'Eſtrange.*

EXTRA'VAGANTLY. *ad.* [from *extravagant.*]

1. In an extravagant manner; wildly. *Dryden.*

2. In an unreaſonable degree. *Pope.*

3. Expenſively; luxuriouſly; waſtefully.

EXTRA'VAGANTNESS. *ſ.* [from *extravagant.*] Exceſs; excurſion beyond limits.

To EXTRA'VAGATE. *v. n.* [*extra* and *vagor*, Latin.] To wander out of limits.

EXTRA-

EXTRA'VASATED. *a.* [*extra* and *vasa*, Latin.] Forced out of the properly containing veſſels. *Arbuthnot.*

EXTRAVASA'TION. *ſ.* [from *extravaſated.*] The act of forcing, or ſtate of being forced out of the proper containing veſſels. *Arbuthnot.*

EXTRAVE'NATE. *a.* [*extra* and *vena*, Latin.] Let out of the veins. *Glanville.*

EXTRAVE'RSION. *ſ.* [*extra* and *verſio*, Latin.] The act of throwing out. *Boyle.*

EXTRA'UGHT, *part.* Extracted. *Shakeſpeare.*

EXTRE'ME. *a.* [*extremus*, Latin.]
1. Greateſt; of the higheſt degree. *Hooker.*
2. Utmoſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Laſt; that beyond which there is nothing. *Dryden.*
4. Preſſing in the utmoſt degree. *Hooker.*

EXTRE'ME. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]
1. Utmoſt point; higheſt degree of any thing. *Milton.*
2. Points at the greateſt diſtance from each other; extremity. *Locke.*

EXTRE'MELY. *ad.* [from *extreme.*]
1. In the utmoſt degree. *Sidney.*
2. Very much; greatly. *Swift.*

EXTRE'MITY. *ſ.* [*extremitas*, Latin.]
1. The utmoſt point; the higheſt degree. *Hooker.*
2. The utmoſt parts; the parts moſt remote from the middle. *Brown.*
3. The points in the utmoſt degree of oppoſition. *Denham.*
4. Remoteſt parts; parts at the greateſt diſtance. *Arbuthnot.*
5. Violence of paſſion. *Spenſer.*
6. The utmoſt violence, rigour, or diſtreſs. *Clarendon.*

To EXTRICATE. *v. a.* [*extrico*, Latin.] To diſembarraſs; to ſet free any one in a ſtate of perplexity. *Addiſon.*

EXTRICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *extricate.*] The act of diſentangling. *Boyle.*

EXTRI'NSICAL. *a.* [*extrinſecus*, Latin.] External; outward; not intimately belonging; not intrinſick. *Digby.*

EXTRI'NSICALLY. *ad.* [from *extrinſical.*] From without. *Glanville.*

EXTRI'NSICK. *a.* [*extrinſecus*, Lat.] Outward; external. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

To EXTRU'CT. *v. a.* [*extructum*, Lat.] To build; to raiſe; to form.

EXTRU'CTOR. *ſ.* [from *extruct.*] A builder; a fabricator.

To EXTRU'DE. *v. a.* [*extrudo*, Latin.] To thruſt off. *Woodward.*

EXTRU'SION. *ſ.* [*extruſus*, Latin.] The act of thruſting or driving out. *Burnet.*

EXTU'BERANCE. *ſ.* [*ex* and *tuber*, Lat.] Knobs, or parts protuberant. *Moxon.*

EXU'BERANCE, *ſ.* [*exuberatio*, Latin.] Overgrowth; ſuperfluous ſhoots; luxuriance. *Garth.*

EXU'BERANT. *a.* [*exuberans*, Latin.]
1. Growing with ſuperfluous ſhoots; overabundant; ſuperfluouſly plenteous. *Pope.*
2. Abounding in the utmoſt degree.

EXU'BERANTLY. *ad.* [from *exuberant.*] Abundantly. *Woodward.*

To EXU'BERATE. *v. n.* [*exubero*, Latin.] To abound in the higheſt degree. *Boyle.*

EXU'COUS. *a.* [*exſuccus*, Lat.] Without juice; dry. *Brown.*

EXUDA'TION. *ſ.* [from *exudo*, Lat.]
1. The act of emitting in ſweat.
2. The matter iſſuing out by ſweat from any body. *Bacon.*

To EXU'DATE. } *v. n.* [*exudo*, Lat.] To
To EXU'DE. } ſweat out; to iſſue by ſweat. *Arbuthnot.*

To EXU'LCERATE. *v. a.* [*exulcero*, Lat.]
1. To make ſore with an ulcer. *Ray.*
2. To afflict; to corrode; to enrage. *Milton.*

EXULCERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *exulcerate.*]
1. The beginning roſion, which forms an ulcer. *Quincy.*
2. Exacerbation; corroſion. *Hooker.*

EXU'LCERATORY. *a.* [from *exulcerate.*] Having a tendency to cauſe ulcers.

To EXU'LT. *v. n.* [*exulto*, Latin.] To rejoice above meaſure; to triumph. *Hooker.*

EXU'LTANCE. *ſ.* [from *exult.*] Tranſport; joy; triumph. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

EXULTA'TION. *ſ.* [*exultatio*, Lat.] Joy; triumph; rapturous delight. *Hooker.*

To EXU'NDATE. *v. n.* [*exundo*, Latin.] To overflow. *Dict.*

EXUNDA'TION. *ſ.* [from *exundate.*] Overflow; abundance. *Ray.*

EXU'PERABLE. *ad.* [*exuperabilis*, Latin.] Conquerable; ſuperable; vincible.

EXU'PERANCE. *ſ.* [*exuperantia*, Latin.] Overbalance; greater proportion. *Brown.*

To EXU'SCITATE. *v. a.* [*exſuſcito*, Lat.] To ſtir up; to rouſe.

EXU'STION. *ſ.* [*exuſtio*, Latin.] The act of burning up; conſumption by fire.

EXU'VIÆ. ſ. [Latin.] Caſt ſkins; caſt ſhells; whatever is ſhed by animals. *Woodward.*

EY. EA. EE. May either come from *is*, an iſland, or from the Saxon *ea*, which ſignifies a water. *Gibſon.*

EY'AS. *ſ.* [*niais*, Fr.] A young hawk juſt taken from the neſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

EY'ASMUSKET. *ſ.* A young unfledged male hawk. *Hanmer.*

EYE. *ſ.* plural *eyne*, now *eyes.* [*eage*, Sax.]
1. The organ of viſion. *Dryden.*
2. Sight; ocular knowledge. *Galatians.*
3. Look; countenance. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Front; face. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. A posture of direct opposition. *Dryden.*
6. Aspect; regard. *Bacon.*
7. Notice; attention; observation. *Sidney.*
8. Opinion formed by observation. *Denham.*
9. Sight; view. *Shakspeare.*
10. Any thing formed like an eye. *Newton.*
11. Any small perforation. *Shakspeare. South.*
12. A small catch into which a hook goes. *Boyle.*
13. Bud of a plant. *Evelyn.*
14. A small shade of colour. *Boyle.*
15. Power of perception. *Deuteronomy.*

To EYE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To watch; to keep in view. *More.*

To EYE. *v. n.* To appear; to show; to bear an appearance. *Shakspeare.*

EYEBALL. *s.* [*eye* and *ball.*] The apple of the eye. *Shakspeare.*

EYEBRIGHT. *s.* [*euphrasia*, Lat.] An herb.

EYEBROW. *s.* [*eye* and *brow.*] The hairy arch over the eye. *Dryden.*

EYEDROP. *s.* [*eye* and *drop.*] Tear. *Shakspeare.*

EYEGLANCE. *s.* [*eye* and *glance.*] Quick notice of the eye. *Spenser.*

EYEGLASS. *s.* [*eye* and *glass.*] Spectacles; glass to assist the sight. *Newton.*

EYELESS. *a.* [from *eye.*] Without eyes; sightless; deprived of sight. *Milton. Garth.*

EYELET. *s.* [*œillet*, Fr.] A hole through which light may enter; any small perforation. *Wiseman.*

EYELID. *s.* [*eye* and *lid.*] The membrane that shuts over the eye. *Bacon.*

EYESERVANT. *s.* [*eye* and *servant.*] A servant that works only while watched.

EYESERVICE. *s.* [*eye* and *service.*] Service performed only under inspection. *Colossians.*

EYESHOT. *s.* [*eye* and *shot.*] Sight; glance; view. *Spectator.*

EYESIGHT. *s.* [*eye* and *sight.*] Sight of the eye. *Samuel.*

EYESORE. *s.* [*eye* and *sore.*] Something offensive to the sight. *Clarendon.*

EYESPOTTED. *a.* [*eye* and *spot.*] Marked with spots like eyes. *Spenser.*

EYESTRING. *s.* [*eye* and *string.*] The string of the eye. *Shakspeare.*

EYETOOTH. *s.* [*eye* and *tooth.*] The tooth on the upper jaw next on each side to the grinders; the fang. *Ray.*

EYEWINK. *s.* [*eye* and *wink.*] A wink, as a hint or token. *Shakspeare.*

EYEWITNESS. *s.* [*eye* and *witness.*] An ocular evidence; one who gives testimony to facts seen with his own eyes. *Peter.*

EYRE. *s.* [*eyre*, Fr.] The court of justices itinerants. *Cowel.*

EYRY. *s.* [from *ey*, an egg.] The place where birds of prey build their nests and hatch. *Milton.*

F.

F, Has in English an invariable sound, formed by compression of the whole lips and a forcible breath.

FABACEOUS. *a.* [*fabaceus*, Lat.] Having the nature of a bean.

FABLE. *s.* [*fable*, French.]
1. A feigned story intended to enforce some moral precept. *Addison.*
2. A fiction in general. *Dryden.*
3. The series or contexture of events which constitute a poem. *Dryden.*
4. A lye.

To FABLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To feign; to write not truth but fiction. *Prior.*
2. To tell falsehoods. *Shakspeare.*

To FABLE. *v. a.* To feign; to tell of falsety. *Milton.*

FABLED. *a.* [from *fable.*] Celebrated in fables. *Tickell.*

FABLER. *s.* [from *fable.*] A dealer in fiction.

To FABRICATE. *v. a.* [*fabricor*, Lat.]
1. To build; to construct.
2. To forge; to devise falsely.

FABRICATION. *s.* [from *fabricate.*] The act of building. *Hale.*

FABRICK. *s.* [*fabrica*, Latin.]
1. A building; an edifice. *Wotton.*
2. Any system or compages of matter. *Prior.*

To FABRICK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To build; to form; to construct. *Philips.*

FABULIST. *s.* [*fabuliste*, Fr.] A writer of fables. *Creech.*

FABU-

FABULO'SITY. *ſ.* [*fabuloſitas*, Latin.] Lyingneſs; fulneſs of ſtories. *Abbot.*

FA'BULOUS. *a.* [*fabuloſus*, Lat.] Feigned; full of fables. *Addiſon.*

FA'BULOUSLY. *ad.* [from *fabulous.*] In fiction. *Brown.*

FACE. *ſ.* [*face*, Fr. from *facies*, Lat.]

1. The viſage. *Bacon.*
2. Countenance; caſt of the features. *Pope.*
3. The ſurface of any thing. *Geneſis.*
4. The front or forepart of any thing. *Ezekiel.*
5. State of affairs. *Milton.*
6. Appearance; reſemblance. *B. Johnſon.*
7. Preſence; ſight. *Dryden.*
8. Confidence; boldneſs. *Shakeſpeare. Tillotſon.*
9. Diſtortion of the face. *Shakeſpeare.*

FACE *to* FACE.

1. When both parties are preſent. *Acts.*
2. Without the interpoſition of other bodies. *Corinthians.*

To FACE. *v. n.*

1. To carry a falſe appearance. *Spenſer.*
2. To turn the face; to come in front. *Dryden.*

To FACE. *v. a.*

1. To meet in front; to oppoſe with confidence. *Dryden.*
2. To oppoſe with impudence. *Hudibras.*
3. To ſtand oppoſite to. *Pope.*
4. To cover with an additional ſuperficies. *Addiſon.*

FA'CELESS. *a.* [from *face.*] Without a face.

FACEPAI'NTER. *ſ.* [*face* and *painter.*] A drawer of portraits.

FACEPAI'NTING. *ſ.* [*face* and *painting.*] The art of drawing portraits. *Dryden.*

FA'CET. *ſ.* [*facette*, Fr.] A ſmall ſurface. *Bacon.*

FACE'TIOUS. *a.* [*facetieux*, Fr.] Gay; cheerful; lively. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

FACE'TIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *facetious.*] Gayly; cheerfully.

FACE'TIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *facetious.*] Cheerful wit; mirth.

FA'CILE. *a.* [*facile*, French.]

1. Eaſy; not difficult; performable with little labour. *Milton. Evelyn.*
2. Eaſily ſurmountable; eaſily conquerable. *Milton.*
3. Eaſy of acceſs or converſe; not ſupercilious. *Ben. Johnſon.*
4. Pliant; flexible; eaſily perſuaded. *Calamy.*

To FACI'LITATE. *v. a.* [*faciliter*, Fr.] To make eaſy; to free from difficulty. *Clarendon.*

FACI'LITY. *ſ.* [*facilité*, French.]

1. Eaſineſs to be performed; freedom from difficulty. *Raleigh.*
2. Readineſs in performing; dexterity. *Dryden.*
3. Vitious ductility; eaſineſs to be perſuaded. *Bacon.*
4. Eaſineſs of acceſs; affability. *South.*

FACINE'RIOUS. *a.* Wicked; facinorous. *Shakeſpeare.*

FA'CING. *ſ.* [*To face.*] An ornamental covering. *Wotton.*

FACI'NOROUS. *a.* [*facinora*, Latin.] Wicked; atrocious; deteſtably bad.

FACI'NOROUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *facinorous.*] Wickedneſs in a high degree.

FACT. *ſ.* [*factum*, Latin.]

1. A thing done; an effect produced. *Hooker.*
2. Reality; not ſuppoſition. *Smalridge.*
3. Action; deed. *Dryden.*

FA'CTION. *ſ.* [*faction*, Fr.]

1. A party in a ſtate. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Tumult; diſcord; diſſenſion. *Clarendon.*

FA'CTIONARY. *ſ.* [*factionaire*, French.] A party man. *Shakeſpeare.*

FA'CTIOUS. *a.* [*factieux*, French.]

1. Given to faction; loud and violent in a party. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Proceeding from publick diſſenſions. *King Charles.*

FA'CTIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *factious.*] In a manner criminally diſſenſious. *K. Charles.*

FA'CTIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *factious.*] Inclination to publick diſſenſion.

FACTI'TIOUS. *a.* [*factitius*, Latin.] Made by art, in oppoſition to what is made by nature. *Boyle.*

FA'CTOR. *ſ.* [*facteur*, Fr.] An agent for another; a ſubſtitute. *South.*

FA'CTORY. *ſ.* [from *factor.*]

1. A houſe or diſtrict inhabited by traders in a diſtant country.
2. The traders embodied in one place.

FACTO'TUM. *ſ.* [*fac totum*, Latin.] A ſervant employed alike in all kinds of buſineſs: as *Scrub* in the Stratagem.

FA'CTURE. ſ. [French.] The act or manner of making any thing.

FA'CULTY. *ſ.* [*faculté*, Fr. *facultas*, Lat.]

1. The power of doing any thing; ability. *Hooker.*
2. Powers of the mind, imagination, reaſon, memory. *Swift.*
3. [In phyſick.] A power or ability to perform any action natural, vital, and animal. *Quincy.*
4. A knack; habitual excellence; dexterity. *Clarendon.*
5. Quality; diſpoſition or habit of good or ill. *Shakſpeare.*
6. Power; authority. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. Privilege; right to do any thing. *Hooker.*
8. Faculty, in an univerſity, denotes the maſters and profeſſors of the ſeveral ſciences.

FACU'ND. *a.* [*facundus*, Latin.] Eloquent.

To FA'DDLE. *v. n.* To trifle; to toy; to play.

To FADE. *v. n.* [*fade*, French.]
1. To tend from greater to leſs vigour; to grow weak.
2. To tend from a brighter to a weaker colour. *Boyle.*
3. To wither, as a vegetable. *Iſaiah.*
4. To die away gradually; to vaniſh. *Addiſon.*
5. To be naturally not durable; to be tranſient. *Locke.*

To FADE. *v. a.* To wear away; to reduce to languour. *Dryden.*

To FADGE. *v. n.* [ȝeþȝan, Saxon.]
1. To ſuit; to fit; to have one part conſiſtent with another. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To agree; not to quarrel. *Hudibras.*
3. To ſucceed; to hit. *L'Eſtrange.*

FÆCES. *ſ.* [Latin.] Excrements; ingredients and ſettlings. *Quincy.*

To FAG. *v. a.* [*fatigo*, Latin.] To grow weary; to faint with wearineſs. *Mackenzie.*

FAGE'ND. *ſ.* [from *fag* and *end.*]
1. The end of a web of cloth.
2. The refuſe or meaner part of any thing. *Fanſhaw.*

FA'GOT. *ſ.* [*fagod*, Welſh; *fagot*, Fr.]
1. A bundle of ſticks bound together for the fire. *Watts.*
2. A ſoldier numbered in the muſter-roll, but not really exiſting.

To FA'GOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tie up; to bundle. *Dryden.*

To FAIL. *v. n.* [*failler*, French.]
1. To be deficient; to ceaſe from former plenty; to fall ſhort. *Locke.*
2. To be extinct; to ceaſe to be produced. *Pſalms.*
3. To ceaſe; to periſh; to be loſt. *Addiſon.*
4. To die; to loſe life. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To ſink; to be torn down. *Iſaiah.*
6. To decay; to decline; to languiſh. *Milton.*
7. To miſs; not to produce its effect. *Bacon.*
8. To miſs; not to ſucceed in a deſign. *Addiſon.*
9. To be deficient in duty. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

To FAIL. *v. a.*
1. To deſert; not to continue to aſſiſt or ſupply. *Sidney. Luke.*
2. Not to aſſiſt; to neglect; to omit to help. *Davies.*
3. To omit; not to perform. *Dryden.*
4. To be wanting to. *1 Kings.*

FAIL. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Miſcarriage; miſs; unſucceſsfulneſs.
2. Omiſſion; non-performance. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Deficience; want.
4. Death; extinction. *Shakeſpeare.*

FAI'LING. *ſ.* [from *fail.*] Deficiency; imperfection; lapſe. *Rogers.*

FA'ILURE. *ſ.* [from *fail.*]
1. Deficience; ceſſation. *Woodward.*
2. Omiſſion; non-performance; ſlip. *South.*
3. A lapſe; a ſlight fault.

FAIN. *a.* [ꝼeaȝn, Saxon.]
1. Glad; merry; chearful; fond. *Spenſer.*
2. Forced; obliged; compelled. *Hooker.*

FAIN. *ad.* [from the adjective.] Gladly; very deſirouſly.

To FAIN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To wiſh; to deſire fondly. *Spenſer.*

To FAINT. *v. n.* [*faner*, French.]
1. To decay; to wear or waſte away quickly. *Pope.*
2. To loſe the animal functions; to ſink motionleſs. *Guardian.*
3. To grow feeble. *Eccluſ.*
4. To ſink into dejection. *Milton.*

To FAINT. *v. a.* To deject; to depreſs; to enfeeble. *Shakeſpeare.*

FAINT. *a.* [*faine*, French.]
1. Languid; weak; feeble. *Temple.*
2. Not bright; not vivid; not ſtriking. *Newton.*
3. Not loud; not piercing. *Boyle.*
4. Feeble of body. *Rambler.*
5. Cowardly; timorous; not vigorous. *Camden.*
6. Dejected; depreſſed. *Hebrews.*
7. Not vigorous; not active. *Davies.*

FAINTHEA'RTED. *a.* [*faint* and *heart.*] Cowardly; timorous. *Iſaiah.*

FAINTHE'ARTEDLY. *ad.* [from *faint-hearted.*] Timorouſly.

FAINTHEA'RTEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *faint-hearted.*] Cowardice; timorouſneſs.

FA'INTING. *ſ.* [from *faint.*] Deliquium; temporary loſs of animal motion. *Wiſeman.*

FA'INTISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *faint.*] Weakneſs in a ſlight degree; incipient debility. *Arbuthnot.*

FA'INTLING. *a.* [from *faint.*] Timorous; feebleminded. *Arbuthnot.*

FA'INTLY. *ad.* [from *faint.*]
1. Feebly; languidly. *Walſh.*
2. Not in bright colours. *Pope.*
3. Without force of repreſentation. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Without ſtrength of body. *Dryden.*
5. Not vigorouſly; not actively. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Timorouſly; with dejection; without ſpirit. *Denham.*

FA'INTNESS. *ſ.* [from *faint.*]

1. Lan-

1. Languour; feebleneſs; want of ſtrength. *Hooker.*
2. Inactivity; want of vigour. *Spenſer.*
3. Timorouſneſs; dejection. *Shakeſpeare.*

FA'INTY. *a* [from *faint.*] Weak; feeble; languid. *Dryden.*

FAIR. *a.* [ꝼæȝꝛ, Saxon.]
1. Beautiful; elegant of feature; handſome. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Not black; not brown; white in the complexion. *Hale.*
3. Pleaſing to the eye. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Clear; pure. *Boyle.*
5. Not cloudy; not foul; not tempeſtuous. *Clarendon.*
6. Favourable; proſperous. *Prior.*
7. Likely to ſucceed. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. Equal; juſt. *Clarendon.*
9. Not effected by any inſidious or unlawful methods. *Temple.*
10. Not practiſing any fraudulent or inſidious arts. *Pope.*
11. Open; direct. *Dryden.*
12. Gentle; mild; not compulſory. *Spenſer.*
13. Mild; not ſevere. *Milton.*
14. Pleaſing; civil. *Shakeſpeare.*
15. Equitable; not injurious. *Milton.*
16. Commodious; eaſy. *Shakeſpeare.*

FAIR. *ad.* [from the adjective.]
1. Gently; decently; without violence. *Locke.*
2. Civilly; complaiſantly. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Happily; ſucceſsfully. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. On good terms. *Collier.*

FAIR. *ſ.*
1. A beauty; elliptically a fair woman. *Dryden.*
2. Honeſty; juſt dealing. *Arbuthnot.*

FAIR. *ſ.* [*foire*, French.] An annual or ſtated meeting of buyers and ſellers. *Arbuthnot.*

FA'IRING. *ſ.* [from *fair.*] A preſent given at a fair. *Ben Johnſon.*

FA'IRLY. *ad.* [from *fair.*]
1. Beautifully.
2. Commodiouſly; conveniently. *Dryden.*
3. Honeſtly; juſtly; without ſhift.
4. Ingenuouſly; plainly; openly. *Pope.*
5. Candidly; without ſiniſtrous interpretations. *Dryden.*
6. Without violence to right reaſon. *Dryden.*
7. Without blots. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. Completely; without any deficience. *Spenſer.*

FA'IRNESS. *ſ.* [from *fair.*]
1. Beauty; elegance of form. *Sidney.*
2. Honeſty; candour; ingenuity. *Atterbury.*

FA'IRSPOKEN. *a.* [from *fair* and *ſpeak.*] Bland and civil in language and addreſs. *Hooker.*

FAIRY. *ſ.* [ꝼ ꝑꝛ̄ꝺ, Saxon.]
1. A kind of fabled beings ſuppoſed to appear in a diminutive human form, and to dance in the meadows, and reward cleanlineſs in houſes; an elf; a fay. *Locke.*
2. Enchantreſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

FA'IRY. *a.*
1. Given by fairies. *Dryden.*
2. Belonging to fairies. *Shakeſpeare.*

FA'IRYSTONE. *ſ.* A ſtone found in gravel-pits.

FAITH. *ſ.* [*foi*, French.]
1. Belief of the revealed truths of religion. *Hooker. James. Hammond.*
2. The ſyſtem of revealed truths held by the Chriſtian church. *Acts. Comm. Prayer.*
3. Truſt in God. *Swift.*
4. Tenet held. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Truſt in the honeſty or veracity of another.
6. Fidelity; unſhaken adherence. *Milton.*
7. Honour; ſocial confidence. *Dryden.*
8. Sincerity; honeſty; veracity. *Shakeſpeare.*
9. Promiſe given. *Shakeſpeare.*

FA'ITHBREACH. *ſ.* [*faith* and *breach.*] Breach of fidelity; perfidy. *Shakeſpeare.*

FA'ITHED. *a.* [from *faith.*] Honeſt; ſincere. *Shakeſpeare.*

FA'ITHFUL. *a.* [*faith* and *full.*]
1. Firm in adherence to the truth of religion. *Epheſians.*
2. Of true fidelity; loyal; true to allegiance. *Milton.*
3. Honeſt; upright; without fraud. *Numbers.*
4. Obſervant of compact or promiſe. *Dryden.*

FA'ITHFULLY. *ad.* [from *faithful.*]
1. With firm belief in religion.
2. With full confidence in God.
3. With ſtrict adherence to duty. *Shak.*
4. Without failure of performance. *Dryden.*
5. Sincerely; with ſtrong promiſes. *Bacon.*
6. Honeſtly; without fraud. *South.*
7. Confidently; ſteadily. *Shakeſpeare.*

FA'ITHFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *faithful.*]
1. Honeſty; veracity. *Pſalms.*
2. Adherence to duty; loyalty. *Dryden.*

FA'ITHLESS. *a.* [from *faith.*]
1. Without belief in the revealed truths of religion; unconverted. *Hooker.*
2. Perfidious; diſloyal; not true to duty. *Shakeſpeare.*

FA'ITHLESSNESS. *ſ.* [from *faithleſs.*]
1. Treachery; perfidy.
2. Unbelief as to revealed religion.

FA'ITOUR. *ſ.* [*faitard*, French.] A ſcoundrel; a raſcal; a mean fellow. *Spenſer.*

FAKE. *ſ.* A coil of rope. *Harris.*

FALCA'DE. *ſ.* [from *falx*, *falcis*, Latin.]

A horſe is ſaid to make *falcades*, when he throws himſelf upon his haunches two or three times, as in very quick curvets.

FA'LCATED. *a.* [*falcatus*, Latin.] Hooked; bent like a ſcythe. *Harris.*

FALCA'TION. *ſ.* Crookedneſs. *Brown.*

FA'LCHIN. *ſ.* [French *fauchon.*] A ſhort crooked ſword; a cymeter. *Dryden.*

FA'LCON. *ſ.* [*faulcon*, French.]

1. A hawk trained for ſport. *Walton.*
2. A ſort of cannon. *Harris.*

FA'LCONER. *ſ.* [*faulconnier*, French.] One who breeds and trains hawks. *Temple.*

FA'LCONET. *ſ.* [*falconette*, French.] A ſort of ordnance. *Knolles.*

FA'LDAGE. *ſ.* [*faldagium*, barbarous Lat.] A privilege reſerved of ſetting up folds for ſheep. *Harris.*

FA'LDING. *ſ.* A kind of coarſe cloth. *Dict.*

FA'LDSTOOL. *ſ.* [*fald* or *fold* and *ſtool.*] A kind of ſtool placed at the ſouth-ſide of the altar, at which the kings of England kneel at their coronation.

To FALL. *v. n.* pret. *I fell*; compound pret. *I have fallen*, or *faln.* [feallan, Sax.]

1. To drop from a higher place. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To drop from an erect to a prone poſture. *Judges.*
3. To drop; to be held no longer. *Acts.*
4. To move down any deſcent. *Burnet.*
5. To drop ripe from the tree. *Iſaiah.*
6. To paſs at the outlet: as a river. *Arbuthnot.*
7. To be determined to ſome particular direction. *Cheyne.*
8. To apoſtiſe; to depart from faith or goodneſs. *Milton.*
9. To die by violence. *Milton.*
10. To come to a ſudden end. *Davies.*
11. To be degraded from an high ſtation. *Shakeſpeare.*
12. To decline from power or empire. *Addiſon.*
13. To enter into any ſtate worſe than the former. *Dryden.*
14. To decreaſe; to be diminiſhed.
15. To ebb; to grow ſhallow.
16. To decreaſe in value; to bear leſs price. *Carew.*
17. To ſink; not to amount to the full. *Bacon.*
18. To be rejected; to become null. *Locke.*
19. To decline from violence to calmneſs. *Dryden.*
20. To enter into any new ſtate of the body or mind. *Knolles.*
21. To ſink into an air of diſcontent or dejection. *Bacon.*
22. To ſink below ſomething in compariſon. *Waller.*
23. To happen; to befal. *Donne.*
24. To come by chance; to light on. *Shakeſpeare.*
25. To come in a ſtated method. *Holder.*
26. To come unexpectedly. *Boyle.*
27. To begin any thing with ardour and vehemence. *Hale.*
28. To handle or treat directly. *Addiſon.*
29. To come vindictively: as a puniſhment. 2 *Chron.*
30. To come by any miſchance to any new poſſeſſor. *Knolles.*
31. To drop or paſs by careleſneſs or imprudence. *Swift.*
32. To come forcibly and irreſiſtibly. *Acts.*
33. To become the property of any one by lot, chance, inheritance. *Denham.*
34. To languiſh; to grow faint. *Addiſon.*
35. To be born; to be yeaned. *Mortimer.*
36. *To* FALL *away.* To grow lean. *Arbuthnot.*
37. *To* FALL *away.* To revolt; to change allegiance. 2 *Kings.*
38. *To* FALL *away.* To apoſtatiſe. *Eccluſ.*
39. *To* FALL *away.* To periſh; to be loſt. *Dryden.*
40. *To* FALL *away.* To decline gradually; to fade. *Addiſon.*
41. *To* FALL *back.* To fail of a promiſe or purpoſe. *Taylor.*
42. *To* FALL *back.* To recede; to give away.
43. *To* FALL *down.* To proſtrate himſelf in adoration. *Pſalms.*
44. *To* FALL *down.* To ſink; not to ſtand. *Dryden.*
45. *To* FALL *down.* To bend as a ſuppliant. *Iſaiah.*
46. *To* FALL *from.* To revolt; to depart from adherence. *Hayward.*
47. *To* FALL *in.* To concur; to coincide. *Atterbury.*
48. To comply; to yield to. *Swift.*
49. *To* FALL *off.* To ſeparate; to be broken. *Shakeſpeare.*
50. *To* FALL *off.* To periſh; to die away. *Felton.*
51. *To* FALL *off.* To apoſtatiſe. *Milton.*
52. *To* FALL *on.* To begin eagerly to do any thing. *Dryden.*
53. *To* FALL *on.* To make an aſſault. *Shakeſpeare.*
54. *To* FALL *over.* To revolt; to deſert from one ſide to the other. *Shakeſpeare.*

55. *To* FALL *out.* To quarrel; to jar. *Sidney.*
56. *To* FALL *out.* To happen; to befal. *Hooker.*
57. *To* FALL *to.* To begin eagerly to eat. *Dryden.*
58. *To* FALL *to.* To apply himſelf to. *Clarendon.*
59. *To* FALL *under.* To be ſubject to. *Taylor.*
60. *To* FALL *under.* To be ranged with. *Addiſon.*
61. *To* FALL *upon.* To attack; to invade. *Knolles.*
62. *To* FALL *upon.* To attempt. *Holder.*
63. *To* FALL *upon.* To ruſh againſt. *Addiſon.*

To FALL. *v. a.*
1. To drop; to let fall. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To ſink; to depreſs. *Bacon.*
3. To diminiſh in value; to let ſink in price. *Locke.*
4. To yean; to bring forth. *Shakeſpeare.*

FALL. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of dropping from on high. *Dryden.*
2. The act of tumbling from an erect poſture. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. The violence ſuffered in dropping from on high. *Locke.*
4. Death; overthrow; deſtruction incurred. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Ruin; diſſolution. *Denham.*
6. Downfal; loſs of greatneſs; declenſion from eminence; degradation. *Daniel.*
7. Declenſion of greatneſs, power, or dominion. *Hooker.*
8. Diminution; decreaſe of price. *Child.*
9. Declination or diminution of ſound; cloſe to muſick. *Milton.*
10. Declivity; ſteep deſcent. *Bacon.*
11. Cataract; caſcade. *Pope.*
12. The outlet of a current into any other water. *Addiſon.*
13. Autumn; the fall of the leaf. *Dryden.*
14. Any thing that falls in great quantities. *L'Eſtrange.*
15. The act of felling or cutting down.

FALLA'CIOUS. *a.* [*fallacieux*, French.]
1. Producing miſtake; ſophiſtical. *South.*
2. Deceitful; mocking expectation. *Milton.*

FALLA'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *fallacious.*] Sophiſtically; with purpoſe to deceive. *Brown.*

FALLA'CIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *fallacious.*] Tendency to deceive.

FA'LLACY. *ſ.* [*fallacia*, Latin.] Sophiſm; logical artifice; deceitful argument. *Sidney.*

FALLIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *fallible.*] Liableneſs to be deceived. *Watts.*

FA'LLIBLE. *a.* [*fallo*, Latin.] Liable to errour. *Taylor.*

FA'LLING. *ſ.* [from *fall.*] Indentings oppoſed to prominence. *Addiſon.*

FA'LLINGSICKNESS. *ſ.* [*fall* and *ſickneſs.*] The epilepſy; a diſeaſe in which the patient is without any warning deprived at once of his ſenſes, and falls down. *Shakeſpeare.*

FA'LLOW. *a.* [palepe, Saxon.]
1. Pale red, or pale yellow. *Clarendon.*
2. Unſowed; left to reſt after the years of tillage. *Hayward.*
3. Plowed, but not ſowed. *Howel.*
4. Unplowed; uncultivated. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Unoccupied; neglected. *Hudibras.*

FALLOW. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]
1. Ground plowed in order to be plowed again. *Mortimer.*
2. Ground lying at reſt. *Rowe.*

To FA'LLOW. *v. n.* To plow in order to a ſecond plowing. *Mortimer.*

FA'LLOWNESS. *ſ.* [from *fallow.*] Barrenneſs; an exemption from bearing fruit. *Donne.*

FALSE. *a.* [*falſus*, Latin.]
1. Not morally true; expreſſing that which is not thought. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Not phyſically true; conceiving that which does not exiſt. *Davies.*
3. Suppoſitious; ſuccedaneous. *Bacon.*
4. Deceiving expectation. *L'Eſtrange.*
5. Not agreeable to rule, or propriety. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Not honeſt; not juſt. *Donne.*
7. Treacherous; perfidious; traiterous. *Bacon.*
8. Counterfeit; hypocritical; not real. *Dryden.*

To FALSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To violate by failure of veracity. *Spenſer.*
2. To deceive. *Spenſer.*
3. To defeat; to balk; to ſhift; to evade. *Spenſer.*

FALSEHE'ARTED. *a.* [*falſe* and *heart.*] Treacherous; perfidious; deceitful; hollow. *Bacon.*

FA'LSEHOOD. *ſ.* [from *falſe.*]
1. Want of truth; want of veracity. *South.*
2. Want of honeſty; treachery.
3. A lie; a falſe aſſertion.

FA'LSELY. *ad.* [from *falſe.*]
1. Contrarily to truth; not truly. *Government of the Tongue.*
2. Erroneouſly; by miſtake. *Smalridge.*
3. Perfidiouſly; treacherouſly.

FA'LSENESS. *ſ.* [from *falſe.*]
1. Contrariety to truth.

2. Want

2. Want of veracity; violation of promise. *Tillotſon.*
3. Duplicity; deceit. *Hammond.*
4. Treachery; perfidy; traitorouſneſs. *Rogers.*

FA'LSER. *ſ.* [from *falſe.*] A deceiver. *Spenſer.*

FALSIFIA'BLE. *ad.* [from *falſify.*] Liable to be counterfeited.

FALSIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*falſification*, Fr.]
1. The act of counterfeiting any thing ſo as to make it appear what it is not. *Bacon.*
2. Confutation. *Broome.*

FA'LSIFIER *ſ.* [from *falſify.*]
1 One that counterfeits; one that makes any thing to ſeem what it is not. *Boyle.*
2. A liar. *L'Eſtrange.*

To FA'LSIFY. *v. a.* [*falſifier*, French.]
1. To counterfeit; to forge. *Hooker.*
2. To confute; to prove falſe. *Addiſon.*
3. To violate; to break by falſehood. *Knolles.*

To FA'LSIFY. *v. n.* To tell lies. *Scutb.*

FA'LSITY. *ſ.* [*falſitas*, Latin.]
1. Falſehood; contrariety to truth. *Sandys.*
2. A lye; an errour. *Glanville.*

To FA'LTER. *v. n.* [*vaultur*, Iſlandick.]
1. To heſitate in the utterance of words. *Smith.*
2. To fail in any act of the body. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To fail in any act of the underſtanding. *Locke.*

To FA'LTER. *v. a.* To cleanſe.

FA'LTERINGLY. *ad.* [from *falter.*] With heſitation; with difficulty.

To FA'MBLE. [*famler.*] To heſitate. *Skinner.*

FAME. *ſ.* [*fama*, Latin.]
1. Celebrity; renown. *Addiſon.*
2 Report; rumour. *Joſ.* ix. 9.

FA'MED. *a.* [from *fame.*] Renowned; celebrated; much talked of. *Dryden.*

FA'MELESS. *a.* Without fame. *May.*

FAMI'LIAR. *a.* [*familiaris*, Latin.]
1. Domeſtick; relating to a family. *Pope.*
2. Affable; not formal; eaſy in converſation. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Unceremonious; free. *Sidney.*
4. Well known. *Watts.*
5. Well acquainted with; accuſtomed. *Locke.*
6. Common; frequent. *Locke.*
7. Eaſy; unconſtrained. *Addiſon.*
8. Too nearly acquainted. *Camden.*

FAMI'LIAR. *ſ.* An intimate; one long acquainted. *Rogers.*

FAMILIA'RITY. *ſ.* [*familiarité*, French.]
1. Eaſineſs of converſation; omiſſion of ceremony.
2. Acquaintance; habitude. *Atterbury.*
3. Eaſy intercourſe. *Pope.*

To FAMI'LIARIZE. *v. a.* [*familiariſer*, French.]
1. To make eaſy by habitude.
2. To bring down from a ſtate of diſtant ſuperiority. *Addiſon.*

FAMI'LIARLY. *ad.* [from *familiar.*]
1. Unceremoniouſly; with freedom. *Bac.*
2. Commonly; frequently. *Raleigh.*
3. Eaſily; without formality. *Pope.*

FAMI'LLE. en famille, French. In a family way. *Swift.*

FA'MILY. *ſ.* [*familia*, Latin.]
1. Thoſe who live in the ſame houſe; houſehold. *Swift.*
2. Thoſe that deſcend from one common progenitor; a race; a generation.
3. A claſs; a tribe; a ſpecies. *Bacon.*

FA'MINE. *ſ.* [*famine*, French.] Scarcity of food; dearth. *Hale.*

To FA'MISH. *v. a.* [from *fames*, Latin.]
1. To kill with hunger; to ſtarve. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To kill by deprivation of any thing neceſſary. *Milton.*

To FA'MISH. *v. n.* To die of hunger. *Shakeſpeare.*

FA'MISHMENT. *ſ.* [from *famiſh.*] Want of food. *Hakewill.*

FAMO'SITY. *ſ.* Renown. *Dict.*

FA'MOUS. *a.* [*fameux*, French.] Renowned; celebrated. *Peacham. Milton.*

FA'MOUSLY. *ad.* [from *famous.*] Celebrity; great fame.

FAN. *ſ.* [*vannus*, Latin.]
1. An inſtrument uſed by ladies to move the air and cool themſelves. *Atterbury.*
2. Any thing ſpread out like a woman's fan. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. The inſtrument by which the chaff is blown away. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Any thing by which the air is moved. *Dryden.*
5. An inſtrument to raiſe the fire. *Hooker.*

To FAN. *v. a.*
1. To cool or recreate with a fan. *Spect.*
2. To ventilate; to affect by air put in motion. *Milton.*
3. To ſeparate, as by winnowing. *Bacon.*

FANA'TICISM. *ſ.* [from *fanatick*] Enthuſiaſm; religious frenzy. *Rogers.*

FANA'TICK. *a.* [*fanaticus*, Latin.] Enthuſiaſtick; ſuperſtitious. *Milton.*

FANA'TICK. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] An enthuſiaſt; a man mad with wild notions. *Decay of Piety.*

FA'NCIFUL. *a.* [*fancy* and *full.*]
1. Imaginative; rather guided by imagination than reaſon. *Woodward.*
2. Directed by the imagination, not the reaſon. *Hayward.*

FA'NCI-

FA'NCIFULLY. *ad.* [from *fanciful.*] According to the wildneſs of imagination.

FA'NCIFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *fanciful.*] Addiction to the pleaſures of imagination. *Hale.*

FA'NCY. *ſ.* [*phantaſia*, Latin.]

1. Imagination; the power by which the mind forms to itſelf images and repreſentations. *Granville.*
2. An opinion bred rather by the imagination than the reaſon. *Clarendon.*
3. Taſte; idea; conception of things. *Addiſon.*
4. Image; conception; thought. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Inclination; liking; fondneſs. *Collier.*
6. Caprice; humour; whim. *Dryden.*
7. Frolick; idle ſcheme; vagary. *L'Eſtrange.*
8. Something that pleaſes or entertains. *Bacon.*

To FA'NCY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To imagine; to believe without being able to prove. *Sprat.*

To FA'NCY. *v. a.*

1. To pourtray in the mind; to imagine. *Dryden.*
2. To like; to be pleaſed with. *Raleigh.*

FANCYMO'NGER. *ſ.* One who deals in tricks of imagination. *Shakeſpeare.*

FA'NCYSICK. *a.* [*fancy* and *ſick.*] One whoſe diſtemper is in his own mind. *L'Eſtrange.*

FANE. *ſ.* [*fane*, French.] A temple conſecrated to religion. *Philips.*

FANFARON. ſ. [French.]

1. A bully; a hector.
2. A blufferer; a boaſter of more than he can perform. *Dryden.*

FANFARONA'DE. *ſ.* [from *fanfaron*, Fr.] A bluſter; a tumour of fictitious dignity. *Swift.*

To FANG. *v. a.* [fangan, Saxon.] To ſeize; to gripe; to clutch. *Shakeſpeare.*

FANG. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The long tuſks of a boar or other animal. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The nails; the talons.
3. Any ſhoot or other thing by which hold is taken. *Evelyn.*

FA'NGED. *a.* [from *fang.*] Furniſhed with fangs or long teeth; furniſhed with any inſtruments, in imitation of fangs. *Philips.*

FA'NGLE. *ſ.* [from fangan, Saxon.] Silly attempt; trifling ſcheme.

FA'NGLED. *a.* [from *fangle.*] It is ſcarcely uſed but in new *fangled*; vainly fond of novelty. Quick wits be in deſire new *fangled.* *Aſcham.*

FA'NGLESS. *a.* [from *fang.*] Toothleſs; without teeth. *Shakeſpeare.*

FA'NGOT. *ſ.* A quantity of wares.

FA'NNEL. *ſ.* [*funon*, French.] A ſort of ornament like a ſcarf, worn about the left arm of a maſs-prieſt.

FA'NNER. *ſ.* [from *fan.*] One that plays a fan. *Jeremiah.*

FA'NTASIED. *a.* [from *fantaſy.*] Filled with fancies. *Shakeſpeare.*

FANTA'SM. *ſ.* [See PHANTASM.]

FANTA'STICAL. } *a.* [*fantaſtique*, Fr.]
FANTA'STICK. }

1. Irrational; bred only in the imagination. *South.*
2. Subſiſting only in the fancy; imaginary. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Capricious; humourous; unſteady. *Prior.*
5. Whimſical; fanciful. *Sidney. Addiſon.*

FANTA'STICALLY. *ad.* [from *fantaſtical*]

1. By the power of imagination.
2. Capriciouſly; humouroufly. *Shakeſp.*
3. Whimſically. *Grew.*

FANTA'STICALNESS. } *ſ.* [from *fan-*
FANTA'STICKNESS. } *taſtical.*]

1. Humouroufneſs; mere compliance with fancy.
2. Whimſicalneſs; unreaſonableneſs. *Tillotſon.*
3. Caprice; unſteadineſs.

FA'NTASY. *ſ.* [*fantaſie*, Fr.]

1. Fancy; imagination; the power of imagining. *Davies. Newton.*
2. Idea; image of the mind. *Spenſer.*
3. Humour; inclination. *Whig.*

FAP. *a.* Fuddled; drunk. *Shakeſpeare.*

FAR. *ad.* [peop, Saxon.]

1. To great extent in length. *Prior.*
2. To a great extent every way. *Prior.*
3. To a great diſtance progreſſively. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Remotely; at a great diſtance. *Bacon. Knolles.*
5. To a diſtance. *Raleigh.*
6. In a great part. *Judges.*
7. In a great proportion; by many degrees. *Waller.*
8. To a great height; magnificently. *Shakeſpeare.*
9. To a certain point; to a certain degree. *Hammond. Tillotſon.*
10. It is uſed often in compoſition: as *far-ſhooting*, *far-ſeeing.*

FAR-FE'TCH. *ſ.* [*far* and *fetch.*] A deep ſtratagem. *Hudibras.*

FAR-FE'TCHED. *a.* [*far* and *fetch.*]

1. Brought from places remote. *Milton.*
2. Studiouſly ſought; elaborately ſtrained. *Smith.*

FAR PIE'RCING. *a.* [*far* and *pierce.*] Striking, or penetrating a great way. *Pope.*

FAR-SHOOTING. *a.* Shooting to a great diſtance.

FAR. *a.*

1. Diſtant; remote. *Dryden.*
2. *From*

2. *From* FAR. From a remote place. *Deuteronomy.*

FAR. *ſ.* [contracted from *farrow.*] Young pigs. *Tuſſer.*

To FARCE. *v. a.* [*farcio*, Latin.]
1. To ſtuff; to fill with mingled ingredients. *Carew.*
2. To extend; to ſwell out. *Shakeſpeare.*

FARCE. *ſ.* [*farcer*, French, to mock.] A dramatick repreſentation written without regularity. *Dryden.*

FA'RCICAL. *a.* [from *farce.*] Belonging to a farce. *Gay.*

FA'RCY. *ſ.* [*farcin*, French.] The leproſy of horſes.

FARDEL. *ſ.* [*fardello*, Italian.] A bundle; a little pack. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FARE. *v. n.* [ꝼaꝛan, Saxon.]
1. To go; to paſs; to travel. *Fairfax.*
2. To be in any ſtate good or bad. *Waller.*
3. To proceed in any train of conſequences good or bad. *Milton.*
4. To happen to any one well or ill. *South.*
5. To feed; to eat; to be entertained. *Brown.*

FARE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Price of paſſage in a vehicle by land or by water. *Dryden.*
2. Food prepared for the table; proviſions. *Addiſon.*

FAREWE'LL. *ad.*
1. The parting compliment; adieu. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. It is ſometimes uſed only as an expreſſion of ſeparation without kindneſs. *Waller.*

FAREWE'LL. *ſ.* Leave; act of departure. *Milton.*

FARINA'CEOUS. *a.* [from *farina*, Lat.] Mealy; taſting like meal. *Arbuthnot.*

FARM. *ſ.* [*ferme*, French.]
1. Ground let to a tenant; ground cultivated by another man upon condition of paying part of the profit. *Hayward.*
2. The ſtate of lands let out to the culture of tenants. *Spenſer.*

To FARM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To let out to tenants at a certain rent. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To take at a certain rate. *Camden.*
3. To cultivate land.

FA'RMER. *ſ.* [*fermier*, French.]
1. One who cultivates hired ground. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. One who cultivates ground. *Mortimer.*

FA'RMOST. *ſ.* [ſuperlative of *far.*] Moſt diſtant. *Dryden.*

FA'RNESS *ſ.* [from *far.*] Diſtance; remoteneſs. *Carew.*

FARRA'GINOUS. *a.* [from *farrago*, Lat.] Formed of different materials. *Brown.*

FARRA'GO. ſ. [Latin.] A maſs formed confuſedly of ſeveral ingredients; a medley.

FA'RRIER. *ſ.* [*ferrier*, French.]
1. A ſhoer of horſes. *Digby.*
2. One who profeſſes the medicine of horſes. *Swift.*

To FA'RRIER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To practiſe phyſick or chirurgery on horſes. *Mortimer.*

FA'RROW. *ſ.* [ꝼeaꝛh, Saxon.] A little pig. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FA'RROW. *v. a.* To bring pigs. *Tuſſer.*

FART. *ſ.* [ꝼeꝛt, Saxon.] Wind from behind. *Suckling.*

To FART. *v. a.* To break wind behind. *Swift.*

FA'RTHER. *ad.* [We ought to write *further* and *furthſt*, ꝼoꝛðoꝛ, ꝼuꝛðeꝛ, Sax.] At a greater diſtance; to a greater diſtance; more remotely. *Locke.*

FA'RTHER. *a.* [ſuppoſed from *far*, more probably from *forth.*]
1. More remote. *Dryden.*
2. Longer; tending to greater diſtance. *Dryden.*

FA'RTHERANCE. *ſ.* [more properly *furtherance.*] Encouragement; promotion. *Aſcham.*

FARTHERMO'RE. *ad.* [more properly *furthermore.*] Beſides; over and above; likewiſe. *Raleigh.*

To FA'RTHER. *v. a.* [more proper *To further.*] To promote; to facilitate; to advance. *Dryden.*

FA'RTHEST. *ad.* [more properly *furtheſt.*]
1. At the greateſt diſtance.
2. To the greateſt diſtance.

FA'RTHEST. *a.* Moſt diſtant; remoteſt. *Hooker.*

FA'RTHING. *ſ.* [ꝼeoꝛðling, Saxon.]
1. The fourth of a penny. *Cocker.*
2. Copper money. *Gay.*
3. It is uſed ſometimes in a ſenſe hyperbolical: as, it is not worth a *farthing*; or proverbial.

FA'RTHINGALE. *ſ.* A hoop, uſed to ſpread the petticoat. *Swift.*

FA'RTHINGSWORTH. *ſ.* As much as is ſold for a farthing. *Arbuthnot.*

FASCES. ſ. [Latin.] Rods anciently carried before the conſuls. *Dryden.*

FA'SCIA. ſ. [Latin.] A fillet; a bandage.

FA'SCIATED. *a.* [from *faſcia.*] Bound with fillets.

FASCIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *faſcia.*] Bandage. *Wiſeman.*

To FA'SCINATE. *v. a.* [*faſcino*, Latin.] To bewitch; to enchant; to influence in ſome wicked and ſecret manner. *Decay of Piety.*

FASCINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *faſcinate.*] The power or act of bewitching; enchantment. *Bacon.*

FA'SCINE.

FA'SCIVE. f. [French.] A faggot. *Addiſon.*

FA'SCINOUS. *a.* [*fiſcinum*, Lat.] Cauſed or acting by witchcraft. *Harvey.*

FA'SHION. *ſ.* [*façon*, French.]
1. Form; make; ſtate of any thing with regard to appearance. *Luke.*
2. The make or cut of cloaths. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Manner; ſort; way. *Hayward.*
4. Cuſtom operating upon dreſs, or any domeſtick ornaments. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Cuſtom; general practice. *Sidney. Tillotſon.*
6. Manner imitated from another; way eſtabliſhed by precedent. *Shakſpeare.*
7. General approbation; mode. *Pope.*
8. Rank; condition above the vulgar. *Raleigh.*
9. Any thing worn. *Shakeſpeare.*
10. The farcy; a diſtemper in horſes; the horſes leproſy. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FA'SHION. *v. a.* [*façonner*, French.]
1. To form; to mould; to figure. *Raleigh.*
2. To fit; to adapt; to accommodate. *Spenſer.*
3. To caſt into external appearance. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To make according to the rule preſcribed by cuſtom. *Locke.*

FA'SHIONABLE. *a.* [from *faſhion.*]
1. Approved by cuſtom; eſtabliſhed by cuſtom. *Rogers.*
2. Made according to the mode. *Dryden.*
3. Obſervant of the mode. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Having rank above the vulgar, and below nobility.

FA'SHIONABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *faſhionable.*] Modiſh elegance. *Locke.*

FA'SHIONABLY. *ad.* [from *faſhionable.*] In a manner conformable to cuſtom; with modiſh elegance. *South.*

FA'SHIONIST. *ſ.* [from *faſhion.*] A follower of the mode; a coxcomb.

To FAST. *v. n.* [*faſtan*, Gothick.]
1. To abſtain from food. *Bacon.*
2. To mortify the body by religious abſtinence. *Matthew.*

FAST. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Abſtinence from food. *Taylor.*
2. Religious mortification by abſtinence; religious humiliation. *Atterbury.*

FAST. *a.* [ꝼæſt, Saxon.]
1. Firm; immoveable. *Milton.*
2. Strong; impregnable. *Spenſer.*
3. Fixed. *Temple.*
4. Deep; ſound. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Firm in adherence. *Aſchom.*
6. [from *ffeſt*, Welſh.] Speedy; quick; ſwift. *Davies.*
7. FAST *and looſe.* Uncertain; variable; inconſtant. *Sidney.*

FAST. *ad.*
1. Firmly; immoveably. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Cloſely; nearly. *Knolles.*
3. Swiftly; nimbly. *Daniel.*
4. Frequently. *Hammond.*

To FA'STEN. *v. a.* [from *faſt.*]
1. To make faſt; to make firm. *Dryden.*
2. To hold together; to cement; to link. *Donne.*
3. To affix; to conjoin. *Swift.*
4. To ſtamp; to impreſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To ſettle; to confirm. *Decay of Piety.*
6. To lay on with ſtrength. *Dryden.*

To FA'STEN. *v. n.* To fix himſelf. *Brown.*

FA'STENER. *ſ.* [from *faſten.*] One that makes faſt or firm.

FA'STER. *ſ.* [from *faſt.*] He who abſtains from food.

FA'STHANDED. *a.* [*faſt* and *hand.*] Avaricious; cloſehanded; covetous. *Bacon.*

FASTIDIO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *faſtidious.*] Diſdainfulneſs. *Swift.*

FASTI'DIOUS. *a.* [*faſtidioſus*, Latin.] Diſdainful; ſqueamiſh; delicate to a vice. *Ben. Johnſon. South.*

FASTI'DIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *faſtidious.*] Diſdainfully; ſqueamiſhly. *Government of the Tongue.*

FASTIGI'ATED. *a.* [*faſtigiatus*, Lat.] Roofed.

FA'STINGDAY. *ſ.* [*faſt* and *day*] Day of mortification by abſtinence. *Taylor.*

FA'STNESS. *ſ.* [from *faſt.*]
1. Firmneſs; firm adherence. *Bacon.*
2. Strength; ſecurity. *Davies.*
3. A ſtrong place; a place not eaſily forced. *Watts.*
4. Cloſeneſs; conciſeneſs; not diffuſion. *Aſcham.*

FASTUOUS. *a.* [*faſtuoſus*, Lat.] Proud; haughty.

FAT. *a.* [ꝼæt, Saxon.]
1. Fulliſed; plump; fleſhy. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Coarſe; groſs; dull. *Dryden.*
3. Wealthy; rich. *Milton.*

FAT. *ſ.* An oily and ſulphureous part of the blood, depoſited in the cells of the membrana adipoſa, from the innumerable little veſſels which are ſpread amongſt them. *Bacon.*

FAT *ſ.* [ꝼæt, Saxon.] A veſſel in which any thing is put to ferment or be ſoaked. *Joel.*

To FAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make fat; to fatten. *Abbot.*

To FAT. *v. n.* To grow fat; to grow full fleſhed. *L'Eſtrange.*

FA'TAL. *a.* [*fatalis*, Latin.]
1. Deadly; mortal; deſtructive; cauſing deſtruction. *Dryden.*
2. Proceeding by deſtiny; inevitable; neceſſary. *Tillotſon.*

3. Appointed by deſtiny. *Bacon.*

FA'TALIST. *ſ.* [from *fate.*] One who maintains that all things happen by invincible neceſſity. *Watts.*

FATALITY. *ſ.* [*fatalité*, French.]
1. Predeſtination; predetermined order or ſeries of things and events. *South.*
2. Decree of fate. *King Charles.*
3. Tendency to danger. *Broome.*

FA'TALLY. *ad.* [from *fatal.*]
1. Mortally; deſtructively; even to death. *Denham.*
2. By the decree of fate. *Bentley.*

FA'TALNESS. *ſ.* [from *fatal.*] Invincible neceſſity.

FATE. *ſ.* [*fatum*, Latin.]
1. Deſtiny; an eternal ſeries of ſucceſſive cauſes. *Milton.*
2. Event predetermined. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Death; deſtruction. *Dryden.*
4. Cauſe of death. *Dryden.*

FA'TED. *a.* [from *fate.*]
1. Decreed by fate. *Dryden.*
2. Determined in any manner by fate. *Dryden.*
3. Endued with any quality by fate. *Prior.*

FA'THER. *ſ.* [*pæder*, Saxon.]
1. He by whom the ſon or daughter is begotten. *Bacon.*
2. The firſt anceſtor. *Romans.*
3. The appellation of an old man. *Camden.*
4. The title of any man reverend. *Shakſpeare.*
5. One who has given original to any thing good or bad. *Genſis.*
6. The eccleſiaſtical writers of the firſt centuries. *Stillingfleet.*
7. One who acts with paternal care and tenderneſs. *Pope.*
8. The title of a popiſh confeſſor. *Addiſon.*
9. The title of a ſenator of old Rome. *Dryden.*
10. The appellation of the firſt perſon of the adorable Trinity. *Taylor.*
11. The compellation of God as Creator. *Common Prayer.*

FA'THER IN LAW. *ſ.* [from *father.*] The father of one's huſband or wife. *Addiſon.*

To FA'THER. *v. a.*
1. To take; to adopt as a ſon or daughter. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To ſupply with a father. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To adopt a compoſition. *Swift.*
4. To aſcribe to any one as his offſpring, or production. *Hooker.*

FA'THERHOOD. *ſ.* [from *father.*] The character of a father. *Hall.*

FA'THERLESS. *a.* [from *father.*] Without a father. *Sandys.*

FA'THERLINESS. *ſ.* [from *father.*] The tenderneſs of a father.

FA'THERLY. *a.* [from *father.*] Paternal; like a father. *Soak ſpeare.*

FA'THERLY. *ad.* In the manner of a father. *Milton.*

FA'THOM. *ſ.* [*pæom*, Saxon.]
1. A meaſure of length containing ſix feet. *Holder.*
2. Reach; penetration; depth of contrivance. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FA'THOM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To encompaſs with the arms extended or encircling.
2. To reach; to maſter. *Dryden.*
3. To ſound; to try with reſpect to the depth. *Felton.*
4. To penetrate into; to find the bottom: as, *I cannot fathom his deſign.*

FA'THOMLESS. *a.* [from *fathom.*]
1. That of which no bottom can be found.
2. That of which the circumference cannot be embraced. *Shakeſpeare.*

FATIDICAL. *a.* [*fatidicus*, Latin.] Prophetick; having the power to foretel. *Howel.*

FATIFEROUS. *a.* [*fatifer*, Lat.] Deadly; mortal. *Dict.*

FA'TIGABLE. *a.* [*fatigo*, Lat.] Eaſily wearied.

To FA'TIGATE *v. a.* [*fatigo*, Lat.] To weary; to fatigue. *Shakeſpeare.*

FATIGUE. *ſ.* [*fatigue*, French.]
1. Wearineſs; laſſitude.
2. The cauſe of wearineſs; labour; toil. *Dryden.*

To FATI'GUE. *v. a.* [*fatigue*, Fr.] To tire; to weary. *Prior.*

FA'TKIDNEYED. *a.* [*fat* and *kidney.*] Fat. *Shakeſpeare.*

FA'TLING. *ſ.* [from *fat.*] A young animal fed fat for the ſlaughter. *Iſaiah.*

FA'TNER. *ſ.* [from *fat.*] That which gives fatneſs. *Arbuthnot.*

FA'TNESS. *ſ.* [from *fat.*]
1. The quality of being fat, plump.
2. Fat; greaſe; fulneſs of fleſh. *Spenſer.*
3. Unctuous or greaſy matter. *Bacon.*
4. Oleaginouſneſs; ſliminеſs. *Arbuthnot.*
5. Fertility; fruitfulneſs. *Geneſis.*
6. That which cauſes fertility. *Philips. Bentley.*

To FA'TTEN. *v. a.* [from *fat.*]
1. To feed up; to make fleſhy. *Arbuth.*
2. To make fruitful. *Dryden.*
3. To feed groſly; to increaſe. *Dryden.*

To FA'TTEN. *v. n.* [from *fat.*] To grow fat; to be pampered. *Otway.*

FA'TUOUS. *a.* [*fatuus*, Latin.]
1. Stupid; fooliſh; feeble of mind. *Glanville.*
2. Impotent; without force. *Denham.*

FATU'ITY. *ſ.* [*fatuité*, French.] Fooliſhneſs; weakneſs of mind. *King Charles.*

FAT-

FA'TWITTED. *a.* [*fat* and *wit.*] Heavy; dull. *Shakespeare.*

FA'TTY. *a.* [from *fat.*] Unctuous; oleaginous; greasy. *Bacon.*

FA'U ET. *s.* [*fausset*, French.] The pipe inserted into a veſſel to give vent to the liquor, and ſtopped up by a peg or ſpigot. *Swift.*

FA'UCHION. *s.* [See FALCHION.] A crooked ſword. *Dryden.*

FAUFEL. s. [French.] The fruit of a ſpecies of the palmtree.

FAVI'LLOUS. *a.* [*favilla*, Latin.] Conſiſting of aſhes. *Brown.*

FA'ULCON. See FALCON.

FAULT. *s.* [*faute.* French.]

1. Offence; ſlight crime; ſomewhat liable to cenſure. *Hooker.*
2. Defect; want; abſence. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Puzzle; difficulty.

To FAULT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To be wrong; to fail. *Spenſer.*

To FAULT. *v. a.* To charge with a fault; to accuſe.

FA'ULTER. *s.* [from *fault.*] An offender. *Fairfax.*

FA'ULTFINDER. *s.* [*fault* and *find.*] A cenſurer.

FA'ULTILY. *ad.* [from *faulty.*] Not rightly; improperly.

FA'ULTINESS. *s.* [from *faulty.*]

1. Badneſs; vitiouſneſs; evil. *Sidney.*
2. Delinquency; actual offences. *Hooker.*

FA'ULTLESS. *a.* [from *fault.*] Without fault; perfect. *Fairfax.*

FA'ULTY. *a.* [*fautif*, French.]

1. Guilty of a fault; blameable; criminal. *Milton.*
2. Wrong; erroneous. *Hooker.*
3. Defective; bad in any reſpect. *Bacon.*

To FA'VOUR. *v. a.* [*favor*, Latin.]

1. To ſupport; to regard with kindneſs. *Bacon.*
2. To aſſiſt with advantages or conveniencies. *Addiſon.*
3. To reſemble in feature. *Spectator.*
4. To conduce to; to contribute.

FA'VOUR. *ſ.* [*favor*, Latin.]

1. Countenance; kindneſs; kind regard. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Support; defence; vindication. *Rogers.*
3. Kindneſs granted. *Sidney.*
4. Lenity; mildneſs; mitigation of puniſhment. *Swift.*
5. Leave; good will; pardon. *Pſalms.*
6. Object of favour; perſon or thing favoured. *Milton.*
7. Something given by a lady to be worn. *Spectator.*
8. Any thing worn openly as a token. *Shakeſpeare.*
9. Feature; countenance. *South.*

FA'VOURABLE. *a.* [*favorable*, Fr.]

1. Kind; propitious; affectionate. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Palliative; tender; averſe from cenſure. *Dryden.*
3. Conducive to; contributing to. *Temple.*
4. Accommodate; convenient. *Clarendon.*
5. Beautiful; well favoured. *Spenſer.*

FA'VOURABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *favourable.*] Kindneſs; benignity.

FA'VOURABLY. *ad.* [from *favourable.*] Kindly; with favour. *Rogers.*

FA'VOURED. *particip. a.*

1. Regarded with kindneſs. *Pope.*
2. Featured. With *well* or *ill*. *Spenſer.*

FA'VOUREDLY. *ad.* With *well* or *ill*, in a fair or foul way.

FA'VOURER. *ſ.* [from *favour.*] One who favours; one who regards with kindneſs or tenderneſs. *Daniel.*

FA'VOURITE. *ſ.* [*favori*, *favorite*, Fr.]

1. A perſon or thing beloved; one regarded with favour. *Pope.*
2. One choſen as a companion by his ſuperiour. *Clarendon.*

FA'VOURLESS. *a.* [from *favour.*]

1. Unfavoured; not regarded with kindneſs.
2. Unfavouring; unpropitious. *Spenſer.*

FAUSEN. *ſ.* A ſort of large eel. *Chapman.*

FAUSSEBRAYE. *ſ.* A ſmall mount of earth, four fathom wide, erected on the level round the foot of the rampart. *Harris.*

FA'UTOR. *ſ.* [Latin; *fauteur*, French.] Favourer; countenancer. *Ben. Johnſon.*

FA'UTRESS. *ſ.* [*fautrice*, Fr.] A woman that favours, or ſhows countenance. *Chapman.*

FAWN. *ſ.* [*faon*, French.] A young deer. *Bacon.*

To FAWN. *v. n.*

1. To court by friſking before one: as a dog. *Sidney.*
2. To court by any means. *South.*
3. To court ſervilely. *Milton.*

FA'WNER. *ſ.* [from *fawn.*] One that fawns; one that pays ſervile courtſhip. *Spectator.*

FA'WNINGLY. *ad.* [from *fawn.*] In a cringing ſervile way.

FA'XED. *a.* [from *pæx*, Saxon.] Hairy. *Camden.*

FAY. *ſ.* [*fée*, French.]

1. A fairy; an elf. *Milton.*
2. Faith. *Spenſer.*

FEABERRY. *ſ.* A gooſeberry.

To FEAGUE. *v. a.* [*fegen*, German, to ſweep.] To whip; to chaſtiſe.

FEALTY. *ſ.* [*fauté*, French.] Duty due to a ſuperiour lord. *Milton.*

FEAR. *ſ.* [*pæpan*, Saxon.]

1. Dread; horrour; apprehenſion of danger. *Locke.*
2. Awe;

2. Awe; dejection of mind. *Geneſis.*
3. Anxiety; ſolicitude. *Maccabees.*
4. That which cauſes fear. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Something hung up to ſcare deer. *Iſaiah.*

FEAR. *ſ.* [ꝼæꝛ, Saxon] A companion. Obſolete.

To FEAR. *v. a.* [ꝼæꝛian, Saxon]
1. To dread; to conſider with apprehenſions of terrour. *Dryden.*
2. To fright; to terrify; to make afraid. *Donne.*

To FEAR. *v. n.*
1. To live in horrour; to be afraid. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To be anxious. *Dryden.*

FE'ARFUL. *a.*
1. Timorous; eaſily made afraid. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Afraid. *Davies.*
3. Awful; to be reverenced. *Exodus.*
4. Terrible; dreadful. *Tillotſon.*

FE'ARFULLY. *ad.* [from *fearful.*]
1. Timorouſly; in fear. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Terribly; dreadfully. *Shakeſpeare.*

FE'ARFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *fearful.*]
1. Timorouſneſs; habitual timidity.
2. State of being afraid; awe; dread. *South.*

FE'ARLESLY. *ad.* [from *fearleſs.*] Without terrour. *Day of Piety.*

FE'ARLESNESS. *ſ.* [from *fearleſs.*] Exemption from fear. *Clarendon.*

FE'ARLESS. *a.* [from *fear.*] Free from fear; intrepid. *Temple.*

FEASIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *feaſible.*] A thing practicable. *Brown.*

FE'ASIBLE. *a.* [*faiſible*, French.] Practicable; that may be effected. *Glanville.*

FE'ASIBLY. *ad.* [from *feaſible.*] Practicably.

FEAST. *ſ.* [*feſte*, French.]
1. An entertainment of the table; a ſumptuous treat of great numbers. *Geneſis.*
2. An anniverſary day of rejoicing. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Something delicious to the palate. *Locke.*

To FEAST. *v. n.* To eat ſumptuouſly. *Gay.*

To FEAST. *v. a.*
1. To entertain ſumptuouſly. *Hayward.*
2. To delight; to pamper. *Dryden.*

FE'ASTER *ſ.* [from *feaſt.*]
1. One that fares deliciouſly. *Taylor.*
2. One that entertains magnificently.

FE'ASTFUL. *a.* [*feaſt* and *full.*]
1. Feſtive; joyful. *Milton.*
2. Luxurious; riotous. *Pope.*

FE'ASTRITE. *ſ.* [*feaſt* and *rite.*] Cuſtom obſerved in entertainments. *Philips.*

FEAT. *ſ.* [*fait*, French]
1. Act; deed; action. *Spenſer.*
2. A trick; a ludicrous performance. *Bacon.*

FEAT. *a.* [*fait*, French.]
1. Ready; ſkilful; ingenious. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Nice; neat. *Shakeſpeare.*

FE'ATEOUS. *a.* Neat; dexterous.

FE'ATEOUSLY. *ad.* Neatly; dexterouſly. *Spenſer.*

FE'ATHER. *ſ.* [ꝼeðer, Saxon.]
1. The plume of birds. *Newton.*
2. An ornament; an empty title.
3. [Upon a horſe.] A ſort of natural frizzling of hair. *Farrier's D&.*

To FE'ATHER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To dreſs in feathers.
2. To fit with feathers.
3. To tread as a cock. *Dryden.*
4. To enrich; to adorn. *Bacon.*
5. *To* FEATHER *one's Neſt.* To get riches together.

FE'ATHERBED. *ſ.* [*feather* and *bed.*] A bed ſtuffed with feathers. *Donne.*

FE'ATHERDRIVER. *ſ.* [*feather* and *drive.*] One who cleanſes feathers. *Derham.*

FE'ATHERED. *a.* [from *feather.*]
1. Cloathed with feathers. *Dryden.*
2. Fitted with feathers; carrying feathers. *L'Eſtrange.*

FE'ATHEREDGE. *ſ.* Boards or planks that have one edge thinner than another, are called *featheredge* ſtuff. *Moxon.*

FE'ATHEREDGED. *a.* [*feather* and *edge.*] Belonging to a feather edge. *Mortimer.*

FE'ATHERFEW. *ſ.* A plant. *Mortimer.*

FE'ATHERLESS. *a.* [from *feather.*] Without feathers. *Howel.*

FE'ATHERSELLER. *ſ.* [*feather* and *ſeller.*] One who ſells feathers.

FE'ATHERY. *a.* [from *feather.*] Cloathed with feathers. *Milton.*

FE'ATLY. *ad.* [from *feat.*] Neatly; nimbly. *Tickell.*

FE'ATNESS. *ſ.* [from *feat.*] Neatneſs; dexterity.

FE'ATURE *ſ.* [*faiture*, old French.]
1. The caſt or make of the face. *Shakeſ.*
2. Any lineament or ſingle part of the face. *Spenſer.*

To FE'ATURE. *v. a.* To reſemble in countenance. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FEAZE. *v. a.* To untwiſt the end of a rope.

To FEBRI'CITATE. *v. n.* [*febricitor*, Lat.] To be in a fever.

FEBRIFU'GE. *ſ.* [*febris* and *fugo*, Lat.] Any medicine ſerviceable in a fever. *Floyer.*

FEBRIFU'GE. *a.* Having the power to cure fevers. *Arbuthnot.*

FE'BRILE. *a.* [*febrilis*, Latin.] Conſtituting a fever. *Harvey.*

FE'BRUARY. *f.* [*februarius*, Lat.] The name of the second month in the year. *Shakespeare.*

FE'CES. *f.* [*fæces*, Latin.]
1. Dregs; lees; sediment; subsidence. *Dryden.*
2. Excrement. *Arbuthnot.*

FE'CULENCE. } *f.* [*fæculentia*, Latin.]
FE'CULENCY. }
1. Muddiness; quality of abounding with lees or sediment.
2. Lees; feces; sediment; dregs. *Boyle.*

FE'CULENT. *a.* [*fæculentus*, Lat.] Foul; dreggy; excrementitious. *Glanville.*

FECU'ND. *a.* [*fæcundus*, Lat.] Fruitful; prolifick. *Grount.*

FECUNDA'TION. *f.* [*fæcundo*, Lat.] The act of making prolifick. *Brown.*

To FECU'NDIFY. *v. a.* To make fruitful.

FECU'NDITY. *f.* [*fæcondité*, Fr.] Fruitfulness; quality of producing or bringing forth. *Woodward.*

FED. Preterite and participle pass. of *To feed.* *Pope.*

FE'DARY. *f.* A partner; or a dependant. *Shakespeare.*

FE'DERAL. *a.* [from *fœdus*, Latin.] Relating to a league or contract. *Hammond.*

FE'DERARY. *f.* [from *fœdus*, Lat.] A confederate; an accomplice. *Shakespeare.*

FE'DERATE. *a.* [*fœderatus*, Lat.] Leagued.

FEE. *f.* [feoh, Saxon.]
1. All lands and tenements that are held by any acknowledgment of superiority to a higher lord. *Cowel.*
2. Property; peculiarity. *Shakspeare.*
3. Reward; gratification; recompense. *Hubberd's Tale.*
4. Payments occasionally claimed by persons in office. *Shakespeare.*
5. Reward paid to physicians or lawyers. *Addison.*

FE'EFARM. *f.* [*fee* and *farm.*] Tenure by which lands are held from a superiour lord. *Davies.*

To FEE. *v. a* [from the noun.]
1. To reward; to pay. *South.*
2. To bribe. *Shakespeare.*
3. To keep in hire. *Shakspeare.*

FE'EBLE. *a.* [*foible*, Fr.] Weak; debilitated; sickly. *Smith.*

To FE'EBLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To weaken; to enfeeble; to deprive of strength or power. *Shakespeare.*

FEEBLEMI'NDED. *a.* [*feeble* and *mind.*] Weak of mind. *Theophilus.*

FE'EBLENESS. *f.* [from *feeble.*] Weakness; imbecility; infirmity. *South.*

FE'EBLY. *ad.* [from *feeble.*] Weakly; without strength. *Dryden.*

To FEED. *v. a.* [*fedan*, Goth. pabon, Sax.]
1. To supply with food *Addison.*
2. To supply; to furnish. *Addison.*
3. To graze; to consume by cattle. *Mortimer.*
4. To nourish; to cherish. *Prior.*
5. To keep in hope or expectation. *Knolles.*
6. To delight; to entertain. *Bacon.*

To FEED. *v. n.*
1. To take food. *Shakespeare.*
2. To prey; to live by eating. *Temple.*
3. To pasture; to place cattle to feed. *Exodus.*
4. To grow fat or plump.

FEED. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Food; that which is eaten. *Sidney.*
2. Pasture. *Shakespeare.*

FE'EDER. *f.* [from *feed.*]
1. One that gives food. *Denham.*
2. An exciter; an encourager. *Shakespeare.*
3. One that eats. *Brown.*
4. One that eats nicely. *Shakespeare.*

To FEEL. *v. n.* pret. *felt*; part. pass. *felt.* [pelan, Saxon.]
1. To have perception of things by the touch. *Addison.*
2. To search by feeling.
3. To have a quick sensibility of good or evil. *Pope.*
4. To appear to the touch. *Sharp.*

To FEEL. *v. a.*
1. To perceive by the touch. *Judges.*
2. To try; to sound. *Shakespeare.*
3. To have sense of pain or pleasure. *Creech.*
4. To be affected by. *Shakespeare.*
5. To know; to be acquainted with. *Shakespeare.*

FEEL. *f.* [from the verb.] The sense of feeling; the touch. *Sharp.*

FE'ELER. *f.* [from *feel.*]
1. One that feels. *Shakespeare.*
2. The horns or antennæ of insects. *Derham.*

FEE'LING. *particip. a.* [from *feel.*]
1. Expressive of great sensibility. *Sidney.*
2. Sensibly felt. *Southerne.*

FE'ELING. *f.* [from *feel.*]
1. The sense of touch. *Milton.*
2. Sensibility; tenderness. *Bacon.*
3. Perception. *Watts.*

FEE'LINGLY. *ad.* [from *feeling.*]
1. With expression of great sensibility. *Sidney.*
2. So as to be sensibly felt. *Raleigh.*

FEET. *f.* The plural of *foot.* *Pope.*

FEE'TLESS. *a.* [from *feet.*] Without feet. *Camden.*

To FEIGN. *v. a.* [*feindre*, French.]
1. To invent. *Ben. Johnson.*
2. To make a shew of. *Spenser.*
3. To make a shew of; to do upon some false pretence. *Pope.*
4. To dissemble; to conceal. *Spenser.*

To FEIGN. *v. n.* To relate falsely; to image from the invention. *Shakespeare.*

FE'IGNEDLY. *ad.* [from *feign.*] In fiction; not truly. *Bacon.*

FE'IGNER. *f.* [from *feign.*] Inventer; contriver of a fiction. *Ben. Johnson.*

FEINT. *participial a.* [for *feigned*; or *feint*, French.] Falfe.

FEINT. *f.* [*feint*, French.]
1. A falfe appearance. *Spectator.*
2. A mock aſſault. *Prior.*

FELANDERS. *f.* Worms in hawks. *Ainſworth.*

To FELI'CITATE. *v. a.* [*feliciter*, Fr.]
1. To make happy. *Watts.*
2. To congratulate. *Brown.*

FELICITA'TION. *f.* [from *felicitate.*] Congratulation.

FELI'CITOUS. *a.* [*felix*, Lat.] Happy.

FELICITY. *f.* [*felicitas*, Lat.] Happineſs; proſperity; bleſſedneſs. *Atterbury.*

FE'LINE. *a.* [*felinus*, Latin.] Like a cat; pertaining to a cat. *Grew.*

FELL. *a.* [pelle, Saxon.]
1. Cruel; barbarous; inhuman. *Fairfax.*
2. Savage; ravenous; bloody. *Pope.*

FELL. *f.* [pelle, Saxon.] The ſkin; the hide. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FELL. *v. a.* [*fällen*, German.]
1. To knock down; to bring to the ground. *Raleigh.*
2. To hew down; to cut down. *Dryden.*

FELL. The preterite of *To fall.* *Milton.*

FE'LLER. *f.* [from *fell.*] One that hews down. *Iſaiah.*

FELLIFLUOUS. *a.* [*fel* and *fluo*, Latin.] Flowing with gall. *D. of.*

FE'LLMONGER. *f.* [from *fell.*] A dealer in hides.

FE'LLNESS. *f.* [from *fell.*] Cruelty; ſavageneſs; fury. *Spenſer.*

FE'LLOE. *f.* [*felge*, Daniſh.] The circumference of a wheel. *Shakeſpeare.*

FE'LLOW. *f.*
1. A companion; one with whom we conſort. *Aſcham.*
2. An aſſociate; one united in the ſame affair. *Dryden.*
3. One of the ſame kind. *Waller.*
4. Equal; peer. *Fairfax.*
5. One thing ſuited to another; one of a pair. *Addiſon.*
6. One like another: as, this knave hath not his *fellow.*
7. A familiar appellation uſed ſometimes with fondneſs; ſometimes with contempt. *Bacon.*
8. Mean wretch; ſorry raſcal. *Swift.*
9. A member of a college that ſhares its revenues.

To FE'LLOW. *v. a.* To ſuit with; to pair with. *Shakeſpeare.*

FELLOW-COMMONER. *f.*
1. One who has the ſame right of common.
2. A commoner at Cambridge of the higher order, who dines with the fellows.

FELLOW-CREATURE. *f.* One that has the ſame Creator. *Addiſon.*

FELLOW-HEIR. *f.* Coheir. *Epheſians.*

FELLOW-HELPER. *f.* Coadjutor. *John.*

FELLOW-LABOURER. *f.* One who labours in the ſame deſign. *Dryden.*

FELLOW-SE'RVANT. *f.* One that has the ſame maſter. *Milton.*

FELLOW SOLDIER. *f.* One who fights under the ſame commander. *Shakeſpeare.*

FELLOW-STUDENT. *f.* One who ſtudies in company with another. *Watts.*

FELLOW-SU'FFERER. *f.* One who ſhares in the ſame evils. *Addiſon.*

FELLOWFEE'LING. *f.* [*fellow* and *feeling.*]
1. Sympathy. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. Combination; joint intereſt. *Arbuthnot.*

FE'LLOWLIKE. } *a.* [*fellow* and *like.*]
FE'LLOWLY. }
Like a companion; on equal terms. *Carew.*

FE'LLOWSHIP. *f.* [from *fellow.*]
1. Companionſhip; conſort; ſociety. *Calamy.*
2. Aſſociation; confederacy; combination. *Knolles.*
3. Equality.
4. Partnerſhip; joint intereſt. *Dryden.*
5. Company; ſtate of being together. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Frequency of intercourſe; ſocial pleaſure. *Bacon.*
7. Fitneſs and fondneſs for feſtal entertainments. *Clarendon.*
8. An eſtabliſhment in the college with ſhare in its revenue. *Swift.*
9. [In arithmetick.] That rule of plural proportion whereby we balance accompts, depending between divers perſons, having put together a general ſtock. *Cocker.*

FE'LLY. *ad.* [from *fell.*] Cruelly; inhumanly; ſavagely. *Spenſer.*

FELO DE SE. *f.* [In law.] He that commitreth felony by murdering himſelf.

FE'LON. *f.* [*felon*, French.]
1. One who has committed a capital crime. *Dryden.*
2. A whitlow; a tumour formed between the bone and its inveſting membrane. *Wiſeman.*

FE'LON. *a.* Cruel; traitorous; inhuman. *Pope.*

FELO'NIOUS. *a.* [from *felon.*] Wicked; traitorous; villainous; malignant. *Wotton.*

FELO'NIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *felonious.*] In a felonious way.

FE'LONOUS. *a.* [from *felon.*] Wicked; felonious. *Spenſer.*

FE'LONY. *f.* [*felonie*, Fr.] A crime denounced capital by the law. *Shakespeare.*

FELT. The preterite of *feel.*

FELT. *f.* [pelt, Saxon.]

1. Cloth made of wool united without weaving. *Shakespeare.*

2. A hide or skin. *Mortimer.*

To FELT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To unite without weaving. *Hale.*

To FE'LTRE. *v. a.* [from *felt.*] To clot together like felt. *Fairfax.*

FELU'CCA. *f.* [*felau*, Fr.] A small open boat with six oars.

FE'MALE. *f.* [*femelle*, Fr.] A she; one of the sex which brings young. *Shakespeare.*

FE'MALE *a.* Not masculine; belonging to a she. *Dryden.*

FEME *Covert. f.* [French.] A married woman. *Blount.*

FEME *Sole. f.* [French.] A single woman.

FEMINA'LITY. *f.* [from *fœmina*, Latin.] Female nature. *Brown.*

FE'MININE. *a.* [*fœminius*, Latin.]

1. Of the sex that brings young; female. *Cleaveland.*

2. Soft; tender; delicate. *Milton.*

3. Effeminate; emasculated. *Raleigh.*

FE'MININE. *f.* A she; one of the sex that brings young. *Milton.*

FE'MORAL. *a.* [*femoralis*, Latin.] Belonging to the thigh. *Sharp.*

FEN. *f.* [penn, Saxon.] A marsh; low flat and moist ground; a moor; a bog. *Abbot.*

FE'NBERRY. *f.* [*fen* and *berry.*] A kind of blackberry. *Skinner.*

FENCE. *f.* [from *defence.*]

1. Guard; security; outwork; defence. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Inclosure; mound; hedge. *Dryden.*

3. The art or fencing; defence. *Shakesp.*

4. Skill in defence. *Shakespeare.*

To FENCE. *v. a.*

1. To inclose; to secure by an inclosure or hedge. *Fairfax.*

2. To guard. *Milton.*

To FENCE. *v. n.*

1. To practise the arts of manual defence. *Locke.*

2. To guard against; to act on the defensive. *Locke.*

3. To fight according to art. *Dryden.*

FE'NCELESS. *a.* [from *fence.*] Without inclosure; open. *Rowe.*

FE'NCER. *f.* [from *fence.*] One who teaches or practises the use of weapons. *Herbert.*

FE'NCIBLE. *a.* [from *fence.*] Capable of defence.

FE'NCINGMASTER. *f.* [*fence* and *master.*] One who teaches the use of weapons.

FE'NCINGSCHOOL. *f.* [*fence* and *school.*] A place in which the use of weapons is taught. *Locke.*

To FE'ND. *v. a.* [from *defend.*] To keep off; to shut out. *Dryden.*

To FE'ND. *v. n.* To dispute; to shift off a charge. *Locke.*

FE'NDER. *f.* [from *fend.*]

1. An iron plate laid before the fire to hinder coals that fall from rolling forward to the floor.

2. Any thing laid or hung at the side of a ship to keep off violence.

FENERA'TION. *f.* [*fœneratio*, Latin.] Usury; the gain of interest. *Brown.*

FE'NUGREEK. *f.* [*fœnum Græcum*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

FE'NNEL. *f.* [*fœniculum*, Lat.] A plant of strong scent. *Miller.*

FE'NNELFLOWER. *f.* A plant.

FE'NNELGIANT. *f.* A plant.

FE'NNY. *a.* [from *fen.*]

1. Marshy; boggy; mooriſh. *Prior.*

2. Inhabiting the marsh. *Shakespeare.*

FE'NNYSTONES. *f.* A plant.

FE'NSUCKED *a.* [*fen* and *suck.*] Sucked out of marshes. *Shakespeare.*

FE'OD. *f.* [*feodum*, low Latin.] Fee; tenure. *Dict.*

FE'ODAL. *a.* [*feodal*, Fr. from *feod.*] Held from another.

FE'ODARY. *f.* [from *feodum*, Lat.] One who holds his estate under the tenure of suit and service to a superior lord. *Hamm.*

To FEOFF. *v. a.* [*feoffare*, low Latin.] To put in possession; to invest with right.

FEOFFE'E. *f.* [*feoffatus*, Lat. *fieffé*, Fr.] One put in possession. *Spenser.*

FE'OFFER. *f.* [*feoffator*, low Lat.] One who gives possession of any thing.

FE'OFFMENT. *f.* [*feoffamentum*, Latin.] The act of granting possession. *Cowel.*

FERA'CITY. *f.* [*feracitas*, Lat.] Fruitfulness; fertility. *Dict.*

FE'RAL. *a.* [*feralis*, Latin.] Funereal; mournful.

FERIA'TION. *f.* [*feriatio*, Latin.] The act of keeping holiday. *Brown.*

FE'RINE. *a.* [*ferinus*, Latin.] Wild; savage. *Hale.*

FERI'NENESS. *f.* [from *ferine.*] Barbarity; savageness. *Hale.*

FERI'RITY. *f.* [*feritas*, Latin.] Barbarity; cruelty; wildness. *Woodward.*

To FERME'NT. *v. a.* [*fermento*, Latin.] To exalt or ratify by intestine motion of parts. *Pope.*

To FE'RMENT. *v. n.* To have the parts put into intestine motion.

FE'RMENT. *f.* [*ferment*, Fr. *fermentum*, Latin.]

1. That which causes intestine motion. *Dryer.*

2. The

2. The inteſtine motion; tumult.

FERMENTABLE. *a.* [from *ferment.*] Capable of fermentation.

FERMENTAL. *a.* [from *ferment.*] Having the power to cauſe fermentation. *Brown.*

FERMENTA'TION. *ſ.* [*fermentatio*, Lat.] A ſlow motion of the inteſtine particles of a mixt body, ariſing uſually from the operation of ſome active acid matter, which rarifies, exalts, and ſubtilizes the ſoft and ſulphureous particles: as when leaven or yeſt rarifies, lightens, and ferments bread or wort. *Harris. Boyle.*

FERMENTATIVE. *a.* [from *ferment.*] Cauſing fermentation. *Arbuthnot.*

FERN. *ſ.* [ꝼeonn, Saxon.] A plant.

FE'RNY. *a.* [from *fern.*] Overgrown with fern. *Dryden.*

FERO'CIOUS. *a.* [*ferox*, Lat. *feroce*, Fr.] 1. Savage; fierce.

2. Ravenous; rapacious. *Brown.*

FERO'CITY. *ſ.* [*ferocitas*, Lat. *ferocité*, Fr.] Savageneſs; wildneſs; fierceneſs. *Addiſon.*

FE'RREOUS. *a.* [*ferreus*, Lat.] Irony; of iron. *Brown.*

FE'RRET. *ſ.* [*furet*, Welſh; *ferret*, Dut.] 1. A kind of rat with red eyes and a long ſnout, uſed to catch rabbits. *Sidney.*

2. A kind of narrow ribband.

To FE'RRET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive out of lurking places. *Heylin.*

FE'RRETER. *ſ.* [from *ferret.*] One that hunts another in his privacies.

FE'RRIAGE. *ſ.* [from *ferry.*] The fare paid at a ferry.

FERRU'GINOUS. *a.* [*ferrugineus*, Lat.] Partaking of the particles and qualities of iron. *Ray.*

FE'RRULE. *ſ.* [from *ferrum*, iron, Latin.] An iron ring put round any thing to keep it from cracking. *Ray.*

To FE'RRY. *v. a.* [ꝼeꝑian, to paſs, Sax.] To carry over in a boat. *Spenſer.*

To FE'RRY. *v. n.* To paſs over water in a veſſel of carriage. *Milton.*

FE'RRY. *ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. A veſſel of carriage. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. The paſſage over which the ferryboat paſſes.

FE'RRYMAN. *ſ.* [*ferry* and *man.*] One who keeps a ferry; one who for hire tranſports goods and paſſengers. *Roſcommon.*

FERTH, or FORTH. Common terminations, the ſame as in Engliſh an army. *Gibſon.*

FE'RTILE. *a.* [*fertile*, French.] Fruitful; abundant; plenteous. *Dryden.*

FE'RTILENESS. *ſ.* [from *fertile.*] Fruitfulneſs; fecundity.

To FERTI'LITATE. *v. a.* [from *fertile.*] To fecundate; to fertilize. *Brown.*

FERTI'LITY. *ſ.* [*fertilitas*, Lat.] Fecundity; abundance; fruitfulneſs. *Raleigh.*

To FE'RTILIZE. *v. a.* [*fertiliſer*, Fr.] To make fruitful; to make plenteous; to make productive; to fecundate. *Woodward.*

FE'RTILY. *ad.* [from *fertile.*] Fruitfully; plenteouſly.

FE'RVENCY. *ſ.* [*fervens*, Latin.] 1. Heat of mind; ardour; eagerneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Pious ardour; flame of devotion; zeal. *Hooker.*

FE'RVENT. *a.* [*fervens*, Latin.] 1. Hot; boiling. *Wotton.*

2. Hot in temper; vehement. *Hooke.*

3. Ardent in piety; warm in zeal. *Acts.*

FE'RVENTLY. *ad.* [from *fervent.*] 1. Eagerly; vehemently. *Spenſer.*

2. With pious ardour. *Colſſians.*

FERVID. *a.* [*fervidus*, Latin.] 1. Hot; burning; boiling.

2. Vehement; eager; zealous.

FERVI'DITY. *ſ.* [from *fervid.*] 1. Heat.

2. Zeal; paſſion; ardour. *Dict.*

FE'RVIDNESS *ſ.* [from *fervid.*] Ardour of mind; zeal. *Bentley.*

FE'RULA. *ſ.* [*ferule*, Fr.] An inſtrument with which young ſcholars are beaten on the hand. *Shaw.*

To FE'RULE. *v. a.* To chaſtiſe with the ferula.

FE'RVOUR. *ſ.* [*fervor*, Lat. *ferveur*, Fr.] 1. Heat; warmth. *Waller.*

2. Heat of mind; zeal. *Hooker.*

FE'SCUE. *ſ.* [*feſtu*, Fr.] A ſmall wire by which thoſe who teach to read point out the letters. *Holder.*

FE'SELS. *ſ.* A kind of baſe grain. *May.*

FESSE. *ſ.* In heraldry.] The *feſſe* is ſo called of the Latin word *faſcia*, a band or girdle, poſſeſſing the third part of the eſcutcheon over the middle. *Peacham.*

To FE'STER. *v. n.* To rankle; to corrupt; to grow virulent. *Sidney.*

FE'STINATE. *a.* [*feſtinatus*, Lat.] Haſty; hurried. *Shakeſpeare.*

FE'STINATELY. *ad.* [from *feſtinate.*] Haſtily; speedily. *Shakeſpeare.*

FESTINA'TION. *ſ.* [*feſtinatio*, Latin.] Haſte; hurry.

FE'STIVAL. *a.* [*feſtivus*, Lat.] Pertaining to feaſts; joyous. *Atterbury.*

FE'STIVAL *ſ.* Time of feaſt; anniverſary day of civil or religious joy. *Sandys.*

FE'STIVE. *a* [*feſtivus*, Latin.] Joyous; gay. *Thomſon.*

FESTI'VITY. *ſ.* [*feſtivitas*, Latin.] 1. Feſtival; time of rejoicing. *South.*

2. Gaiety; joyfulneſs. *Taylor.*

FESTOON. *ſ.* [*feſton*, Fr.] In architecture, an ornament of craved work in the form

form of a wreath or garland of flowers, or leaves twisted together. *Harris.*

FESTU'CINE. *a.* [*festuca*, Lat.] Straw-colour. *Brown.*

FESTU'COUS. *a.* [*festuca*, Lat.] Formed of straw. *Brown.*

To FET. *v. a.* To fetch. *Jeremiah.*

FET. *f.* A piece. *Drayton.*

To FETCH. *v. a.* preter. *fetched.* [þeccan, Saxon.]

1. To go and bring. *Waller.*
2. To derive; to draw. *Shakespeare.*
3. To strike at a distance. *Bacon.*
4. To bring to any state by some powerful operation. *Addison.*
5. To draw within any confinement or prohibition. *Sanderson.*
6. To produce by some kind of force. *Addison.*
7. To perform any excursion. *Knolles.*
8. To perform with suddenness or violence. *Addison.*
9. To reach; to arrive at; to come to. *Chapman.*
10. To obtain as its price. *Locke.*

To FETCH. *v. n.* To move with a quick return. *Shakespeare.*

FETCH. *f.* [from the verb.] A stratagem by which any thing is indirectly performed; a trick; an artifice. *Hudibras.*

FE'TCHER. *f.* [from *fetch.*] One that fetches.

FE'TID. *a.* [*fœtidus*, Latin.] Stinking; rancid; having a smell strong and offensive. *Arbuthnot.*

FE'TIDNESS. *f.* [from *fetid.*] The quality of stinking.

FE'TLOCK. *f.* [*feet* and *lock.*] A tuft of hair that grows behind the pastern-joint. *Dryden.*

FE'TOR. *f.* [*fœtor*, Latin.] A stink; a stench. *Arbuthnot.*

FE'TTER. *f.* It is commonly used in the plural, *fetters.* Chains for the feet. *Raleigh.*

To FE'TTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind; to enchain; to shackle; to tie. *Bramhall.*

To FE'TTLE. *v. n.* To do trifling business. *Swift.*

FE'TUS. *f.* [*fœtus*, Latin.] Any animal in embrio; any thing yet in the womb. *Boyle.*

FEUD. *f.* [þeahð, Saxon.] Quarrel; contention. *Addison.*

FE'UDAL. *a.* [*feudalis*, low Lat.] Pertaining to fees, or tenures by which lands are held of a superiour lord.

FE'UDAL. *f.* A dependance; something held by tenure. *Hale.*

FEU'DATORY. *f.* [from *feudal.*] One who holds not in chief, but by some conditional tenure. *Bacon.*

FE'VER. *f.* [*febris*, Latin.] A disease in which the body is violently heated, and the pulse quickened, or in which heat and cold prevail by turns. It is sometimes continual, sometimes intermittent. *Locke.*

To FE'VER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into a fever. *Shakespeare.*

FE'VERET. *f.* [from *fever.*] A slight fever; febricula. *Ayliffe.*

FE'VERFEW. *f.* [*febris* and *fugo*, Latin.] An herb.

FE'VERISH. *a.* [from *fever.*]

1. Troubled with a fever. *Creech.*
2. Tending to a fever. *Swift.*
3. Uncertain; inconstant; now hot, now cold. *Dryden.*
4. Hot; burning. *Dryden.*

FE'VERISHNESS. *f.* [from *feverish.*] A slight disorder of the feverish kind.

FE'VEROUS. *a.* [*fievreux fe*, Fr.]

1. Troubled with a fever or ague. *Shakespeare.*
2. Having the nature of a fever. *Milton.*
3. Having a tendency to produce fevers. *Bacon.*

FE'VERY. *a.* [from *fever.*] Diseased with a fever. *Ben. Johnson.*

FE'UILLAGE. *f.* [French.] A bunch or row of leaves. *Jervas.*

FE'UILLEMORT. *f.* [French.] The colour of a faded leaf, corrupted commonly to *philemot.*

FE'UTERER. *f.* A dogkeeper.

FEW. *a.* [þeo, Saxon.]

1. Not many; not in a great number. *Berkley.*
2. Not many words. *Hooker.*

FE'WEL. *f.* [*feu*, French.] Combustible matter; as firewood, coal. *Bentley.*

To FE'WEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To feed with fewel. *Cowley.*

FE'WNESS. *f.* [from *few.*]

1. Paucity; smalness of number. *Dryden.*
2. Paucity of words. *Shakespeare.*

To FEY. *v. a.* To cleanse a ditch. *Tusser.*

FIB. *f.* A lye; a falsehood. *Pope.*

To FIB. *v. n.* To lie; to tell lyes. *Arbuthnot.*

FI'BBER. *f.* [from *fib.*] A teller of fibs.

FI'BRE. *f.* [*fibre*, Fr. *fibra*, Latin.] A small thread or string. *Pope.*

FI'BRIL. *f.* [*fibrille*, Fr.] A small fibre or string. *Cheyne.*

FI'BROUS. *a.* [*fibreux*, Fr.] Composed of fibres or stamina. *Bacon.*

FI'BULA. *f.* [Latin.] The outer and lesser bone of the leg, much smaller than the tibia. *Quincy.*

FI'CKLE. *a.* [ꝑicol, Saxon.]

1. Changeable; unconstant; irresolute; wavering; unsteady. *Milton.*
2. Not fixed; subject to vicissitude. *Milton.*

FI'CKLENESS. *f.* [from *fickle.*] Inconſtancy; uncertainty; unſteadineſs. *Sidney. Addiſon.*

FI'CKLY. *ad.* [from *fickle.*] Without certainty or ſtability. *Southern.*

FI'CO. f. [Italian.] An act of contempt done with the fingers. *Carew.*

FI'CTILE. *a.* [*fictilis*, Lat.] Manufactured by the potter. *Bacon.*

FI'CTION. *f.* [*fictio*, Latin.]

1. The act of feigning or inventing. *Stilling fleet.*
2. The thing feigned or invented. *Raleigh.*
3. A falſehood; a lye.

FI'CTIOUS. *a.* Fictitious; imaginary. *Prior.*

FICTI'TIOUS. *a.* [*fictitius*, Lat.]

1. Counterfeit; falſe; not genuine. *Dryden.*
2. Feigned; imaginary. *Pope.*
3. Not real; not true. *Addiſon.*

FICTI'TIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *fictitious.*] Falſely; counterfeitly. *Brown.*

FID. *f.* [*fitta*, Italian.] A pointed iron. *Skinner.*

FI'DDLE. *f.* [ꝑıꝺele, Saxon.] A ſtringed inſtrument of muſick; a violin. *Stilling fleet.*

To FI'DDLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To play upon a fiddle. *Bacon.*
2. To trifle; to ſhift the hands often, and do nothing. *Arbuthnot.*

FI'DDLEFADDLE. *ſ.* [A cant word.] Trifles. *Spectator.*

FI'DDLEFADDLE. *a.* Trifling; giving trouble. *Arbuthnot.*

FI'DDLER. *ſ.* [from *fiddle.*] A muſician; one that plays upon the fiddle. *Ben. Johnſon.*

FI'DDLESTICK. *ſ.* [*fiddle* and *ſtick.*] The bow and hair which a fiddler draws over the ſtrings of a fiddle. *Hudibras.*

FI'DDLESTRING. *ſ.* [*fiddle* and *ſtring.*] The ſtring of a fiddle. *Arbuthnot.*

FIDE'LITY. *ſ.* [*fidelitas*, Latin.]

1. Honeſty; veracity. *Hooker.*
2. Faithful adherence. *Clarke.*

To FI'DGE. } *v. n.* [A cant word.] To
To FI'DGET. } move nimbly and irregularly. *Swift.*

FIDU'CIAL. *a.* [*fiducia*, Lat.] Confident; undoubting. *Hammond.*

FIDU'CIARY. *ſ.* [*fiduciarius*, Lat.]

1. One who holds any thing in truſt.
2. One who depends on faith without works. *Hammond.*

FIDU'CIARY. *a.*

1. Confident; ſteady; undoubting. *Wale.*
2. Not to be doubted. *Howel.*

FIEF. *ſ.* [*fief*, French.] A fee; a manor; a poſſeſſion held by ſome tenure of a ſuperiour. *Arbuthnot.*

FIELD. *ſ.* [ꝑel̃ꝺ, Saxon.]

1. Ground not inhabited; not built on. *Raleigh.*
2. Ground not encloſed. *Mortimer.*
3. Cultivated tract of ground. *Pope.*
4. The open country: oppoſed to quarters. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. The ground of battle. *Milton.*
6. A battle; a campaign; the action of an army while it keeps the field. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. A wide expanſe. *Dryden.*
8. Space; compaſs; extent. *Smalridge.*
9. The ground or blank ſpace on which figures are drawn. *Dryden.*
10. [In heraldry.] The ſurface of a ſhield.

FI'ELDED. *a.* [from *field.*] Being in field of battle. *Shakeſpeare.*

FIELD-BASIL. *ſ.* [*field* and *baſil.*] A plant. *Miller.*

FI'ELDBED. *ſ.* [*field* and *bed.*] A bed contrived to be ſet up eaſily in the field. *Shakeſpeare.*

FI'ELDFARE. *ſ.* [ꝑel̃ꝺ and ꝑapan.] A bird. *Bacon.*

FI'ELDMARSHAL. *ſ.* [*field* and *marſhal.*] Commander of an army in the field.

FI'ELDMOUSE. *ſ.* [*field* and *mouſe.*] A mouſe that burrows in banks. *Dryden.*

FI'ELDOFFICER. *ſ.* [*field* and *officer.*] An officer whoſe command in the field extends to a whole regiment: as the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major.

FI'ELDPIECE. *a.* [*field* and *piece.*] Small cannon uſed in battles, but not in ſieges. *Knolles.*

FIEND. *ſ.* [ꝑıen̄ꝺ, Saxon.]

1. An enemy; the great enemy of mankind; Satan. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Any infernal being. *Ben. Johnſon.*

FIERCE. *a.* [*fier*, French.]

1. Savage; ravenous; eaſily enraged. *Job.*
2. Vehement in rage; eager of miſchief. *Pope.*
3. Violent; outrageous. *Geneſis.*
4. Paſſionate; angry; furious. *Shakeſp.*
5. Strong; forcible. *James.*

FI'ERCELY. *ad.* [from *fierce.*] Violently; furiouſly. *Knolles.*

FI'ERCENESS. *ſ.* [from *fierce.*]

1. Ferocity; ſavageneſs. *Swift.*
2. Eagerneſs for blood; fury. *Sidney.*
3. Quickneſs to attack; keenneſs in anger. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Violence; outrageous paſſion. *Dryden.*

FIERI FA'CIAS. [In law.] A judicial writ, for him that has recovered in an action of debt or damages, to the ſheriff, to command him to levy the debt, or the damages. *Cowel.*

FI'ERINESS. *ſ.* [from *fiery.*]

1. Hot qualities; heat; acrimony. *Boyle.*

2. Heat

2. Heat of temper; intellectual ardour. *Addiſon.*

FI'ERY. *a.* [from *fire.*]
1. Conſiſting of fire. *Spenſer.*
2. Hot like fire. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Vehement; ardent; active. *Shakeſp.*
4. Paſſionate; outrageous; eaſily provoked. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Unreſtrained; fierce. *Dryden.*
6. Heated by fire. *Hooker. Pope.*

FIFE. *ſ.* [*fifre*, French.] A pipe blown to the drum. *Shakeſpeare.*

FIFTEEN. *a.* [ꝼyꝼtyne, Sax.] Five and ten.

FI'FTEENTH. *a.* [ꝼiꝼteoða, Sax.] The ordinal of fifteen; the fifth after the tenth.

FIFTH. *a.* [ꝼiꝼta, Saxon.]
1. The ordinal of five; the next to the fourth.
2. All the ordinals are taken for the part which they expreſs: a *fifth*, a *fifth* part; a *third*, a *third* part. *Swift.*

FI'FTHLY. *ad.* [from *fifth.*] In the fifth place.

FI'FTIETH. *a.* [ꝼiꝼtigoꝼa, Sax.] The ordinal of fifty. *Newton.*

FI'FTY. *a.* [ꝼiꝼtig, Saxon.] Five tens. *Locke.*

FIG. *ſ.* [*ficus*, Latin; *figue*, French.]
1. A tree that bears figs. *Pope.*
2. The fruit of the figtree. *Arbuthnot.*

To FIG. *v. a.*
1. To inſult with fico's or contemptuous motions of the fingers. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To put ſomething uſeleſs into one's head. *L'Eſtrange.*

FI'GAPPLE. *ſ.* A fruit. *Mortimer.*

FI'GMARIGOLD. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

To FIGHT. *v. n.* preter. *fought*; part. paſſ. *fought.* [ꝼeohtan, Saxon.]
1. To contend in battle; to war; to make war; to battle; to contend in arms. *Swift.*
2. To combat; to duel; to contend in ſingle fight. *Eſdras.*
3. To act as a ſoldier in any caſe. *Addiſon.*
4. To contend. *Sandys.*

To FIGHT. *v. a.* To war againſt; to combat againſt. *Dryden.*

FIGHT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Battle.
2. Combat; duel. *Dryden.*
3. Something to ſcreen the combatants in ſhips. *Dict.*

FI'GHTER. *ſ.* [from *fight.*] Warriour; duelliſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

FI'GHTING. *participial a.* [from *fight.*]
1. Qualified for war; fit for battle. *Chronicles.*
2. Occupied by war. *Pope.*

FI'GMENT. *ſ.* [*figmentum*, Lat.] An invention; a fiction; the idea feigned. *Brown.*

FI'GPECKER. *ſ.* [*fig* and *peck.*] A bird.

FI'GULATE. *a.* [from *figulus*, Lat.] Made of potters clay.

FI'GURABLE. *a.* [from *figuro*, Lat.] Capable of being brought to certain form, and retained in it. Thus lead is *figurable*, but not water. *Bacon.*

FIGURABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *figurable.*] The quality of being capable of a certain and ſtable form.

FI'GURAL. *a.* [from *figure.*] Repreſented by delineation. *Brown.*

FI'GURATE. *a.* [*figuratus*, Latin.]
1. Of a certain and determinate form. *Bacon.*
2. Reſembling any thing of a determinate form: as, *figurate* ſtones retaining the forms of ſhells in which they were formed by the deluge.

FIGURA'TION. *ſ.* [*figuratus*, Lat.]
1. Determination to a certain form. *Bacon.*
2. The act of giving a certain form. *Bacon.*

FI'GURATIVE. *a.* [*figuratif*, Fr.]
1. Repreſenting ſomething elſe; typical; repreſentative. *Hooker.*
2. Not literal. *Stillingfleet.*
3. Full of figures; full of rhetorical ornations. *Dryden.*

FI'GURATIVELY. *ad.* [from *figurative.*] By a figure; in a ſenſe different from that which words originally imply. *Hammond.*

FI'GURE. *ſ.* [*figura*, Latin.]
1. The form of any thing as terminated by the outline. *Boyle.*
2. Shape; form; ſemblance. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Perſon; external form; appearance mean or grand. *Clariſſa.*
4. Diſtinguiſhed appearance; eminence; remarkable character. *Addiſon.*
5. A ſtatue; an image; ſomething formed in reſemblance of ſomewhat elſe. *Addiſon.*
6. Repreſentations in painting. *Dryden.*
7. Arrangement; diſpoſition; modification. *Watts.*
8. A character denoting a number. *Shakeſpeare. South.*
9. The horoſcope; the diagram of the aſpects of the aſtrological houſes. *Shakeſpeare.*
10. [In theology.] Type repreſentative. *Romans.*
11. [In rhetorick.] Any mode of ſpeaking in which words are detorted from their literal and primitive ſenſe. In ſtrict acceptation, the change of a word is a *trope*, and any affection of a ſentence a *figure*; but they are generally confounded by the exacteſt writers. *Stillingfleet.*
12. [In grammar.] Any deviation from the rules of analogy or ſyntax.

To FI'GURE. *v. a.* [*figuro*, Latin.]
1. To form into any determinate ſhape. *Bacon.*

2. To show by a corporeal resemblance. *Spenser.*

3. To cover or adorn with figures. *Shakespeare.*

4. To diversify; to variegate with adventitious forms. *Shakespeare.*

5. To represent by a typical or figurative resemblance. *Hooker. Donne.*

6. To image in the mind. *Temple.*

7. To prefigure; to foreshow. *Shakespeare.*

8. To form figuratively; to use in a sense not literal. *Locke.*

FI'GURE-FLINGER. *s.* [*figure* and *fling.*] A pretender to astrology. *Collier.*

FI'GWORT. *s.* [*fig* and *wort.*] A plant. *Miller.*

FILA'CEOUS. *a.* [from *filum*, Lat.] Consisting of threads. *Bacon.*

FI'LACER. *s.* [*filazarius*, low Lat.] An officer in the Common Pleas, so called because he files those writs whereon he makes process. *Harris.*

FI'LAMENT. *s.* [*filament*, Fr. *filamenta*, Lat.] A slender thread; a body slender and long like a thread. *Broome.*

FI'LBERT. *s.* A fine hazel nut with a thin shell. *Dorset.*

To FILCH. *v. a.* To steal; to take by theft; to pilfer. It is usually spoken of petty thefts. *Spenser. Burton.*

FI'LCHER. *s.* [from *filch.*] A thief; a petty robber.

FILE. *s.* [*file*, French.]

1. A thread. *Wotton.*

2. A line on which papers are strung to keep them in order. *Bacon.*

3. A catalogue; roll; series. *Shakespeare.*

4. A line of soldiers ranged one behind another. *Milton.*

5. [peol, Saxon.] An instrument to rub down prominences. *Moxon.*

FI'LECUTTER. *s.* [*file* and *cutter.*] A maker of files. *Moxon.*

To FILE. *v. a.* [from *filum*, a thread.]

1. To string upon a thread or wire. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To cut with a file. *Ray.*

3. To foul; to sully; to pollute. *Shakespeare.*

To FILE. *v. n.* To march in a file, not abreast, but one behind another. *Blackmore.*

FI'LEMOT. *s.* A brown or yellow-brown colour. *Swift.*

FI'LER. *s.* [from *file.*] One who files; one who uses the file in cutting metals.

FI'LIAL. *a.* [*filial*, Fr. *filius*, Latin.]

1. Pertaining to a son; befitting a son. *Dryden.*

2. Bearing the character or relation of a son. *Milton.*

FILIA'TION. *s.* [from *filius*, Lat.] The relation of a son to a father: correlative to paternity. *Hale.*

FI'LINGS. *s.* [from *file.*] Fragments rubbed off by the file. *Felton.*

To FILL. *v. a.* [fyllan, Saxon.]

1. To store 'till no more can be admitted. *Samuel.*

2. To store abundantly. *Genesis.*

3. To satisfy; to content. *Cheyne.*

4. To glut; to surfeit. *Shakespeare.*

5. *To* FILL *out.* To pour out liquor for drink.

6. *To* FILL *out.* To extend by something contained. *Dryden.*

7. *To* FILL *up.* To make full. *Pope.*

8. *To* FILL *up.* To supply. *Addison.*

9. *To* FILL *up.* To occupy by bulk. *Burnet.*

10. *To* FILL *up.* To engage; to employ. *Shakespeare.*

To FILL. *v. n.*

1. To give to drink. *Shakespeare.*

2. To grow full.

3. To glut; to satiate. *Bacon.*

4. *To* FILL *up.* To grow full. *Woodward.*

FILL. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. As much as may produce complete satisfaction. *Fairfax.*

2. The place between the shafts of a carriage. *Mortimer.*

FI'LLER. *s.* [from *fill.*]

1. Any thing that fills up room without use. *Dryden.*

2. One whose employment is to fill vessels of carriage. *Mortimer.*

FI'LLET. *s.* [*filet*, French.]

1. A band tied round the head or other part. *Dryden.*

2. The fleshy part of the thigh: applied commonly to veal. *Dryden.*

3. Meat rolled together, and tied round. *Shakespeare.*

4. [In architecture.] A little member which appears in the ornaments and mouldings, and is otherwise called listel. *Harris.*

To FI'LLET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bind with a bandage or fillet.

2. To adorn with an astragal. *Exodus.*

To FI'LLIP. *v. a.* To strike with the nail of the finger by a sudden spring. *Bacon.*

FI'LLIP. *s.* [from the verb.] A jerk of the finger let go from the thumb.

FI'LLY. *s.* [*filoy*, Welsh.]

1. A young horse or mare. *Suckling.*

2. A young mare, opposed to a colt or young horse. *Shakespeare.*

FILM. *s.* [fylmep, Sax.] A thin pellicle or skin. *Graunt.*

To FILM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with a pellicle or thin skin. *Shakesp.*

FI'LMY. *a.* [from *film.*] Composed of thin pellicles. *Pope.*

To FI'LTER. *v. a.* [*filtro*, low Lat.]

1. To defecate by drawing off liquor by depending threads.

2. To

2. To ſtrain; to percolate. *Grew.*

FI'LTER. *ſ.* [*filtrum*, Latin.]
1. A twiſt of thread, of which one end is dipped in the liquor to be defecated, and the other hangs below the bottom of the veſſel, ſo that the liquor drips from it.
2. A ſtrainer; a ſearce. *Ray.*

FILTH. *ſ.* [ꝼylð, Saxon.]
1. Dirt; naſtineſs. *Sandys.*
2. Corruption; groſſneſs; pollution. *Tillotſon.*

FI'LTHILY. *ad.* [from *filthy*.] Naſtily; foully; groſsly. *L'Eſtrange.*

FI'LTHINESS. *ſ.* [from *filthy*.]
1. Naſtineſs; foulneſs; dirtineſs. *Sidney.*
2. Corruption; pollution. *South.*

FI'LTHY. *a.* [from *filth*.]
1. Naſty; foul; dirty. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Groſs; polluted. *Dryden.*

To FILTRATE. *v. a.* [from *filter*.] To ſtrain; to percolate. *Arbuthnot.*

FILTRA'TION. *ſ.* [from *filtrate*.] A method by which liquors are procured fine and clear. *Boyle.*

FI'MBLE *Hemp. ſ.* [corrupted from *female*.] The light ſummer hemp, that bears no ſeed, is called *fimble hemp*. *Mortimer.*

FIN. *ſ.* [ꝼin, Saxon.] The wing of a fiſh; the limb by which he balances his body, and moves in the water. *Addiſon.*

FIN FOOTED. *a.* [*fin* and *foot*.] Palmipedous; having feet with membranes between the toes. *Brown.*

FI'NABLE. *a.* [from *fine*.] That admits a fine. *Hayward.*

FI'NAL. *a.* [*final*, French.]
1. Ultimate; laſt. *Milton.*
2. Concluſive; deciſive. *Davies.*
3. Mortal; deſtructive. *Spenſer.*
4. Reſpecting the end or motive. *Collier.*

FI'NALLY. *ad.* [from *final*.]
1. Ultimately; laſtly; in concluſion. *Milton.*
2. Completely; without recovery. *South.*

FI'NANCE. ſ. [French.] Revenue; income; profit. *Bacon.*

FI'NANCIER. ſ. [French.] One who collects or farms the publick revenue.

FI'NARY. *ſ.* [from *To fine*.] The ſecond forge at the iron mills.

FINCH. *ſ.* [ꝼinc, Saxon.] A ſmall bird of which we have three kinds, the goldfinch, chaffinch, and bullfinch.

To FIND. *v. a.* [ꝼindan, Saxon.]
1. To obtain by ſearching or ſeeking. *Matthew.*
2. To obtain ſomething loſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To meet with; to fall upon. *Cowley.*
4. To know by experience. *Cowley.*
5. To diſcover by ſtudy. *Cowley.*
6. To diſcover what is hidden. *Cowley.*
7. To hit on by chance; to perceive by accident. *Cowley.*
8. To gain by any mental endeavour. *Cowley.*
9. To remark; to obſerve. *Cowley.*
10. To detect; to deprehend; to catch. *Locke.*
11. To reach; to attain. *Cowley.*
12. To meet. *Cowley.*
13. To ſettle; to fix any thing in one's own opinion. *Cowley.*
14. To determine by judicial verdict. *Shakeſpeare.*
15. To ſupply; to furniſh: as, he *finds* me in money.
16. [In law.] To approve: as, to *find* a bill.
17. *To* FIND *himſelf.* To be; to fare with regard to eaſe or pain. *L'Eſtrange.*
18. *To* FIND *out.* To unriddle; to ſolve. *Eccleſiaſticus.*
19. *To* FIND *out.* To diſcover ſomething hidden. *Newton.*
20. *To* FIND *out.* To obtain the knowledge of. *Dryden.*
21. *To* FIND *out.* To invent; to excogitate. *Chronicles.*

FI'NDER. *ſ.* [from *find*.]
1. One that meets or falls upon any thing. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. One that picks up any thing loſt. *Craſhaw.*

FINDFA'ULT. *ſ.* [*find* and *fault*.] A cenſurer; a caviller. *Shakeſpeare.*

FI'NDY. *a.* [ꝼyndiȝ, Saxon.] Plump; weighty; firm; ſolid. *Junius.*

FINE. *a.* [*finne*, French.]
1. Not coarſe. *Spenſer.*
2. Refined; pure; free from droſs. *Ezra.*
3. Subtle; thin; tenuous: as, the *fine* ſpirits evaporate.
4. Refined; ſubtilely excogitated. *Temple.*
5. Keen; thin; ſmoothly ſharp. *Bacon.*
6. Clear; pellucid; tranſparent: as, the wine is *fine*.
7. Nice; exquiſite; delicate. *Davies.*
8. Artful; dexterous. *Bacon.*
9. Fraudulent; ſly; knaviſhly ſubtle. *Hubberd's Tale.*
10. Elegant; with elevation. *Dryden.*
11. Beautiful with dignity.
12. Accompliſhed; elegant of manners. *Felton.*
13. Showy; ſplendid. *Swift.*

FINE. *ſ.* [*ffin*, Cimbr.]
1. A mulct; a pecuniary puniſhment. *Davies.*
2. Penalty. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Forfeit; money paid for any exemption or liberty. *Pope.*
4. The end; concluſion. *Sidney.*

To FINE. *v. a.* [from *fine*, the adjective.]
1. To refine; to purify. *Job.*
2. To embelliſh; to decorate. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To make leſs coarſe. *Mortimer.*

4. To

4. To make tranſparent. *Mortimer.*
5. To puniſh with pecuniary penalty. *Locke.*

To FINE. *v. n.* To pay a fine. *Oldham.*

To FINEDRA'W. *v. a.* [*fine* and *draw.*] To ſow up a rent with ſo much nicety that it is not perceived.

FINEDRA'WER. *ſ.* [from *finedraw.*] One whoſe buſineſs is to ſow up rents.

FINEFI'NGERED. *a.* [*fine* and *finger.*] Nice; artful; exquiſite. *Spenſer.*

FI'NELY. *ad.* [from *fine.*]
1. Beautifully; elegantly. *Addiſon.*
2. Keenly; ſharply; with a thin edge or point. *Peacham.*
3. Not coarſely; not meanly; gaily. *Bacon.*
4. In ſmall parts; ſubtilly; not groſsly. *Boyle.*
5. Wretchedly.

FI'NENESS. *ſ.* [from *fine.*]
1. Elegance; beauty; delicacy. *Sidney.*
2. Show; ſplendour; gaiety of appearance. *Decay of Piety.*
3. Subtility; artfulneſs; ingenuity. *Shak.*
4. Purity; freedom from droſs or baſe mixtures. *Bacon.*

FI'NERY. *ſ.* [from *fine.*] Show; ſplendour of appearance. *Southern.*

FINE'SSE. *ſ.* [French.] Artifice; ſtratagem. *Hayward.*

FI'NER. *ſ.* [from *fine.*] One who purifies metals. *Proverbs.*

FI'NGER. *ſ.* [ꝼinger, Saxon.]
1. The flexible member of the hand by which men catch and hold. *Keil.*
2. A ſmall meaſure of extenſion. *Wilkins.*
3. The hand; the inſtrument of work. *Waller.*

To FI'NGER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To touch lightly; to toy with. *Grew.*
2. To touch unſeaſonably or thieviſhly. *South.*
3. To touch an inſtrument of muſick. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To peform any work exquiſitely with the fingers. *Spenſer.*

FI'NGLEFANGLE. *ſ.* [from *fangle.*] A trifle. *Hudibras.*

FI'NICAL. *a.* [from *fine.*] Nice; foppiſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

FI'NICALLY. *ad.* [from *finical.*] Foppiſhly.

FI'NICALNESS. *ſ.* [from *finical.*] Superfluous nicety.

To FI'NISH. *v. a.* [*finir*, Fr.]
1. To bring to the end purpoſed; to complete. *Luke.*
2. To perfect; to poliſh to the excellency intended. *Blackmore.*

FI'NISHER. *ſ.* [from *finiſh.*]
1. Performer; accompliſher. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. One that puts an end. *Hooker.*
3. One that completes or perfects. *Hebrews.*

FI'NITE. *a.* [*finitus*, Latin.] Limited; bounded. *Brown.*

FI'NITELESS. *a.* [from *finite.*] Without bounds; unlimited. *Brown.*

FI'NITELY. *ad.* [from *finite.*] Within certain limits; to a certain degree. *Stillingfleet.*

FI'NITENESS. *ſ.* [from *finite.*] Limitation; confinement within certain boundaries. *Norris.*

FINITUDE. *ſ.* [from *finite.*] Limitation; confinement within certain boundaries. *Cheyne.*

FI'NLESS. *a.* [from *fin.*] Without fins. *Shakeſpeare.*

FI'NLIKE. *a.* [*fin* and *like.*] Formed in imitation of fins. *Dryden.*

FI'NNED. *a.* [from *fin.*] Having broad edges ſpread out on either ſide. *Mortimer.*

FI'NNY. *a.* [from *fin.*] Furniſhed with fins; formed for the element of water. *Blackmore.*

FINTO'ED. *a.* [*fin* and *toe.*] Palmipedous; having a membrane between the toes. *Ray.*

FI'NOCHIO. *ſ.* Fennel.

FI'PPLE. *ſ.* [from *fibula*, Lat.] A ſtopper. *Bacon.*

FIR. *ſ.* [*fyrr*, Welſh.] The tree of which deal-boards are made. *Pope.*

FIRE. *ſ.* [ꝼyꝛ, Saxon.]
1. The igneous element.
2. Any thing burning. *Cowley.*
3. A conflagration of towns or countries. *Granville.*
4. Flame; light; luſtre. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Torture by burning. *Prior.*
6. The puniſhment of the damned. *Iſaiah.*
7. Any thing that inflames the paſſions. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. Ardour of temper. *Atterbury.*
9. Livelineſs of imagination; vigour of fancy; ſpirit of ſentiment. *Cowley.*
10. The paſſion of love. *Dryden. Shadwell.*
11. Eruptions or impoſthumations: as, St. Anthony's *fire.*
12. *To ſet* FIRE *on*, or *ſet on* FIRE. To kindle; to inflame. *Taylor.*

FI'REARMS. *ſ.* [*fire* and *arms.*] Arms which owe their efficacy to fire; guns. *Clarendon.*

FI'REBALL. *ſ.* [*fire* and *ball.*] Grenado; ball filled with combuſtibles, and burſting where it is thrown. *South.*

FI'REBRUSH. *ſ.* [*fire* and *bruſh.*] The bruſh which hangs by the fire to ſweep the hearth. *Swift.*

FI'REDRAKE. *ſ.* [*fire* and *drake.*] A fiery ſerpent. *Drayton.*

FI'RENEW. *a.* [*fire* and *new.*] New from the forge; new from the melting-houſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

FIRE-

FI'REPAN. *f.* [*fire* and *pan.*] Veſſel of metal to carry fire. *Bacon.*

FI'RER. *f.* [from *fire.*] An incendiary. *Carew.*

FI'RESIDE. *f.* [*fire* and *ſide.*] The hearth; the chimney. *Prior.*

FI'RESTICK. *f.* [*fire* and *ſtick.*] A lighted ſtick or brand. *Digby.*

FI'REWORK. *f.* [*fire* and *work.*] Shows of fire; pyrotechnical performances. *Brown.*

To FIRE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſet on fire; to kindle. *Hayward.*
2. To inflame the paſſions; to animate. *Dryden.*
3. To drive by fire. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FIRE. *v. n.*

1. To take fire; to be kindled.
2. To be inflamed with paſſion.
3. To diſcharge any firearms.

FIREBRA'ND. *f.* [*fire* and *brand.*]

1. A piece of wood kindled. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. An incendiary; one who inflames factions. *Bacon.*

FI'RECROSS. *f.* [*fire* and *creſs.*] A token in Scotland for the nation to take arms. *Haywood.*

FI'RELOCK. *f.* [*fire* and *lock.*] A ſoldier's gun; a gun diſcharged by ſtriking ſteel with flint. *Gay.*

FI'REMAN. *f.* [*fire* and *man.*]

1. One who is employed to extinguiſh burning houſes. *Gay.*
2. A man of violent paſſions. *Tatler.*

FI'REPAN. *f.* [*fire* and *pan.*]

1. A pan for holding fire.
2. [In a gun.] The receptacle for the priming powder.

FI'RESHIP. *f.* [*fire* and *ſhip.*] A ſhip filled with combuſtible matter to fire the veſſels of the enemy. *Wiſeman.*

FI'RESHOVEL. *f.* [*fire* and *ſhovel.*] The inſtrument with which the hot coals are thrown. *Brown.*

FI'RESTONE. *f.* [*fire* and *ſtone.*] The *fireſtone*, or pyrites, is a compound metallick foſſil, compoſed of vitriol, ſulphur, and an unmetallick earth, but in very different proportions in the ſeveral maſſes. It has its name of pyrites, or *fireſtone*, from its giving fire on being ſtruck againſt a ſteel much more freely than a flint will do. *Hill.*

FI'REWOOD. *f.* [*fire* and *wood.*] Wood to burn; fewel.

FI'RING. *f.* [from *fire.*] Fewel. *Mortimer.*

To FIRK. *v. a.* [from *ferio*, Latin.] To whip; to beat. *Hudibras.*

FI'RKIN. *f.* [from ꝑeoꝑeꝛ, Saxon.]

1. A veſſel containing nine gallons. *Arbuthnot.*
2. A ſmall veſſel. *Durham.*

FIRM. *a.* [*firmus*, Latin.]

1. Strong; not eaſily pierced or ſhaken; hard, oppoſed to ſoft. *Cleaveland.*
2. Conſtant; ſteady; reſolute; fixed; unſhaken. *Tillotſon. Walſh.*

To FIRM. *v. a.* [*firmo*, Latin.]

1. To ſettle; to confirm; to eſtabliſh; to fix. *Knolles.*
2. To fix without wandering. *Spenſer.*

FI'RMAMENT. *f.* [*firmamentum*, Latin.] The ſky; the heavens. *Raleigh.*

FIRMAME'NTAL. *a.* [from *firmament.*] Celeſtial; of the upper regions. *Dryden.*

FI'RMLY. *ad.* [from *firm.*]

1. Strongly; impenetrably; immoveably. *Newton.*
2. Steadily; conſtantly. *Addiſon.*

FI'RMNESS. *f.* [from *firm.*]

1. Stability; hardneſs; compactneſs; ſolidity. *Burnet.*
2. Durability. *Hayward.*
3. Certainty; ſoundneſs. *South.*
4. Steadineſs; conſtancy; reſolution. *Roſcommon.*

FIRST. *a.* [ꝼiꝛꝑ, Saxon.]

1. The ordinal of one. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Earlieſt in time. *Hebrews. Prior.*
3. Higheſt in dignity. *Daniel.*
4. Great; excellent. *Shakeſpeare.*

FIRST. *ad.*

1. Before any thing elſe; earlieſt. *Dryden.*
2. Before any other conſideration. *Bacon.*
3. At the beginning; at firſt. *Bentley.*

FIRST-GOT. } *ſ.* [from *firſt* and
FIRST-BEGOTTEN. } *begot.*] The eldeſt of children. *Milton.*

FIRST-FRUITS. *ſ.* [*firſt* and *fruits.*]

1. What the ſeaſon firſt produces or matures of any kind. *Prior.*
2. The firſt profits of any thing. *Bacon.*
3. The earlieſt effect of any thing. *Milton.*

FI'RSTLING. *a.* [from *firſt.*] That which is firſt produced or brought forth. *Deuteronomy.*

FI'RSTLING. *ſ.* [from *firſt.*]

1. The firſt produce or offſpring. *Milton.*
2. The thing firſt thought or done. *Shakeſpeare.*

FI'SCAL. *ſ.* [from *fiſcus.*] Exchequer; revenue. *Bacon.*

FISH. *ſ.* [ꝼiſc, Saxon.] An animal that inhabits the water. *Shakeſpeare. Creech.*

To FISH. *v. n.*

1. To be employed in catching fiſhes.
2. To endeavour at any thing by artifice. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FISH. *v. a.* To ſearch water in queſt of fiſh. *Swift.*

FISH-HOOK. *ſ.* [*fiſh* and *hook.*] A hook baited. *Grew.*

FISH-POND. *ſ.* [*fiſh* and *pond.*] A ſmall pool for fiſh. *Mortimer.*

FI'SHER,

FI'SHER. *f.* [from *fiſh.*] One who is employed in catching fiſh. *Sandys.*

FI'SHERBOAT. *f.* [*fiſher* and *boat.*] A boat employed in catching fiſh.

FI'SHERMAN. *f.* [*fiſher* and *man.*] One whoſe employment and livelihood is to catch fiſh. *Waller.*

FI'SHERTOWN *f.* [*fiſher* and *town.*] A town inhabited by fiſhermen. *Clarendon.*

FISHERS-COAT. *f.* [*fiſher* and *coat.*] A coat worn by a fiſher. *Job.*

FI'SHERY. *f.* [from *fiſher.*] The buſineſs of catching fiſh. *Aldiſon.*

FI'SHFUL. *a.* [from *fiſh.*] Abounding with fiſh. *Camden.*

To FI'SHIFY. *v. a.* [from *fiſh.*] To turn to fiſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

FI'SHING. *f.* [from *fiſh.*] Commmodity of taking fiſh. *Spenſer.*

FI'SHKETTLE. *f.* [*fiſh* and *kettle.*] A caldron made long for the fiſh to be boiled without bending. *Grew.*

FI'SHMEAL. *f.* [*fiſh* and *meal.*] Diet of fiſh. *Sharp.*

FI'SHMONGER. *f.* [from *fiſh.*] A dealer in fiſh. *Carew.*

FI'SHY. *a.* [from *fiſh.*]

1. Conſiſting of fiſh. *Pope.*
2. Having the qualities of fiſh. *Brown.*

FI'SSILE. *a.* [*fiſſilis*, Latin.] Having the grain in a certain direction, ſo as to be cleft. *Newton.*

FISSI'LITY. *f.* [from *fiſſile.*] The quality of admitting to be cloven.

FI'SSURE. *f.* [*fiſſura*, Latin; *fiſſure*, Fr.] A cleft; a narrow chaſm where a breach has been made. *Woodward.*

To FI'SSURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cleave; to make a fiſſure. *Wiſeman.*

FIST. *f.* [ꝼıꝛt, Saxon.] The hand clenched with the fingers doubled down. *Denham.*

To FIST. *v. a.*

1. To ſtrike with the fiſt. *Dryden.*
2. To gripe with the fiſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

FI'STINUT. *f.* A piſtachio nut.

FI'STICUFFS. *f.* [*fiſt* and *cuff.*] Battle with the fiſt. *More.*

FI'STULA. *f.* [*fiſtule*, French.]

1. A ſinuous ulcer callous within. *Wiſeman.*
2. FISTULA *Lachrimalis.* A diſorder of the canals leading from the eye to the noſe, which obſtructs the natural progreſs of the tears, and makes them trickle down the cheeks. *Sharp.*

FI'STULAR. *a.* [from *fiſtula.*] Hollow like a pipe.

FI'STULOUS. *a.* [*fiſtuleux*, French.] Having the nature of a fiſtula. *Wiſeman.*

FIT. *f.*

1. A paroxyſm or exacerbation of any intermittent diſtemper. *Sharp.*
2. Any ſhort return after intermiſſion; interval. *Rogers.*
3. Any violent affection of mind or body. *Spenſer.*
4. Diſorder; diſtemperature. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. The hyſterical diſorders of women, and the convulſions of children.

FIT. *a.*

1. Qualified; proper. *Cowley.*
2. Convenient; meet; proper; right. *Boyle.*

To FIT. *v. a.* [*witten*, Flemiſh.]

1. To accomodate to any thing; to ſuit one thing to another. *Denham.*
2. To accommodate a perſon with any thing. *Wiſeman.*
3. To be adapted to; to ſuit any thing. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. *To* FIT *cut.* To furniſh; to equip. *Dryden.*
5. *To* FIT *up.* To furniſh; to make proper for uſe. *Pope.*

To FIT. *v. n.* To be proper; to be fit. *Pope.*

FITCH. *f.* A ſmall kind of wild pea. *Tuſſer.*

FI'TCHAT. } *f.* [*fiſſau*, Fr.] A ſtink-
FI'TCHEW. } ing little beaſt, that robs the henrooſt and warren.

FI'TFUL. *a.* [*fit* and *full.*] Varied by paroxyſms. *Shakeſpeare.*

FI'TLY. *ad.* [from *fit.*]

1. Properly; juſtly; reaſonably. *Tillotſon.*
2. Commodiouſly; meetly. *Donne.*

FI'TNESS. *f.* [from *fit.*]

1. Propriety; meetneſs; juſtneſs; reaſonableneſs. *Hooker.*
2. Convenience; commodity; the ſtate of being fit. *Shakeſpeare.*

FI'TMENT. *f.* [from *fit.*] Something adapted to a particular purpoſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

FI'TTER. *f.* [from *fit.*]

1. The perſon or thing that confers fitneſs for any thing. *Mortimer.*
2. A ſmall piece.

FITZ. *f.* [Norman.] A ſon; as *Fitzherbert*, the ſon of Herbert; *Fitzroy*, the ſon of the king. It is commonly uſed of illegitimate children.

FIVE. *a.* [ꝼıꝼ, Saxon.] Four and one; half of ten. *Dryden.*

FIVELE'AVED *Graſs.* *f.* Cinquefoil; a ſpecies of clover.

FIVES *f.*

1. A kind of play with a bowl.
2. A diſeaſe of horſes. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FIX. *v. a.* [*fixer*, French.]

1. To make faſt, firm, or ſtable. *Milton.*
2. To ſettle; to eſtabliſh invariably. *Temple.*
3. To

3. To direct without variation. *Dryden.*
4. To deprive of volatility. *Locke.*
5. To pierce; to transfix. *Sandys.*
6. To withhold from motion.

To FIX. *v. n.*

1. To determine the resolution. *Locke.*
2. To rest; to cease to wander. *Waller.*
3. To lose volatility, so as to be malleable. *Bacon.*

FIXA'TION. f. [French.]

1. Stability; firmness; steadiness. *King Charles.*
2. Residence in a certain place. *Raleigh.*
3. Confinement; forbearance of excursion. *Watts.*
4. Want of volatility; destruction of volatility. *Bacon.*
5. Reduction from fluidity to firmness. *Glanville.*

FI'XEDLY. *ad.* [from *fixed.*] Certainly; firmly. *Locke.*

FI'XEDNESS. *f.* [from *fixed.*]

1. Stability; firmness.
2. Want or loss of volatility. *Locke.*
3. Solidity; coherence of parts. *Bentley.*
4. Steadiness; settled opinion or resolution. *King Charles.*

FIXI'DITY. *f.* Coherence of parts. *Boyle.*

FI'XITY. *f.* [*fixité*, French.] Coherence of parts. *Newton.*

FI'XURE. *f.* [from *fix*]

1. Position. *Shakespeare.*
2. Stable pressure. *Shakespeare.*
3. Firmness; stable state. *Shakespeare.*

FI'ZGIG. *f.* A kind of dart or harpoon with which seamen strike fish.

FLA'BBY. *a.* [*flaccidus*, Latin.] Soft; not firm. *Arbuthnot.*

FLA'BILE. *a.* [*flabilis*, Latin.] Subject to be blown.

FLA'CCID. *a.* [*flaccidus*, Latin.] Weak; limber; not firm; lax; not tense. *Holder.*

FLACCI'DITY. *f.* [from *flaccid.*] Laxity; limberness; want of tension. *Wiseman.*

To FLAG. *v. n.* [*flaggeren*, Dutch.]

1. To hang loose without stiffness or tension. *Boyle.*
2. To grow spiritless or dejected. *Swift.*
3. To grow feeble; to lose vigour. *Ben. Johnson.*

To FLAG. *v. a.*

1. To let fall; to suffer to droop. *Prior.*
2. To lay with broad stone. *Sandys.*

FLAG. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A water plant with a broad bladed leaf and yellow flower. *Sandys.*
2. The colours or ensign of a ship or land-forces. *Temple.*
3. A species of stone used for smooth pavements. *Woodward.*

FLAG-BROOM. *f.* [from *flag* and *broom.*] A broom for sweeping flags or pavements.

FLAG-OFFICER. *f.* [*flag* and *officer.*] A commander of a squadron. *Addison.*

FLAG-SHIP. *f.* [*flag* and *ship.*] The ship in which the commander of a fleet is. *Walton.*

FLAG-WORM. *f.* [*flag* and *worm.*] A grub bred in watry places among rushes or sedge. *Walton.*

FLA'GELET. *f.* [*flageolet*, French.] A small flute. *More.*

FLAGELLA'TION. *f.* The use of the scourge. *Garth.*

FLA'GGINESS. *f.* [from *flaggy.*] Laxity; limberness.

FLA'GGY. *a.* [from *flag.*]

1. Weak; lax; limber; not stiff; not tense. *Dryden.*
2. Weak in taste; insipid. *Bacon.*

FLAGI'TIOUS. *a.* [from *flagitium*, Latin.] Wicked; villainous; atrocious. *Roscommon.*

FLAGI'TIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *flagitious.*] Wickedness; villany.

FLA'GON. *f.* [*flacon*, French.] A vessel of drink with a narrow mouth. *Roscommon.*

FLA'GRANCY. *f.* [*flagrantia*, Latin.] Burning heat; fire. *Bacon.*

FLA'GRANT. *a.* [*flagrans*, Latin.]

1. Ardent; burning; eager. *Hooker.*
2. Glowing; flushed. *Pope.*
3. Red; imprinted red. *Prior.*
4. Notorious; flaming. *Smith.*

FLAGRA'TION. *f.* [*flagro*, Lat.] Burning.

FLA'GSTAFF. *f.* [*flag* and *staff.*] The staff on which the flag is fixed. *Dryden.*

FLAIL. *f.* [*flagellum*, Latin.] The instrument with which grain is beaten out of the ear. *Dryden.*

FLAKE. *f.* [*floccus*, Latin.]

1. Any thing that appears loosely held together. *Grew.*
2. A stratum; layer; lamina. *Sandys.*

FLA'KY. *a.* [from *flake.*]

1. Loosely hanging together. *Blackmore.*
2. Lying in layers or strata; broken into laminæ.

FLAM. *f.* A falsehood; a lye; an illusory pretext. *South.*

To FLAM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deceive with a lye. *South.*

FLAMBEAU. f. [French.] A lighted torch. *Dryden.*

FLAME. *f.* [*flamma*, Latin]

1. Light emitted from fire. *Cowley.*
2. Fire. *Cowley.*
3. Ardour of temper or imagination; brightness of fancy. *Waller.*
4. Ardour of inclination. *Pope.*
5. Passion of love. *Cowley.*

To FLAME. *v. n.*

1. To shine as fire; to burn with emission of light. *Milton.*

2. To shine like flame. *Prior.*
3. To break out in violence of passion.

FLAMECO'LOURED. *a.* [*flame* and *colour.*] Of a bright yellow colour. *Peacham.*

FLA'MEN. s. [Latin.] A priest; one that officiates in solemn offices. *Pope.*

FLAMMA'TION. *s.* [*flammatio*, Latin.] The act of setting on flame. *Brown.*

FLAMMABI'LITY. *s.* [*flamma*, Lat.] The quality of admitting to be set on fire. *Brown.*

FLA'MMEOUS. *a.* [*flammeus*, Latin.] Consisting of flame. *Brown.*

FLAMMI'FEROUS. *a.* [*flammifer*, Lat.] Bringing flame. *Dict.*

FLAMMI'VOMOUS. *a.* [*flamma* and *vomo*, Latin.] Vomiting out flame.

FLA'MY. *a.* [from *flame.*]
1. Inflamed; burning; flaming. *Sidney.*
2. Having the nature of flame. *Bacon.*

FLANK. *s.* [*flanc*, French.]
1. That part of the side of a quadruped near the hinder thigh. *Peacham.*
2. [In men.] The lateral part of the lower belly. *Pope.*
3. The side of any army or fleet. *Hayward.*
4. [In fortification.] That part of the bastion which reaches from the curtain to the face. *Harris.*

To FLANK. *v. a.*
1. To attack the side of a battalion or fleet.
2. To be posted so as to overlook or command any pass on the side; to be on the side. *Dryden.*

FLA'NKER. *s.* [from *flank.*] A fortification jutting out so as to command the side of a body marching to the assault. *Knolles.*

To FLA'NKER. *v. a.* [*flanquer*, French.] To defend by lateral fortifications.

FLA'NNEL. *s.* [*gwclanen*, Welch.] A soft nappy stuff of wool. *Shakespeare.*

FLAP. *s.* [Jœppe, Saxon.]
1. Any thing that hangs broad and loose. *Sharp.*
2. The motion of any thing broad and loose.
3. A disease in horses. *Farrier's Dict.*

To FLAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To beat with a flap, as flies are beaten. *L'Estrange.*
2. To move with a flap or noise. *Dryden. Tickell.*

To FLAP. *v. n.*
1. To ply the wings with noise. *L'Estrange.*
2. To fall with flaps, or broad parts depending. *Gay.*

FLA'PDRAGON. *s.*
1. A play in which they catch raisins out of burning brandy.
2. The thing eaten at flapdragon. *Shakespeare.*

To FLA'PDRAGON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To swallow; to devour. *Shakespeare.*

FLAPE'ARED. *a.* [*flap* and *ear.*] Having loose and broad ears. *Shakespeare.*

To FLARE. *v. n.* [from *flederen*, to flutter, Dutch.]
1. To flutter with a splendid show. *Shak.*
2. To glitter with transient lustre. *Herbert.*
3. To glitter offensively. *Milton.*
4. To be in too much light. *Prior.*

FLASH. *s.* [φλὸξ, *Minshew.*]
1. A sudden, quick, transitory blaze. *Roscommon.*
2. Sudden burst of wit or merriment. *Rogers.*
3. A short transient state. *Bacon.*
4. A body of water driven by violence.

To FLASH. *v. n.*
1. To glitter with a quick and transient flame. *Boyle.*
2. To burst out into any kind of violence. *Shakespeare.*
3. To break out into wit, merriment, or bright thought. *Felton.*

To FLASH. *v. a.* To strike up large bodies of water. *Carew.*

FLA'SHER. *s.* [from *flash.*] A man of more appearance of wit than reality.

FLA'SHILY. *ad.* [from *flashy.*] With empty show.

FLA'SHY. *a.* [from *flash.*]
1. Empty; not solid; showy without substance. *Digby.*
2. Insipid; without force or spirit. *Bacon.*

FLASK. *s.* [*flasque*, Fr.]
1. A bottle; a vessel. *King.*
2. A powder-horn. *Shakespeare.*

FLA'SKET. *s.* [from *flask.*] A vessel in which viands are served. *Pope.*

FLAT. *a.* [*plat*, Fr.]
1. Horizontally level, without inclination. *Addison.*
2. Smooth; without protuberances. *Bacon.*
5. Without elevation. *Milton.*
4. Level with the ground. *South.*
5. Lying horizontally prostrate; lying along. *Daniel.*
6. [In painting.] Without relief; without prominence of the figures.
7. Tasteless; insipid; dead. *Philips.*
8. Dull; unanimated; frigid. *Bacon.*
9. Depressed; spiritless; dejected. *Milton.*
10. Unpleasing; tasteless. *Atterbury.*
11. Peremptory; absolute; downright. *Spenser. Herbert.*
12. Not shrill; not acute; not sharp in sound. *Bacon.*

FLAT. *f.*
1. A level; an extended plane. *Wotton.*
2. Even ground; not mountainous. *Milton.*
3. A ſmooth low ground expoſed to inundations. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Shallow; ſtrand; place in the ſea where the water is not deep. *Raleigh.*
5. The broad ſide of a blade. *Dryden.*
6. Depreſſion of thought or language. *Dryden.*
7. A ſurface without relief, or prominences. *Bentley.*

To FLAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To level; to depreſs; to make broad and ſmooth. *Creech.*
2. To make vapid. *Bacon.*

To FLAT. *v. n.*
1. To grow flat; oppoſed to ſwell. *Temple.*
2. To render unanimated or vapid. *King Charles.*

FLA'TLONG. *ad.* [*flat* and *long.*] With the flat downwards; not edgewiſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

FLA'TLY. *ad.* [from *flat.*]
1. Horizontally; without inclination.
2. Without prominence or elevation.
3. Without ſpirit; dully; frigidly.
4. Peremptorily; downright. *Daniel.*

FLA'TNESS. *ſ.* [from *flat.*]
1. Evenneſs; level extenſion.
2. Want of relief or prominence. *Addiſon.*
3. Deadneſs; inſipidity; vapidneſs. *Mortimer.*
4. Dejection of ſtate. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Dejection of mind; want of life.
6. Dulneſs; inſipidity; frigidity. *Collier.*
7. The contrary to ſhrilneſs or acuteneſs of ſound. *Bacon.*

To FLA'TTEN. *v. a.* [from *flat.*]
1. To make even or level, without prominence or elevation.
2. To beat down to the ground. *Mortimer.*
3. To make vapid.
4. To deject; to depreſs; to diſpirit.

To FLA'TTEN. *v. n.*
1. To grow even or level.
2. To grow dull and inſipid. *L'Eſtrange.*

FLA'TTER. *ſ.* [from *flat.*] The workman or inſtrument by which bodies are flattened.

To FLA'TTER. *v. a.* [*flater*, Fr.]
1. To ſooth with praiſes; to pleaſe with blandiſhments. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To praiſe falſely. *Young.*
3. To pleaſe; to ſooth. *Dryden.*
4. To raiſe falſe hopes. *Milton.*

FLA'TTERER. *ſ.* [from *flatter.*] One who flatters; a fawner; a wheedler. *Swift.*

FLA'TTERY. *ſ.* [*flaterie*, French.] Falſe praiſe; artful obſequiouſneſs. *Young.*

FLA'TTISH. *a.* [from *flat.*] Somewhat flat; approaching to flatneſs. *Woodward.*

FLA'TULENCY. *ſ.* [from *flatulent.*]
1. Windineſs; fulneſs of wind. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Emptineſs; vanity; levity; airineſs. *Glanville.*

FLA'TULENT. *a.* [*flatulentus*, Latin.]
1. Turgid with air; windy. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Empty; vain; big without ſubſtance or reality; puffy. *Dryden.*

FLATUO'SITY. *ſ.* [*flatuoſité*, Fr.] Windineſs; fulneſs of air. *Bacon.*

FLA'TUOUS. *a.* [from *flatus*, Lat.] Windy; full of wind. *Bacon.*

FLA'TUS. ſ. [Latin.] Wind gathered in any cavities of the body. *Quincy.*

FLA'TWISE. *ad.* With the flat downwards; not the edge. *Woodward.*

To FLAUNT. *v. n.*
1. To make a fluttering ſhow in apparel. *Boyle.*
2. To be hung with ſomething looſe and flying. *Pope.*

FLAUNT. *ſ.* Any thing looſe and airy. *Shakeſpeare.*

FLA'VOUR. *ſ.*
1. Power of pleaſing the taſte. *Addiſon.*
2. Sweetneſs to the ſmell; odour; fragrance. *Dryden.*

FLA'VOUROUS. *a.* [from *flavour.*]
1. Delightful to the palate. *Dryden.*
2. Fragrant; odorous.

FLAW. *ſ.*
1. A crack or breach in any thing. *Boyle.*
2. A fault; defect. *Dryden.*
3. A ſudden guſt; a violent blaſt. *Chapman.*
4. A tumult; a tempeſtuous uproar. *Dryden.*
5. A ſudden commotion of mind. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FLAW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To break; to crack; to damage with fiſſure. *Boyle.*
2. To break; to violate. *Shakeſpeare.*

FLA'WLESS. *a.* [from *flaw.*] Without cracks; without defects. *Boyle.*

FLAWN. *ſ.* [*flena*, Saxon.] A ſort of cuſtard; a pie baked in a diſh.

To FLA'WTER. *v. a.* To ſcrape or pare a ſkin. *Ainſworth.*

FLA'WY. *a.* [from *flaw.*] Full of flaws.

FLAX. *ſ.* [*fleax*, *flex*, Saxon.]
1. The fibrous plant of which the fineſt thread is made. *Miller.*
2. The fibres of flax cleanſed and combed for the ſpinner. *Dryden.*

FLA'XCOMB. *ſ.* [*flax* and *comb.*] The inſtrument with which the fibres of flax are cleanſed from the brittle parts.

FLA'XDRESSER. *ſ.* [*flax* and *dreſs.*] He that prepares flax for the ſpinner.

FLA'XEN. *a.* [from *flax.*]
1. Made of flax. *Sharp.*
2. Fair,

2. Fair, long and flowing. *Addiſon.*

FLA'XWEED. *ſ.* A plant.

To FLAY. *v. a.* [*vlaen*, Dutch.]

1. To ſtrip of the ſkin. *Raleigh.*

2. To take off the ſkin or ſurface of any thing. *Swift.*

FLA'YER. *ſ.* [from *flay.*] He that ſtrips off the ſkin of any thing.

FLEA. *ſ.* [ꝑlea, Saxon.] A ſmall red inſect remarkable for its agility in leaping. *Bacon.*

To FLEA. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To clean from fleas.

FLE'ABANE. *ſ.* [*flea* and *bane.*] A plant.

FLE'ABITE. } *ſ.* [*flea* and *bite.*]
FLE'ABITING. }

1. Red marks cauſed by fleas. *Wiſeman.*

2. A ſmall hurt or pain like that cauſed by the ſting of a flea. *Harvey.*

FLE'ABITTEN. *a.* [*flea* and *bite.*]

1. Stung by fleas.

2. Mean; worthleſs. *Cleaveland.*

FLEAK. *ſ.* [from *floccus*, Latin.] A ſmall lock, thread, or twiſt. *More.*

FLEAM. *ſ.* An inſtrument uſed to bleed cattle, which is placed on the vein, and then driven by a blow.

FLE'AWORT. *ſ.* [*flea* and *wort.*] A plant. *Miller.*

To FLECK. *v. a.* [*fleck*, German, a ſpot.] To ſpot; to ſtreak; to ſtripe; to dapple. *Sandys.*

To FLECKER. *v. a.* [from *fleck.*] To ſpot; to mark with ſtrokes or touches. *Shakeſpeare.*

FLED. The preterite and participle of *flee.* *Prior.*

FLEDGE. *a.* [*flederen*, to fly, Dutch.] Full-feathered; able to fly. *Herbert.*

To FLEDGE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To furniſh with wings; to ſupply with feathers. *Pope.*

To FLEE. *v. n.* pret. *fled.* To run from danger; to have recourſe to ſhelter. *Geneſis. Tillotſon.*

FLEECE. *ſ.* [ꝑlȳꝛ, ꝑleꝛ, Saxon.] As much wool as is ſhorn from one ſheep. *Shakſp.*

To FLEECE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To clip the fleece off a ſheep.

2. To ſtrip; to pull; to plunder, as a ſheep is robbed of his wool. *Addiſon.*

FLE'ECED. *a.* [from *fleece.*] Having fleeces of wool. *Spenſer.*

FLE'ECY. *a.* [from *fleece.*] Woolly; covered with wool. *Prior.*

To FLEER. *v. n.* [ꝑleapian, to trifle, Saxon.]

1. To mock; to gibe; to jeſt with inſolence and contempt. *Swift.*

2. To leer; to grin with an air of civility. *Burton.*

FLEER. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Mockery expreſſed either in words or looks. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. A deceitful grin of civility. *South.*

FLE'ERER. *ſ.* [from *fleer.*] A mocker; a fawner.

FLEET. FLEOT. FLOT. Are all derived from the Saxon ꝑleoꝛ, which ſignifies a bay or gulph. *Gibſon's Camden.*

FLEET. *ſ.* [ꝑleꝛa, Saxon.] A company of ſhips; a navy. *Prior.*

FLEET. *ſ.* [ꝑleoꝛ, Saxon.] A creek; an inlet of water. *Mortimer.*

FLEET. *a.*

1. Swift of pace; quick; nimble; active. *Shakeſpeare. Clarendon.*

2. [In the huſbandry of ſome provinces.] Light; ſuperficially fruitful. *Mortimer.*

3. Skimming the ſurface. *Mortimer.*

To FLEET. *v. n.* [ꝑleoꝛan, Saxon.]

1. To fly ſwiftly; to vaniſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To be in a tranſient ſtate. *Digby. Waller.*

To FLEET. *v. a.*

1. To ſkim the water. *Spenſer.*

2. To live merrily, or paſs time away lightly. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. [In the country.] To ſkim milk.

FLEE'TINGDISH. *ſ.* [from *fleet* and *diſh.*] A ſkimming bowl.

FLE'ETLY. *ad.* [from *fleet.*] Swiftly; nimbly; with ſwift pace.

FLE'ETNESS. *ſ.* [from *fleet.*] Swiftneſs of courſe; nimbleneſs; celerity.

FLESH. *ſ.* [ꝑlœc, Saxon.]

1. The body diſtinguiſhed from the ſoul, *Davies.*

2. The muſcles diſtinguiſhed from the ſkin, bones, tendons. *New Teſtament.*

3. Animal food diſtinguiſhed from vegetable. *Locke.*

4. The body of beaſts or birds uſed in food, diſtinct from fiſhes. *Brown.*

5. Animal nature. *Geneſis.*

6. Carnality; corporal appetites. *Smalridge.*

7. A carnal ſtate; worldly diſpoſition. *Romans.*

8. Near relation. *Geneſis.*

9. The outward or literal ſenſe. The Orientals termed the immediate or literal ſignification of any precept or type *the fleſh*, and the remote or typical meaning *the ſpirit.* This is frequent in St. *Paul.* *John.*

To FLESH. *v. a.*

1. To initiate. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. To harden; to eſtabliſh in any practice. *Sidney.*

3. To glut; to ſatiate. *Shakeſpeare.*

FLE'SHBROATH. *ſ.* [*fleſh* and *broath.*] Broath made by decocting fleſh. *Wiſeman.*

FLE'SHCOLOUR. *f.* [*flesh* and *colour.*] The colour of flesh. *Locke.*

FLE'SHFLY. *f.* [*flesh* and *fly.*] A fly that feeds upon flesh, and depositeth her eggs in it. *Ray.*

FLE'SHHOOK. *f.* [*flesh* and *hook.*] A hook to draw flesh from the caldron. *Samuel.*

FLE'SHLESS. *a.* [from *flesh.*] Without flesh.

FLE'SHLINESS. *f.* [from *fleshly.*] Carnal passions or appetites. *Ajcham.*

FLE'SHLY. *a.* [from *flesh.*]
1. Corporeal. *Denham.*
2. Carnal; lascivious. *Milton.*
3. Animal; not vegetable. *Dryden.*
4. Human; not celestial; not spiritual. *Milton.*

FLE'SHMEAT. *f.* [*flesh* and *meat.*] Animal food; the flesh of animals prepared for food. *Floyer.*

FLE'SHMENT. *f.* [from *flesh.*] Eagerness gained by a successful initiation. *Shakesp.*

FLE'SHMONGER. *f.* [from *flesh.*] One who deals in flesh; a pimp. *Shakespeare.*

FLE'SHPOT. *f.* [*flesh* and *pot.*] A vessel in which flesh is cooked; thence plenty of flesh. *Taylor.*

FLE'SHQUAKE. *f.* [*flesh* and *quake.*] A tremor of the body. *Beh. Johnson.*

FLE'SHY. *a.* [from *flesh.*]
1. Plump; full of flesh; fat; musculous. *Ben. Johnson.*
2. Pulpous; plump: with regard to fruits. *Bacon.*

FLE'TCHER. *f.* [from *flecche*, an arrow, Fr.] A manufacturer of bows and arrows. *Mortimer.*

FLET. *participle passive* of *To fleet.* Skimmed. *Mortimer.*

FLEW. The preterite of *fly.* *Pope.*

FLEW. *f.* The large chaps of a deep-mouthed hound. *Hanmer.*

FLE'WED. *a.* [from *flew.*] Chapped; mouthed. *Shakespeare.*

FLEXA'NIMOUS. *a.* [*flexanimus*, Lat.] Having power to change the disposition of the mind.

FLEXIBI'LITY. *f.* [*flexibilité*, Fr.]
1. The quality of admitting to be bent; pliancy. *Newton.*
2. Easiness to be persuaded; compliance; facility. *Hammond.*

FLE'XIBLE. *a.* [*flexibilis*, Latin.]
1. Possible to be bent; not brittle; pliant; not stiff. *Bacon.*
2. Not rigid; not inexorable; complying; obsequious. *Bacon.*
3. Ductile; manageable. *Locke.*
4. That may be accommodated to various forms and purposes. *Rogers.*

FLE'XIBLENESS. *f.* [from *flexible.*]
1. Possibility to be bent; not brittleness; easiness to be bent. *King Charles.*
2. Facility; obsequiousness; compliance.
3. Ductility; manageableness. *Locke.*

FLE'XILE. *a.* [*flexilis*, Latin.] Pliant; easily bent; obsequious to any power or impulse. *Thomson.*

FLE'XION. *f.* [*flexio*, Latin.]
1. The act of bending.
2. A double; a bending. *Bacon.*
3. A turn towards any part or quarter. *Bacon.*

FLE'XOR. *f.* [Latin.] The general name of the muscles which act in contracting the joints. *Arbuthnot.*

FLE'XUOUS. *a.* [*flexuosus*, Latin.]
1. Winding; tortuous. *Digby.*
2. Variable; not steady. *Bacon.*

FLE'XURE. *f.* [*flexura*, Latin.]
1. The form or direction in which any thing is bent. *Ray.*
2. The act of bending. *Shakespeare.*
3. The part bent; the joint. *Sandys.*
4. Obsequious or servile cringe. *Shakesp.*

To FLI'CKER. *v. a.* [*flicheren*, Dutch.] To flutter; to play the wings. *Dryden.*

FLI'ER. *f.* [from *fly.*]
1. One that runs away; a fugitive; a runaway. *Shakespeare.*
2. That part of a machine which, by being put into a more rapid motion than the other parts, equalizes and regulates the motion of the rest. *Swift.*

FLIGHT. *f.* [from *To fly.*]
1. The act of flying or running from danger. *Denham.*
2. Removal to another place. *Dryden.*
3. The act of using wings; volation. *Spenser.*
4. Removal from place to place by means of wings. *Esdras.*
5. A flock of birds flying together. *Bacon.*
6. The birds produced in the same season: as, the harvest *flight* of pigeons.
7. A volley; a shower. *Chevy Chase.*
8. The space past by flying.
9. Heat of imagination; fally of the soul. *Denham.*
10. Excursion. *Tillotson.*
11. The power of flying. *Shakespeare.*

FLI'GHTY. *a.* [from *flight.*]
1. Fleeting; swift. *Shakespeare.*
2. Wild; full of imagination.

FLI'MSY. *a.*
1. Weak; feeble.
2. Mean; spiritless; without force. *Pope.*

To FLINCH. *v. n.* [corrupted from *fling.* *Skinner.*]
1. To shrink from any suffering or undertaking. *South.*
2. In *Shakespeare* it signifies to fail.

FLI'NCHER. *f.* [from the verb.] He who shrinks or fails in any matter.

To FLING. preter. *flung*; part. *flung* or *flong*. [from *fligo*, Latin, *Skinner*.]
1. To caſt from the hand; to throw. *Dryden.*
2. To dart; to caſt with violence. *Denham.*
3. To ſcatter. *Pope.*
4. To drive by violence. *Burnet.*
5. To move forcibly. *Addiſon.*
6. To eject; to diſmiſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. To caſt reproach. *Addiſon.*
8. To force into another condition. *Spenſer.*
9. *To* FLING *down.* To demoliſh; to ruin. *Woodward.*
10. *To* FLING *off.* To baffle in the chace. *Addiſon.*

To FLING. *v. n.*
1. To flounce; to wince; to fly into violent motions. *Tillotſon.*
2. *To* FLING *out.* To grow unruly or outrageous. *Shakeſpeare.*

FLING. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A throw; a caſt.
2. A gibe; a ſneer; a contemptuous remark. *Addiſon.*

FLI'NGER. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. He who throws.
2. He who jeers.

FLINT. *ſ.* [flint, Saxon.]
1. A ſemi-pellucid ſtone, compoſed of cryſtal debaſed, of a blackiſh grey, of one ſimilar and equal ſubſtance, free from veins, and naturally inveſted with a whitiſh cruſt. *Hill. Cleaveland.*
2. Any thing eminently or proverbially hard. *Spenſer.*

FLI'NTY. *a.* [from *flint.*]
1. Made of flint; ſtrong. *Dryden.*
2. Full of ſtones. *Bacon.*
3. Hard of heart; cruel; ſavage; inexorable. *Shakeſpeare.*

FLIPP. *ſ.* [A cant word.] A liquor much uſed in ſhips, made by mixing beer with ſpirits and ſugar. *Dennis.*

FLIPPA'NT. *a.*
1. Nimble; moveable. It is uſed only of the act of ſpeech. *Addiſon.*
2. Pert; talkative. *Thomſon.*

FLI'PPANTLY. *ad.* [from the adjective.] In a flowing prating way.

To FLIRT. *v. a.*
1. To throw any thing with a quick elaſtick motion. *Swift.*
2. To move with quickneſs. *Dorſet.*

To FLIRT. *v. n.*
1. To jeer; to gibe one.
2. To run about perpetually; to be unſteady and fluttering.

FLIRT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A quick elaſtick motion. *Addiſon.*
2. A ſudden trick. *Ben. Johnſon.*
3. A pert huſſy. *Addiſon.*

FLIRTA'TION. *ſ.* A quick ſprightly motion. *Pope.*

To FLIT. *v. n.* [*flitter*, Daniſh.]
1. To fly away. *Spenſer.*
2. To remove; to migrate. *Hooker.*
3. To flutter; to rove on the wing. *Dryden.*
4. To be flux or unſtable. *Dryden.*

FLIT. *a.* [from *fleet.*] Swift; nimble; quick. *Spenſer.*

FLITCH. *ſ.* [flicce, Saxon.] The ſide of a hog ſalted and cured. *Swift.*

FLI'TTERMOUSE. *ſ.* The bat.

FLITTING. *ſ.* [flit, Saxon.] An offence; a fault. *Pſalm.*

FLIX. *ſ.* [corrupted from *flux.*] Down; fur; ſoft hair. *Dryden.*

To FLOAT. *v. n.* [*flotter*, French.]
1. To ſwim on the ſurface of the water. *Philips.*
2. To move without labour in a fluid. *Pope.*
3. To paſs with a light irregular courſe. *Locke.*

To FLOAT. *v. a.* To cover with water. *Addiſon.*

FLOAT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of flowing; the flux. *Hooker.*
2. Any body ſo contrived or formed as to ſwim upon the water. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. The cork or quill by which the angler diſcovers the bite. *Walton.*
4. A cant word for a level. *Mortimer.*

FLO'ATY. *a.* Buoyant and ſwimming atop. *Raleigh.*

FLOCK. *ſ.* [flocc, Saxon.]
1. A company; uſually a company of birds or beaſts. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A company of ſheep, diſtinguiſhed from *herds*, which are of oxen. *Addiſon.*
3. A body of men. *Maccabees.*
4. A lock of wool. *Dryden.*

To FLOCK. *v. n.* To gather in crowds or large numbers. *Knolles. Suckling.*

To FLOG. *v. a.* [from *flagrum*, Lat.] To laſh; to whip. *Swift.*

FLONG. *participle paſſive*, from *To fling*, uſed by *Spenſer.*

FLOOD. *ſ.* [flod, Saxon.]
1. A body of water; the ſea; a river. *Milton.*
2. A deluge; an inundation. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Flow; flux; not ebb. *Davies.*
4. Catamenia. *Harvey.*

To FLOOD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deluge; to cover with waters. *Mortimer.*

FLO'ODGATE. *ſ.* [*flood* and *gate.*] Gate or ſhutter by which the watercourſe is cloſed or opened at pleaſure. *Sidney.*

FLOOK. *ſ.* [*fluc*, a plough, German.] The broad part of the anchor which takes hold of the ground.

FLOOR.

FLOOR. *ſ.* [flop, plope, Saxon.]
1. The pavement. *Sidney.*
2. A ſtory; a flight of rooms. *B. Johnſon.*

To FLOOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover the bottom with a floor. *Chronicles.*

FLO'ORING. *ſ.* [from *floor.*] Bottom; floor. *Addiſon.*

To FLOP. *v. a.* [from *flap.*] To clap the wings with noiſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

FLO'RAL. *a.* [*floralis*, Latin.] Relating to Flora, or to flowers. *Prior.*

FLO'RENCE. *ſ.* [from the city *Florence.*] A kind of cloth.

FLO'REN. *ſ.* A gold coin of Edward III. in value ſix ſhillings.

FLO'RET. *ſ.* [*fleurette*, Fr.] A ſmall imperfect flower.

FLO'RID. *a.* [*floridus*, Latin.]
1. Productive of flowers; covered with flowers.
2. Bright in colour; fluſhed with red. *Taylor.*
3. Embelliſhed; ſplendid. *Dryden.*

FLORI'DITY. *ſ.* [from *florid.*] Freſhneſs of colour. *Floyer.*

FLO'RIDNESS. *ſ.* [from *florid.*]
1. Freſhneſs of colour.
2. Embelliſhment; ambitious elegance. *Boyle.*

FLORIFEROUS. *a.* [*florifer*, Lat.] Productive of flowers.

FLO'RIN. ſ. [French.] A coin firſt made by the Florentines. That of Germany is in value 2 *s.* 4 *d.* that of Spain 4 *s.* 4 *d.* halfpenny; that of Palermo and Sicily 2 *s.* 6 *d.* that of Holland 2 *s.* *Ayliffe.*

FLO'RIST. *ſ.* [*fleuriſte*, Fr.] A cultivater of flowers. *Pope.*

FLO'RULENT. *a.* [*floris*, Lat.] Flowery; bloſſoming.

FLO'SCULOUS. *a.* [*floſculus*, Lat.] Compoſed of flowers. *Brown.*

To FLOTE. *v. a.* [See *To fleet.*] To ſkim. *Tuſſer.*

FLO'TSON. *ſ.* [from *flote.*] Goods that ſwim without an owner on the ſea. *Skinner.*

FLO'TTEN. *part.* [from *flote*] Skimmed.

To FLOUNCE. *v. n.* [*plonſen*, Dutch.]
1. To move with violence in the water or mire. *Addiſon.*
2. To move with weight and tumult. *Prior.*
3. To move with paſſionate agitation. *Swift.*

To FLOUNCE. *v. a.* To deck with flounces. *Addiſon.*

FLOUNCE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Any thing ſewed to the garment, and hanging looſe, ſo as to ſwell and ſhake. *Pope.*

FLO'UNDER. *ſ.* [*flynder*, Daniſh.] The name of a ſmall flat fiſh. *Camden.*

To FLO'UNDER, *v. n.* [from *flounce.*] To ſtruggle with violent and irregular motions. *Dryden.*

To FLO'URISH. *v. n.* [*florco*, Lat.]
1. To be in vigour; not to fade. *Pope.*
2. To be in a proſperous ſtate. *Dryden.*
3. To uſe florid language. *Baker.*
4. To deſcribe various figures by interſecting lines. *Pope.*
5. To boaſt; to brag.
6. [In muſick.] To play ſome prelude.

To FLO'URISH. *v. a.*
1. To adorn with vegetable beauty. *Fenton.*
2. To adorn with figures of needle work.
3. To work with a needle into figures. *Bacon.*
4. To move any thing in quick circles or vibrations. *Craſhaw.*
5. To adorn with embelliſhments of language. *Bacon.*
6. To adorn; to embelliſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

FLO'URISH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Bravery; beauty. *Craſhaw.*
2. An oſtentatious embelliſhment; ambitious copiouſneſs. *Bacon. More.*
3. Figures formed by lines curiouſly or wantonly drawn. *Boyle.*

FLO'URISHER. *ſ.* [from *flouriſh.*] One that is in prime or in proſperity. *Chapman.*

To FLOUT. *v. a.* [*fluyten*, Dutch.] To mock; to inſult; to treat with mockery and contempt. *Walton.*

To FLOUT. *v. n.* To practiſe mockery; to behave with contempt. *Swift.*

FLOUT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A mock; an inſult. *Calamy.*

FLO'UTER. *ſ.* [from *flout.*] One who jeers.

To FLOW. *v. n.* [plopan, Saxon.]
1. To run or ſpread as water. *Swift.*
2. To run: oppoſed to ſtanding waters. *Dryden.*
3. To riſe; not to ebb. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To melt. *Iſaiah.*
5. To proceed; to iſſue. *South.*
6. To glide ſmoothly without aſperity: as, a *flowing* period. *Hakewill.*
7. To write ſmoothly; to ſpeak volubly. *Prior.*
8. To abound; to be crowded. *Chapman.*
9. To be copious; to be full. *Pope.*
10. To hang looſe and waving. *Spectator.*

To FLOW. *v. a.* To overflow; to deluge. *Mortimer.*

FLOW. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The riſe of water; not the ebb. *Brown.*
2. A ſudden plenty or abundance. *Pope.*
3. A ſtream of diction. *South.*

FLO'WER. *ſ.* [*fleur*, Fr.]
1. The part of a plant which contains the ſeeds. *Cowley.*

2. An ornament; an embelliſhment. *Hakewill.*
3. The prime; the flouriſhing part. *Pope.*
4. The edible part of corn; the meal. *Spenſer.*
5. The moſt excellent or valuable part of any thing. *Addiſon.*
6. That which is moſt diſtinguiſhed for any thing valuable. *Shakeſpeare.*

FLO'WER *de luce.* *ſ.* A bulbous iris. *Peacham.*

To FLO'WER. *v. n.* [*fleurir*, Fr.]
1. To be in flower; to be in bloſſom. *Pope.*
2. To be in the prime; to flouriſh. *Spenſer.*
3. To froth; to ferment; to mantle. *Bacon.*
4. To come as cream from the ſurface. *Miltion.*

To FLO'WER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with fictitious or imitated flowers.

FLO'WERAGE. *ſ.* [from *flower.*] Store of flowers.

FLO'WERET. *ſ.* [*fleuret*, Fr.] A flower; a ſmall flower. *Dryden.*

FLO'WERGARDEN. *ſ.* [*flower* and *garden.*] A garden in which flowers are principally cultivated. *Mortimer.*

FLO'WERINESS. *ſ.* [from *flowery.*]
1. The ſtate of abounding in flowers.
2. Floridneſs of ſpeech.

FLO'WERINGBUSH. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

FLO'WERY. *a.* [from *flower*] Full of flowers; adorned with flowers real or fictitious. *Milton.*

FLO'WINGLY. *ad.* [from *flow.*] With volubility; with abundance.

FLOWK. *ſ.* A flounder. *Carew.*

FLO'WKWORT. *ſ.* The name of a plant.

FLOWN. Participle of *fly*, or *flee.*
1. Gone away.
2. Puffed; inflated; elate. *Milton.*

FLU'CTUANT. *a.* [*fluctuans*, Lat.] Wavering; uncertain. *L'Eſtrange.*

To FLU'CTUATE. *v. n.* [*fluctuo*, Lat.]
1. To roll to and again as water in agitation. *Blackmore.*
2. To float backward and forward.
3. To move with uncertain and haſty motion. *Milton.*
4. To be in an uncertain ſtate. *Addiſon.*
5. To be irreſolute.

FLUCTUA'TION. *ſ.* [*fluctuatio*, Lat.]
1. The alternate motion of the water. *Brown.*
2. Uncertainty; indetermination. *Boyle.*

FLUE. *ſ.*
1. A ſmall pipe or chimney to convey air.
2. Soft down or fur.

FLUE'LLIN. *ſ.* The herb ſpeedwell.

FLU'ENCY. *ſ.* [from *fluent.*]
1. The quality of flowing; ſmoothneſs; freedom from harſhneſs or aſperity. *Garth.*
2. Readineſs; copiouſneſs; volubility. *King Charles.*
3. Affluence; abundance. *Sandys.*

FLU'ENT. *a.* [*fluens*, Latin.]
1. Liquid. *Bacon.*
2. Flowing; in motion; in flux. *Ray.*
3. Ready; copious; voluble. *Bacon.*

FLU'ENT. *ſ.* Stream; running water. *Philips.*

FLU'ID. *a.* [*fluidus*, Latin; *fluide*, Fr.] Having parts eaſily ſeparable; not ſolid. *Newton.*

FLU'ID. *ſ.* [In phyſick.] Any animal juice. *Arbuthnot.*

FLUI'DITY. *ſ.* [*fluidité*, Fr. from *fluid.*] The quality in bodies oppoſite to ſolidity. *Newton.*

FLU'IDNESS. *ſ.* [from *fluid.*] That quality in bodies oppoſite to ſtability. *Boyle.*

FLU'MMERY. *ſ.* A kind of food made by coagulation of wheatflower or oatmeal. *Locke.*

FLUNG. *participle* and *preterite* of *fling.* *Addiſon.*

FLU'OR. *ſ.* [Latin.]
1. A fluid ſtate. *Newton.*
2. Catamenia.

FLU'RRY. *ſ.*
1. A guſt or ſtorm of wind; a haſty blaſt. *Swift.*
2. Hurry.

To FLUSH. *v. n.* [*fluyſen*, Dutch.]
1. To flow with violence. *Mortimer.*
2. To come in haſte. *Ben. Johnſon.*
3. To glow in the ſkin. *Collier.*
4. To ſhine. *Spenſer.*

To FLUSH. *v. a.*
1. To colour; to redden. *Addiſon.*
2. To elate; to elevate. *Atterbury.*

FLUSH. *a.*
1. Freſh; full of vigour. *Cleaveland.*
2. Affluent; abounding. *Arbuthnot.*

FLUSH. *ſ.*
1. Afflux; ſudden impulſe; violent flow. *Rogers.*
2. Cards all of a ſort.

To FLU'STER. *v. a.* [from *To fluſh.*] To make hot and roſy with drinking. *Shakeſpeare.*

FLUTE. *ſ.* [*flute*, French.]
1. A muſical pipe; a pipe with ſtops for the fingers. *Dryden.*
2. A channel or furrow in a pillar.

To FLUTE. *v. a.* To cut columns into hollows.

To FLU'TTER. *v. n.* [flotteman, Saxon.]
1. To take ſhort flights with great agitation of the wings. *Deuteronomy.*
2. To move about with great ſhow and buſtle. *Grew.*
3. To be moved with quick vibrations or undulations. *Pope.*
4. To

4. To move irregularly. *Howel.*

To FLU'TTER. *v. a.*
1. To drive in diſorder, like a flock of birds ſuddenly rouſed. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To hurry the mind.
3. To diſorder the poſition of any thing.

FLU'TTER. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Vibration; undulation. *Addiſon.*
2. Hurry; tumult; diſorder of mind.
3. Confuſion; irregular poſition.

FLUVIA'TICK. *a.* [*fluviaticus*, Latin.] Belonging to rivers.

FLUX. *ſ.* [*fluxus*, Latin.]
1. The act of flowing; paſſage. *Digby.*
2. The ſtate of paſſing away and giving place to others. *Brown.*
3. Any flow or iſſue of matter. *Arbuthnot.*
4. Dyſentery; diſeaſe in which the bowels are excoriated and bleed; bloody flux. *Halifax.*
5. Excrement; that which falls from bodies. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Concourſe; confluence. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. The ſtate of being melted.
8. That which mingled with a body makes it melt.

FLUX. *a.* [*fluxus*, Latin.] Unconſtant; not durable; maintained by a conſtant ſucceſſion of parts.

To FLUX. *v. a.*
1. To melt.
2. To ſalivate; to evacuate by ſpitting. *South.*

FLUXI'LITY. *ſ.* [*fluxus*, Latin.] Eaſineſs of ſeparation of parts *Boyle.*

FLU'XION. *ſ.* [*fluxio*, Latin.]
1. The act or flowing.
2. The matter that flows.
3. [In mathematicks.] The arithmetick or analyſis of infinitely ſmall variable quantities. *Harris.*

To FLY. *v n.* pret. *flew* or *fled*; part. *fled* or *flown*.
1. To move through the air with wings. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To paſs through the air. *Job.*
3. To paſs away. *Prior.*
4. To paſs ſwiftly. *Dryden.*
5. To ſpring with violence; to fall on ſuddenly. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. To move with rapidity. *Waller.*
7. To burſt aſunder with a ſudden exploſion. *Swift.*
8. To break; to ſhiver.
9. To run away; to attempt eſcape. *Dryden.*
10. *To* FLY *in the face.* To inſult. *Swift.*
11. To act in defiance. *Dryden.*
12. *To* FLY *off.* To revolt. *Addiſon.*
13. *To* FLY *out.* To burſt into paſſion. *Ben. Jonſon.*
14. *To* FLY *out.* To break out into violence. *Dryden.*
15. *To* FLY *out.* To ſtart violently from any direction. *Bentley.*
16. *To let* FLY. To diſcharge. *Granville.*

To FLY. *v. a.*
1. To ſhun; to avoid; to decline. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To refuſe aſſociation with. *Dryden.*
3. To quit by flight. *Dryden.*
4. To attack by a bird of prey. *Bacon.*

FLY. *ſ.* [fleoge, Saxon.]
1. A ſmall winged inſect. *Locke.*
2. That part of a machine which, being put into a quick motion, regulates the reſt. *Wilkins.*
3. FLY, in a compaſs. That part which points how the wind blows.

To FLY'BLOW. *v. a.* [*fly* and *blow.*] To taint with flies; to fill with maggots. *Stillingfleet.*

FLY'BOAT. *ſ.* [*fly* and *boat.*] A kind of veſſel nimble and light for ſailing.

FLYCA'TCHER. *ſ.* [*fly* and *catch.*] One that hunts flies. *Dryden.*

FLY'ER. *ſ.* [from *fly.*]
1. One that flies or runs away. *Sandys.*
2. One that uſes wings.
3. The fly of a jack.

To FLY'FISH. *v. n.* [*fly* and *fiſh.*] To angle with a hook baited with a fly. *Walton.*

FOAL. *ſ.* [fole, Saxon.] The offſpring of a mare, or other beaſt of burthen. The cuſtom now is to uſe *colt* for a young horſe, and *foal* for a young mare. *Spenſer.*

To FOAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring forth a foal. *May.*

FO'ALBIT. *ſ.* A plant.

FOAM. *ſ.* [fam, Saxon.] The white ſubſtance which agitation or fermentation gathers on the top of liquors; froth; ſpume. *Hoſea.*

To FOAM. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To froth; to gather foam. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To be in rage; to be violently agitated. *Mark.*

FO'AMY. *a.* [from *foam.*] Covered with foam; frothy. *Sidney.*

FOB. *ſ.* [*ſuppe*, German.] A ſmall pocket. *Hudibras.*

To FOB. *v. a.* [*ſuppen*, German.]
1. To cheat; to trick; to defraud. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. *To* FOB *off.* To ſhift off; to put aſide with an artifice. *Addiſon.*

FO'CAL *a.* [from *focus.*] Belonging to the focus. *Derham.*

FO'CIL. *ſ.* [*focile*, Fr.] The greater or leſs bone between the knee and ankle, or elbow and wriſt. *Wiſeman.*

FOCILLA'TION. *ſ.* [*focillo*, Lat.] Comfort; ſupport *Diſt.*

FO'CUS. *ſ.* [Latin.]
1. [In optick.] The focus of a glaſs is

the point of convergence or concourſe, where the rays meet and croſs the axis after their refraction by the glaſs. *Harris. Newton.*

2. Focus *of a Parabola.* A point in the axis within the figure, and diſtant from the vertex by a fourth part of the parameter, or *latus rectum.* *Harris.*

3. Focus *of an ellipſis.* A point towards each end of the longer axis; from whence two right lines being drawn to any point in the circumference, ſhall be together equal to that longer axis. *Harris.*

FO'DDER. *ſ.* [ꝑoꝺꝛe, Saxon.] Dry food ſtored up for cattle againſt winter. *Knolles.*

To FO'DDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To feed with dry food. *Evelyn.*

FODDERER. *ſ.* [from *fodder.*] He who fodders cattle.

FOE. *ſ.* [ꝑah, Saxon.]

1. An enemy in war. *Spenſer.*

2. A perſecutor; an enemy in common life. *Pope.*

3. An opponent; an illwiſher. *Watts.*

FO'EMAN. *ſ.* [from *foe* and *man.*] Enemy in war. *Spenſer.*

FO'ETUS. ſ. [Latin.] The child in the womb after it is perfectly formed. *Quincy. Locke.*

FOG. *ſ.* [*fog*, Daniſh, a ſtorm.] A thick miſt; a moiſt denſe vapour near the ſurface of the land or water. *Raleigh.*

FOG. *ſ.* [*fogagium*, low Lat.] Aftergraſs.

FO'GGILY. *ad.* [from *foggy.*] Miſtily; darkly; cloudily.

FO'GGINESS. *ſ.* [from *foggy.*] The ſtate of being dark or miſty; cloudineſs; miſtineſs.

FO'GGY. *a.* [from *fog.*]

1. Miſty; cloudy; dank. *Evelyn.*

2. Cloudy in underſtanding; dull.

FOH. *interject.* An interjection of abhorrence. *Shakeſpeare.*

FO'IBLE. ſ. [French.] A weak ſide; a blind ſide. *Freind.*

To FOIL. *v. a.* [*affoler*, old French.] To put to the worſt; to defeat. *Milton.*

FOIL. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A defeat; a miſcarriage. *Southern.*

2. Leaf; gilding. *Milton.*

3. Something of another colour near which jewels are ſet to raiſe their luſtre. *Sidney.*

4. A blunt ſword uſed in fencing. *Shakſpeare.*

FO'ILER. *ſ.* [from *foil.*] One who has gained advantage over another.

To FOIN. *v. n.* [*poindre*, Fr. *Skinner.*] To puſh in fencing. *Dryden.*

FOIN. *ſ.* A thruſt; a puſh.

FO'ISON. *ſ.* [ꝑoꝛꝛon, Saxon.] Plenty; abundance. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FOIST. *v. a.* [*fauſſer*, Fr.] To inſert by forgery. *Carew.*

FO'ISTINESS. *ſ.* [from *foiſty.*] Fuſtineſs; muſtineſs. *Tuſſer.*

FO'ISTY. *a.* Mouldy; fuſty.

FOLD. *ſ.* [ꝑalꝺ, Saxon.]

1. The ground in which ſheep are confined. *Milton.*

2. The place where ſheep are houſed. *Raleigh.*

3. The flock of ſheep. *Dryden.*

4. A limit; a boundary. *Creech.*

5. A double; a complication; one part added to another. *Arbuthnot.*

6. From the foregoing ſignification is derived the uſe of *fold* in compoſition. *Fold* ſignifies the ſame quantity added: as, *twenty fold*, twenty times repeated. *Matthew.*

To FOLD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſhut ſheep in the fold. *Milton.*

2. To double; to complicate. *Collier.*

3. To incloſe; to include; to ſhut. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FOLD. *v. n.* To cloſe over another of the ſame kind. *Kings.*

FOLIA'CEOUS. *a.* [*foliaceus*, Lat.] Conſiſting of laminæ or leaves. *Woodward.*

FO'LIAGE. *ſ.* [*folium*, Latin.] Leaves; tufts of leaves. *Addiſon.*

To FO'LIATE. *v. a.* [*foliatus*, Lat.] To beat into laminas or leaves. *Newton.*

FOLIA'TION. *ſ.* [*foliatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of beating into thin leaves.

2. Foliation is one of the parts of the flower of a plant, the collection of thoſe fugacious coloured leaves called petala, which conſtitute the compaſs of the flower. *Quincy.*

FO'LIATURE. *ſ.* The ſtate of being hammered into leaves.

FO'LIO. ſ. [*in folio*, Latin.] A large book, of which the pages are formed by a ſheet of paper once doubled. *Watts.*

FO'LIOMORT. *a.* A dark yellow; the colour of a leaf faded: vulgarly called *philomot.* *Woodward.*

FOLK. *ſ.* [ꝑolc, Saxon.]

1. People, in familiar language. *Sidney.*

2. Nations; mankind. *Pſalms.*

3. Any kind of people as diſcriminated from others. *Shakeſpeare.*

FO'LKMOTE. *ſ.* A meeting of folk. *Spenſer.*

FO'LLICLE. *ſ.* [*follículus*, Latin.]

1. A cavity in any body with ſtrong coats. *Brown.*

2. *Follicle* is a term in botany ſignifying the ſeed-veſſels, capſula ſeminalis, or caſe, which ſome fruits and ſeeds have over them. *Quincy.*

To FO'LLOW. *v. a.* [ꝑo'lgian, Saxon.]

1. To go after; not before or ſide by ſide. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To purſue as an enemy. *Irene.*

3. To

3. To attend as a dependant. *Samuel.*
4. To purſue. *Dryden.*
5. To ſucceed in order of time.
6. To be conſequential, as effects.
7. To imitate; to copy. *Hooker.*
8. To obey; to obſerve. *Tillotſon.*
9. To confirm by new endeavours. *Spenſer.*
10. To attend to; to be buſied with. *Eccleſ.*

To FO'LLOW. *v. n.*
1. To come after another. *Ben. Johnſon.*
2. To be poſteriour in time.
3. To be conſequential, as effect to cauſe. *Locke.*
4. To be conſequential, as inference to premiſes. *Temple.*
5. To continue endeavours. *Hoſea.*

FO'LLOWER. *ſ.* [from *follow.*]
1. One who comes after another; not before him, or ſide by ſide. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A dependant.
3. An attendant. *Pope.*
4. An aſſociate; a companion. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. One under the command of another. *Spenſer.*
6. A ſcholar; an imitator; a copyer. *Sprat.*

FO'LLY. *ſ.* [*folie*, French.]
1. Want of underſtanding; weakneſs of intellect.
2. Criminal weakneſs; depravity of mind. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Act of negligence or paſſion unbecoming wiſdom. *Pope.*

To FOME'NT. *v. a.* [*fomenter*, Latin.]
1. To cheriſh with heat. *Milton.*
2. To bathe with warm lotions. *Arbuthnot.*
3. To encourage; to ſupport; to cheriſh. *Wotton.*

FOMENTA'TION. *ſ.* [*fomentation*, Fr.]
1. A fomentation is partial bathing, called alſo ſtuping, which is applying hot flannels to any part, dipped in medicated decoctions. *Bacon.*
2. The lotion prepared to foment the parts. *Arbuthnot.*

FOME'NTER. *ſ.* [from *foment.*] An encourager; a ſupporter. *Howel.*

FON. *ſ.* A fool; an idiot. *Spenſer.*

FOND. *ſ.*
1. Fooliſh; filly; indiſcreet; imprudent; injudicious. *Aſcham.*
2. Trifling; valued by folly. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Foolihly tender; injudiciouſly indulgent. *Addiſon.*
4. Pleaſed in too great a degree; fooliſhly delighted. *Prior.*

To FOND. } *v. a.* To treat with great
To FO'NDLE. } indulgence; to careſs; to cocker. *Dryden.*

To FOND. *v. n.* To be fond of; to dote on. *Shakeſpeare.*

FO'NDLER. *ſ.* [from *fond.*] One who fondles.

FO'NDLING. *ſ.* [from *fondle.*] A perſon or thing much fondled or careſſed; ſomething regarded with great affection. *Swift.*

FO'NDLY. *ad.* [from *fond*]
1. Fooliſhly; weakly; imprudently. *Pope.*
2. With great or extreme tenderneſs. *Savage.*

FO'NDNESS. *ſ.* [from *fond.*]
1. Fooliſhneſs; weakneſs; want of ſenſe. *Spenſer.*
2. Fooliſh tenderneſs. *Addiſon.*
3. Tender paſſion. *Swift.*
4. Unreaſonable liking. *Hammond.*

FONT. *ſ.* [*fons*, Latin.] A ſtone veſſel in which the water for holy baptiſm is contained in the church. *Hooker.*

FO'NTANEL. *ſ.* [*fontanelle*, French.] An iſſue; a diſcharge opened in the body. *Wiſeman.*

FONTA'NGE. ſ. A knot of ribbands on the top of the head dreſs. *Addiſon.*

FOOD *ſ.* [ꝑeoꝺan, Saxon]
1. Victuals; proviſion for the mouth. *Waller.*
2. Any thing that nouriſhes. *Shakeſpeare.*

FOO'DFUL. *a.* [*food* and *full.*] Fruitful; full of food. *Dryden.*

FOO'DY. *a.* [from *food.*] Eatable; fit for food. *Chapman.*

FOOL. *ſ.* [*ffol*, Welſh.]
1. One to whom nature has denied reaſon; a natural; an idiot. *Pope.*
2. [In Scripture.] A wicked man. *Pſalms.*
3. A term of indignity and reproach. *Dryden.*
4. One who counterfeits folly; a buffoon; a jeſter. *Denham.*
5. *To play the* FOOL. To play pranks like a hired jeſter. *Sidney.*
6. *To play the* FOOL. To act like one void of common underſtanding. *Shakeſp.*
7. *To make a* FOOL. To diſappoint; to defeat. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FOOL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To trifle; to toy; to play. *Herbert.*

To FOOL. *v. a.*
1. To treat with contempt; to diſappoint; to fruſtrate. *Ben. Johnſon.*
2. To infatuate. *Cowley.*
3. To cheat: as, to *fool* one of his money.

FOO'LBORN. *a.* [*fool* and *born*] Fooliſh from the birth. *Shakeſpeare.*

FOO'LERY. *ſ.* [from *fool*]
1. Habitual folly. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. An act of folly; trifling practice. *Watts.*
3. Object of folly. *Raleigh.*

FOOLHA'PPY. *a.* [*fool* and *happy.*] Lucky without contrivance or judgment. *Spenſer.*

FOOLHA'RDINESS. *f.* [from *foolhardy.*] Mad rashness. *South.*

FOOLHA'RDISE. *f.* Adventurousness without judgment. *Spenser.*

FOOLHA'RDY. *a.* [*fool* and *hardy.*] Daring without judgment; madly adventurous. *Howel.*

FOO'LTRAP. *f.* [*fool* and *trap.*] A snare to catch fools in. *Dryden.*

FOO'LISH. *a.* [from *fool.*]

1. Void of understanding; weak of intellect. *Shakespeare.*
2. Imprudent; indiscreet. *Shakespeare.*
3. Ridiculous; contemptible. *Maccabees.*
4. [In Scripture.] Wicked; sinful.

FOO'LISHLY. *ad.* [from *foolish.*] Weakly; without understanding. In Scripture, wickedly. *Swift.*

FOO'LISHNESS. *f.* [from *foolish.*]

1. Folly; want of understanding.
2. Foolish practice; actual deviation from the right. *Prior.*

FOOLSTONES. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*

FOOT. *f.* plural *feet.* [fot, Saxon.]

1. The part upon which we stand. *Clarendon.*
2. That by which any thing is supported.
3. The lower part; the base. *Hakewill.*
4. The end; the lower part. *Dryden.*
5. The act of walking. *Maccabees.*
6. *On* FOOT. Walking; without carriage. *Exodus.*
7. *On* FOOT. In a posture of action. *Shakespeare.*
8. Infantry; footmen in arms. *Clarendon.*
9. State; character; condition. *Addison.*
10. Scheme; plan; settlement. *Swift.*
11. A state of incipient existence. *Tillotson.*
12. A certain number of syllables constituting a distinct part of a verse. *Ascham.*
13. A measure containing twelve inches. *Bacon.*
14. Step. *L'Estrange.*

To FOOT. *v. n.* [from the noun]

1. To dance; to tread wantonly; to trip. *Dryden.*
2. To walk; not ride. *South.*

To FOOT. *v. a.*

1. To spurn; to kick. *Shakespeare.*
2. To settle; to begin to fix. *Shakespeare.*
3. To tread. *Tickell.*

FOO'TBALL. *f.* [*foot* and *ball.*] A ball commonly made of a blown bladder cased with leather, driven by the foot. *Waller.*

FOO'TBOY. *f.* [*foot* and *boy.*] A low menial; an attendant in livery. *Boyle.*

FOO'TBRIDGE. *f.* [*foot* and *bridge.*] A bridge on which passengers walk. *Sidney.*

FOO'TCLOTH. *f.* [*foot* and *cloth.*] A sumpter cloth.

FOO'TED. *a.* [from *foot.*] Shaped in the foot. *Grew.*

FOO'TFIGHT. *f.* [*foot* and *fight.*] A fight made on foot, in opposition to that on horseback. *Sidney.*

FOO'THOLD. *f.* [*foot* and *hold.*] Space to hold the foot. *L'Estrange.*

FOO'TING. *f.* [from *foot.*]

1. Ground for the foot. *Shakespeare.*
2. Foundation; basis; support; root. *Locke.*
3. Place. *Dryden.*
4. Tread; walk. *Shakespeare.*
5. Dance. *Shakespeare.*
6. Steps; road; track. *Bacon.*
7. Entrance; beginning; establishment. *Clarendon.*
8. State; condition; settlement. *Arbuth.*

FOO'TLICKER. *f.* [*foot* and *lick.*] A slave; an humble fawner. *Shakespeare.*

FOO'TMAN. *f.* [*foot* and *man.*]

1. A soldier that marches and fights on foot. *Raleigh.*
2. A low menial servant in livery. *Bacon.*
3. One who practises to walk or run

FOO'TMANSHIP. *f.* [from *footman.*] The art or faculty of a runner. *Hayward.*

FOO'TPACE. *f.* [*foot* and *pace.*]

1. Part of a pair of stairs, whereon, after four or five steps, you arrive to a broad place. *Moxon.*
2. A pace no faster than a slow walk.

FOO'TPAD. *f.* [*foot* and *pad.*] A highwayman that robs on foot.

FOO'TPATH. *f.* [*foot* and *path.*] A narrow way which will not admit horses. *Shakespeare.*

FOO'TPOST. *f.* [*foot* and *post.*] A post or messenger that travels on foot. *Carew.*

FOO'TSTALL. *f.* [*foot* and *stall.*] A woman's stirrup.

FOO'TSTEP. *f.* [*foot* and *step.*]

1. Trace; track; impression left by the foot. *Denham.*
2. Token; mark; notice given. *Bentley.*
3. Example.

FOO'TSTOOL. *f.* [*foot* and *stool.*] Stool on which he that sits places his feet. *Roscommon.*

FOP. *f.* A simpleton; a coxcomb; a man of small understanding and much ostentation. *Roscommon.*

FO'PDOODLE. *f.* [*fop* and *doodle.*] A fool; an insignificant wretch. *Hudibras.*

FO'PPERY. *f.* [from *fop.*]

1. Folly; impertinence. *Shakespeare.*
2. Affectation of show or importance; showy folly.
3. Foolery; vain or idle practice. *Stillingfleet.*

FO'PPISH. *a.* [from *fop.*]

1. Foolish; idle; vain. *Shakespeare.*
2. Vain in show; vain of dress. *Garth.*

FO'PPISHLY. *ad.* [from *foppiſh.*] Vainly; oſtentatiouſly.

FO'PPISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *foppiſh.*] Vanity; ſhowy vanity.

FO'PPLING. *ſ.* [from *fop.*] A petty fop. *Tickell.*

FOR. *prep.* [ꝼop, Saxon.]

1. Becauſe of. *Hooker. Suckling.*
2. With reſpect to; with regard to. *Stillingfleet.*
3. In the character of. *Locke.*
4. With reſemblance of. *Shakeſpeare. Dryden.*
5. Conſidered as; in the place of. *Clarendon.*
6. For the ſake of. *Cowley.*
7. Conducive to; beneficial to. *Tillotſon.*
8. With intention of going to a certain place. *Heywood.*
9. In comparative reſpect. *Dryden.*
10. In proportion to. *Tillotſon.*
11. With appropriation to. *Shakeſpeare.*
12. After O an expreſſion of deſire. *Shakeſpeare.*
13. In account of; in ſolution of. *Burnet.*
14. Inducing to as a motive. *Tillotſon.*
15. In expectation of. *Locke.*
16. Noting power or poſſibility. *Taylor.*
17. Noting dependence. *Boyle.*
18. In prevention of. *Bacon.*
19. In remedy of. *Garretſon.*
20. In exchange for. *Dryden.*
21. In the place of; inſtead of. *Cowley.*
22. In ſupply of; to ſerve in the place of. *Dryden.*
23. Through a certain duration. *Roſcommon. Locke.*
24. In ſearch of; in queſt of. *Tillotſon.*
25. According to. *Boyle.*
26. Noting a ſtate of fitneſs or readineſs. *Dryden.*
27. In hope of; for the ſake of. *Shakeſp.*
28. Of tendency to; towards. *Knolles.*
29. In favour of; on the part of; on the ſide of. *Cowley.*
30. Noting accommodation or adaptation.
31. With intention of. *Tillotſon.*
32. Becoming; belonging to. *Cowley.*
33. Notwithſtanding. *Bentley.*
34. For *all.* Notwithſtanding. *South.*
35. To the uſe of; to be uſed in. *Spenſer.*
36. In conſequence of. *Dryden.*
37. In recompenſe of. *Dryden.*
38. In proportion to. *Shakeſpeare.*
39. By means of; by interpoſition of. *Hale.*
40. In regard of. *Addiſon.*

FOR. *conj.*

1. The word by which the reaſon is given of ſomething advanced before. *Cowley.*
2. Becauſe; on this account that. *Spenſer.*
3. For *as much.* In regard that; in conſideration of. *Hooker.*
4. For *why.* Becauſe; for this reaſon that. *Knolles.*

To FO'RAGE. *v. n.* [from *foris*, abroad, Latin.]

1. To wander far; to rove at a diſtance. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To wander in ſearch of proviſions. *Denham.*
3. To ravage; to feed on ſpoil. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FO'RAGE. *v. a.* To plunder; to ſtrip. *Spenſer.*

FO'RAGE. *ſ.* [*fourage*, German and Fr. from *foris*, Latin.]

1. Search of proviſions; the act of feeding abroad. *Milton.*
2. Proviſions ſought abroad. *Dryden.*
3. Proviſions in general. *Dryden.*

FORA'MINOUS. *a.* [from *foramen*, Lat.] Full of holes. *Bacon.*

To FORBE'AR. *v. n.* pret. *I forbore*, anciently *forbare*; part. *forborn.* [ꝼopbæꝛan, Saxon.]

1. To ceaſe from any thing; to intermit. *Denham.*
2. To pauſe; to delay. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To omit voluntarily; to abſtain. *Cheyne.*
4. To reſtrain any violence of temper; to be patient. *Proverbs.*

To FORBEAR. *v. a.*

1. To decline; to omit voluntarily. *Waller. Clarendon.*
3. To ſpare; to treat with clemency. *Epheſians.*
4. To withold. *Chronicles.*

FORBE'ARANCE. *ſ.* [from *forbear.*]

1. The care of avoiding or ſhunning any thing. *South.*
2. Intermiſſion of ſomething.
3. Command of temper. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Lenity; delay of puniſhment; mildneſs. *Rogers.*

FORBE'ARER. *ſ.* [from *forbear.*] An intermitter; interceptor of any thing. *Tuſſer.*

To FORBID. *v. a.* pret. *I forbade*; part. *forbidden* or *forbid.* [ꝼoꝛbiꝺꝺan, Saxon.]

1. To prohibit; to interdict any thing. *Davies.*
2. To command to forbear any thing. *Sidney.*
3. To oppoſe; to hinder. *Bacon. Dryden.*
4. To accuſe; to blaſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FORBID. *v. n.* To utter a prohibition. *Shakeſpeare.*

FORBI'DDANCE. *ſ.* [from *forbid.*] Prohibition. *Milton.*

FORBI'DDENLY. *ad.* [from *forbid.*] In an unlawful manner. *Shakeſpeare.*

FORBI'DDER. *ſ.* [from *forbid.*] One that prohibits. *Brown.*

FOREBODING. *particip. a.* [from *forbid.*] Raiſing abhorrence. *Aaron Hill.*

FORCE. *ſ.* [*force*, French.]

1. Strength; vigour; might. *Donne.*
2. Violence.

2. Violence. *Dryden.*
3. Virtue; efficacy. *Locke.*
4. Validneſs; power of law. *Denham.*
5. Armament; warlike preparation. *Waller.*
6. Deſtiny; neceſſity; fatal compulſion.

To FORCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To compel; to conſtrain. *Swift.*
2. To overpower by ſtrength. *Milton.*
3. To impel; to preſs. *Deuteronomy.*
4. To draw or puſh by main ſtrength. *Dryden.*
5. To enforce; to urge. *Dryden.*
6. To drive by violence or power. *Decay of Piety.*
7. To gain by violence or power. *Dryden.*
8. To ſtorm; to take or enter by violence. *Waller.*
9. To raviſh; to violate by force. *Dryden.*
10. To conſtrain; to diſtort. *Addiſon.*
11. To man; to ſtrengthen by ſoldiers; to garriſon. *Raleigh.*
12. *To* FORCE *out.* To extort. *Atterbury.*

To FORCE. *v. n.* To lay ſtreſs upon. *Camden.*

FO'RCEDLY. *ad.* [from *force.*] Violently; conſtrainedly. *Burnet.*

FO'RCEFUL. *a.* [*force* and *full*] Violent; ſtrong; impetuous. *Pope.*

FO'RCEFULLY. *ad.* [from *forceful.*] Violently; impetuouſly.

FO'RCELESS. *a.* [from *force.*] Without force; weak; feeble.

FO'RCEPS. ſ. [Latin.] *Forceps* properly ſignifies a pair of tongs; but is uſed for an inſtrument in chirurgery, to extract any thing out of wounds. *Quincy.*

FO'RCER. *ſ.* [from *force*]
1. That which forces, drives, or conſtrains.
2. The embolus of a pump working by pulſion. *Wilkins.*

FO'RCIBLE. *a.* [from *force.*]
1. Strong; mighty: oppoſed to weak. *Hooker.*
2. Violent; impetuous.
3. Efficacious; active; powerful. *Bacon.*
4. Prevalent; of great influence. *Raleigh.*
5. Done by force. *Swift.*
6. Valid; binding; obligatory.

FO'RCIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *forcible.*] Force; violence.

FO'RCIBLY *ad.* [from *forcible.*]
1. Strongly; powerfully. *Tillotſon.*
2. Impetuouſly.
3. By violence; by force. *Spenſer. Hammond.*

FO'RCIPATED. *a.* [from *forceps.*] Formed like a pair of pincers to open and incloſe. *Derham.*

FORD. *ſ.* [ꝼopꝺ, Saxon.]
1. A ſhallow part of a river. *Fairfax.*
2. The ſtream, the current. *Milton.*

To FORD. *v. a.* To paſs without ſwimming. *Raleigh.*

FO'RDABLE. *a.* [from *ford.*] Paſſable without ſwimming. *Raleigh.*

FORE. *a.* [ꝼopꝺ, Saxon.] Anteriour; that which comes firſt in a progreſſive motion. *Cheyne.*

FORE. *ad.*
1. Anteriourly. *Raleigh.*
2. *Fore* is a word much uſed in compoſition to mark priority of time.

To FOREA'RM. *v. a.* [*fore* and *arm.*] To provide for attack or reſiſtance before the time of need. *South.*

To FOREBO'DE. *v. n.* [*fore* and *bode.*]
1. To prognoſticate; to foretel. *Dryden.*
2. To foreknow; to be preſcient of. *Pope.*

FOREBO'DER. *ſ.* [from *forebode.*]
1. A prognoſticator; a ſoothſayer. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. A foreknower.

FOREBY'. *prep.* [*fore* and *by.*] Near; hard by; faſt by. *Spenſer.*

To FORECA'ST. *v. a.* [*fore* and *caſt.*]
1. To ſcheme; to plan before execution. *Daniel.*
2. To adjuſt; to contrive. *Dryden.*
3. To foreſee; to provide againſt. *L'Eſtrange.*

To FORECA'ST. *v. n.* To form ſchemes; to contrive beforehand. *Spenſer.*

FORECA'ST. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Contrivance beforehand; antecedent policy. *Pope.*

FORECA'STER. *ſ.* [from *forecaſt.*] One who contrives beforehand.

FO'RECASTLE. *ſ.* [*fore* and *caſtle.*] In a ſhip, that part where the foremaſt ſtands. *Harris. Raleigh.*

FORE' HO'SEN. *part.* [*fore* and *choſen.*] Pre elected.

FORECI'TED. *part.* [*fore* and *cite.*] Quoted before. *Arbuthnot.*

To FORECLO'SE. *v. a.* [*fore* and *cloſe.*]
1. To ſhut up; to preclude; to prevent. *Carew.*
2. *To* FORECLOSE *a Mortgage*, is to cut off the power of redemption.

FO'REDECK. *ſ.* [*fore* and *deck.*] The anteriour part of the ſhip. *Chapman.*

To FOREDESI'GN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *deſign.*] To plan beforehand. *Cheyne.*

To FOREDO'. *v. a.* [from *for* and *do.*]
1. To ruin; to deſtroy. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To overdo; to weary; to harraſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FOREDO'OM. *v. a.* [*fore* and *doom.*] To predeſtinate; to determine beforehand. *Pope.*

FOREE'ND. *ſ.* [*fore* and *end.*] The anteriour part. *Bacon.*

FOREFA'THER. *ſ.* [*fore* and *father.*] Anceſtor; one who in any degree of aſcending

cending genealogy precedes another. *Raleigh.*

To FOREFE'ND. *v. a.* [*fore* and *fend.*]
1. To prohibit; to avert. *Dryden.*
2. To provide for; to secure. *Shakespeare.*

FOREFI'NGER. *f.* [*fore* and *finger.*] The finger next to the thumb; the index. *Brown.*

FO'REFOOT. *f.* plural, *forefeet.* [*fore* and *foot.*] The anteriour foot of a quadruped. *Peacham.*

To FOREGO'. *v. a.* [*for* and *go.*]
1. To quit; to give up; to resign. *Locke.*
2. To go before; to be past. *Raleigh. Boyle.*
3. To lose. *Shakespeare.*

FO'REGOER. *f.* [from *forego.*] Ancestor; progenitor. *Shakespeare.*

FO'REGROUND. *f.* [*fore* and *ground.*] The part of the field or expanse of a picture which seems to lie before the figures. *Dryden.*

FO'REHAND. *f.* [*fore* and *hand.*]
1. The part of a horse which is before the rider.
2. The chief part. *Shakespeare.*

FO'REHAND. *a.* A thing done too soon. *Shakespeare.*

FOREHA'NDED. *f.* [from *fore* and *hand.*]
1. Early; timely. *Taylor.*
2. Formed in the foreparts. *Dryden.*

FO'REHEAD. *f.* [*fore* and *head.*]
1. That part of the face which reaches from the eyes upward to the hair. *Dryden.*
2. Impudence; confidence; assurance. *Clarier.*

FOREHO'LDING. *f.* [*fore* and *hold.*] Predictions; ominous accounts. *L'Estrange.*

FO'REIGN. *a.* [*forain*, Fr. *forano*, Span.]
1. Not of this country; not domestick. *Atterbury.*
2. Alien; remote; not allied; not belonging. *Swift.*
3. Excluded; not admitted; held at a distance. *Shakespeare.*
4. [In law.] A foreign plea, *plantum forinsecum*; as being a plea out of the proper court of justice.
5. Extraneous; adventitious in general. *Philips.*

FO'REIGNER. *f.* [from *foreign.*] A man that comes from another country; not a native; a stranger. *Addison.*

FO'REIGNNESS. *f.* [from *foreign.*] Remoteness; want of relation to something. *Locke.*

To FOREIMA'GINE. *v. a.* [*fore* and *imagine.*] To conceive or fancy before proof. *Camden.*

To FOREJU'DGE. *v. a.* [*fore* and *judge.*] To judge beforehand; to be prepossessed.

To FOREKNO'W. *v. a.* [*fore* and *know.*] To have prescience of; to foresee. *Raleigh.*

FOREKNO'WABLE. *a.* [from *foreknow.*] Possible to be known before they happen. *More.*

FOREKNO'WLEDGE. *f.* [*fore* and *knowledge.*] Prescience; knowledge of that which has not yet happened. *Milton.*

FO'RELAND. *f.* [*fore* and *land.*] A promontory; headland; high land jutting into the sea; a cape. *Milton.*

To FORELA'Y. *v. a.* [*fore* and *lay.*] To lay wait for; to intrap by ambush. *Dryden.*

To FORELI'FT. *v. a.* [*fore* and *lift.*] To raise aloft any anteriour part. *Spenser.*

FO'RELOCK. *f.* [*fore* and *lock.*] The hair that grows from the forepart of the head. *Milton.*

FO'REMAN. *f.* [*fore* and *man.*] The first or chief person. *Addison.*

FOREME'NTIONED. *a.* [*fore* and *mentioned.*] Mentioned or recited before. *Addison.*

FO'REMOST. *a.* [from *fore.*]
1. First in place. *Dryden.*
2. First in dignity. *Sidney.*

FORENA'MED. *a.* [*fore* and *name.*] Nominated before. *Ben. Johnson.*

FO'RENOON. *f.* [*fore* and *noon.*] The time of day reckoned from the middle point, between the dawn and the meridian, to the meridian. *Arbuthnot.*

FORENO'TICE. *f.* [*fore* and *notice.*] Information of an event before it happens. *Rymer.*

FORE'NSICK. *a.* [*forensis*, Latin.] Belonging to courts of judicature. *Locke.*

To FOREORDA'IN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ordain.*] To predestinate; to predetermine; to preordain. *Hooker.*

FO'REPART. *f.* [*fore* and *part.*] The anteriour part. *Raleigh.*

FOREPA'ST. *a.* [*fore* and *past.*] Past before a certain time. *Hammond.*

FOREPOSSE'SSED. *a.* [*fore* and *possess.*] Preoccupied; prepossessed; pre-engaged. *Sanderson.*

FO'RERANK. *f.* [*fore* and *rank.*] First rank; front. *Shakespeare.*

FORERECI'TED. *a.* [*fore* and *recite.*] Mentioned or enumerated before. *Shakespeare.*

To FORERU'N. *v. a.* [*fore* and *run.*]
1. To come before as an earnest of something following. *Dryden.*
2. To precede; to have the start of. *Graunt.*

FORERU'NNER. *f.* [from *forerun.*]
1. An harbinger; a messenger sent before to give notice of the approach of those that follow. *Sidneygeet. Dryden.*
2. A prognostick; a sign foreshowing any thing. *South.*

To FORESA'Y. *v. a.* [*fore* and *say.*] To predict; to prophesy. *Shakespeare.*

To

To FORESE'E. *v. a.* [*fore* and *see.*] To see beforehand; to see what has not yet happened. *Taylor.*

To FORESHA'ME. *v a.* [*for* and *shame.*] To shame; to bring reproach upon. *Shakespeare.*

FO'RESHIP. *f.* [*fore* and *ship.*] The anteriour part of the ship. *Acts.*

To FORESHO'RTEN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *shorten.*] To shorten figures for the sake of shewing those behind. *Dryden.*

To FORESHO'W. *v. a.* [*fore* and *show.*]
1. To discover before it happens; to predict; to prognosticate. *Denham.*
2. To represent before it comes. *Hooker.*

FO'RESIGHT. *f.* [*fore* and *sight.*]
1. Prescience; prognostication; foreknowledge. *Milton.*
2. Provident care of futurity. *Spenser.*

FORESIGHTFUL. *a.* [*foresight* and *full.*] Prescient; provident. *Sidney.*

To FORESI'GNIFY. *v. a.* [*fore* and *signify.*] To betoken beforehand; to foreshow; to typify. *Hooker.*

FO'RESKIN. *f.* [*fore* and *skin.*] The prepuce. *Cowley.*

FO'RESKIRT. *f.* [*fore* and *skirt.*] The pendulous or loose part of the coat before. *Shakespeare.*

To FORESLA'CK. *v. a.* [*fore* and *slack.*] *Spenser.*

To FORESLO'W. *v. a.* [*fore* and *slow.*]
1. To delay; to hinder; to impede. *Fairfax. Dryden.*
2. To neglect; to omit. *P. Fletch.*

To FORE LO'W. *v. n.* To be dilatory; to loiter. *Shakespeare.*

To FORESPE'AK. *v. n.* [*fore* and *speak.*]
1. To predict; to foresay. *Camden.*
2. To forbid. *Shakespeare.*

FORESPE'NT. *a.*
1. Wasted; tired; spent. *Shakespeare.*
2. Forepassed; past. *Spenser.*
3. Bestowed before. *Shakespeare.*

FORESPU'RRER. *f.* [*fore* and *spur.*] One that rides before. *Shakespeare.*

FO'REST. *f.* [*forêt*, Fr.]
1. A wild uncultivated tract of ground, with wood. *Shakespeare.*
2. [In law.] A certain territory of woody grounds and fruitful pastures, privileged for wild beasts, and fowls of forest, chase, and warren, to rest and abide in, in the safe protection of the king, for his pleasure. *Cowel.*

To FORESTA'L. *v. a.* [foppeteallan, Saxon.]
1. To anticipate; to take up beforehand. *Herbert.*
2. To hinder by preoccupation or prevention. *Milton.*
3. To seize or gain possession of before another. *Spenser.*

FORESTA'LLER. *f.* [from *forestal.*] One that anticipates the market; one that purchases before others to raise the price. *Locke.*

FORESTBO'RN. *a.* [*forest* and *born.*] Born in a wild. *Shakespeare.*

FO'RESTER. *f.* [*forestier*, Fr.]
1. An officer of the forest. *Shakespeare.*
2. An inhabitant of the wild country.

FO'RESWAT. } *a.* [from *fore* and *swat*,
FO'RESWART. } from *sweat.*] Spent with heat. *Sidney.*

To FORETA'STE. *v. a.* [*fore* and *taste.*]
1. To have antepast of; to have prescience of.
2. To taste before another. *Milton.*

FO'RETASTE. *f.* Anticipation of. *South.*

To FORETE'L. *v. a.* [*fore* and *tell.*]
1. To predict; to prophesy. *Dryden.*
2. To foretoken; to foreshow.

To FORETE'L. *v. n.* To utter prophecy. *Acts.*

FORETE'LLER. *f.* [from *foretel.*] Predicter; foreshower. *Boyle.*

To FORETHI'NK. *v. a.* [*fore* and *think*] To anticipate in the mind; to have prescience of. *Raleigh.*

To FORETHI'NK. *v. n.* To contrive beforehand. *Smith.*

FORETHO'UGHT. *f.* [from *forethink.*]
1. Prescience; anticipation. *L'Estrange.*
2. Provident care.

To FORETO'KEN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *token.*] To foreshow; to prognosticate as a sign. *Daniel.*

FORETO'KEN. *f.* [from the verb.] Prevenient sign; prognostick. *Sidney.*

FORETOO'TH. *f.* [*fore* and *tooth.*] The tooth in the anteriour part of the mouth; the incisor. *Ray.*

FO'RETOP. *f.* [*fore* and *top.*] That part of a woman's headdress that is forward, or the top of a periwig. *Dryden.*

FOREVOU'CHED *part.* [*fore* and *vouch.*] Affirmed before; formerly told. *Shakespeare.*

FOREWA'RD. *f.* [*fore* and *ward.*] The van; the front. 1 *Mac.*

To FOREWA'RN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *warn.*]
1. To admonish beforehand. *Luke.*
2. To inform previously of any future event. *Milton.*
3. To caution against any thing beforehand. *Milton.*

To FOREWA'STE. *v. a.* [*fore* and *waste.*] To desolate; to destroy. Out of use. *Spenser.*

To FOREWI'SH. *part.* [*fore* and *wish.*] To desire beforehand. *Knolles.*

FOREWO'RN. *part.* [*fore* and *worn*, from *wear.*] Worn out; wasted by time or use. *Sidney.*

FO'RFEIT. *f.* [*forfeit*, Fr.]
1. Some-

1. Something loſt by the commiſſion of a crime; a fine; a mulct. *Waller.*
2. A perſon obnoxious to puniſhment. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FO'RFEIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To loſe by ſome breach of condition; to loſe by ſome offence. *Davies. Boyle.*

FO'RFEIT. *a.* [from the verb.] Liable to penal ſeizure; alienated by a crime. *Pope.*

FO'RFEITABLE. *a.* [from *forfeit.*] Poſſeſſed on conditions, by the breach of which any thing may be loſt.

FO'RFEITURE. *ſ.* [*forfaiture*, French]
1. The act of forfeiting.
2. The thing forfeited; a mulct; a fine. *Taylor.*

To FORE'FEND. *v. a.* To prevent; to forbid. *Hanmer.*

FORGA'VE. The preterite of *forgive.*

FORGE. *ſ.* [*forge*, Fr.]
1. The place where iron is beaten into form. *Pope.*
2. Any place where any thing is made or ſhaped. *Hooker.*

To FORGE. *v. a.* [*forger*, old Fr.]
1. To form by the hammer. *Chapman.*
2. To make by any means. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To counterfeit; to falſify. *Shakeſpeare.*

FO'RGER. *ſ.* [from *forge.*]
1. One who makes or forms.
2. One who counterfeits any thing. *Weſt.*

FO'RGERY. *ſ.* [from *forge.*]
1. The crime of falſification. *Stephens.*
2. Smith's work; the act of the forge. *Milton.*

To FORGE'T. *v. a.* preter. *forgot*; part. *forgotten*, or *forgot.* [ꝑoꝛgyꝛtan, Saxon.]
1. To loſe memory of; to let go from the remembrance. *Attebury.*
2. Not to attend; to neglect. *Iſaiah.*

FORGE'TFUL. *a.* [from *forget.*]
1. Not retaining the memory of.
2. Cauſing oblivion; oblivious. *Dryden.*
3. Inattentive; negligent; neglectful; careleſs. *Hebrews. Prior.*

FORGE'TFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *forgetful.*]
1. Oblivion; ceſſation to remember; loſs of memory. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Negligence; neglect; inattention. *Hook.*

FORGE'TTER. *ſ.* [from *forget.*]
1. One that forgets.
2. A careleſs perſon.

To FORGI'VE. *v. a. pret.* forgave, *p. p.* forgiven. [ꝑoꝛgyꝛꝑan, Saxon.]
1. To pardon a perſon; not to puniſh. *Prior.*
2. To pardon a crime. *Iſaiah.*
3. To remit; not to exact debt or penalty. *Matthew.*

FORGI'VENESS. *ſ.* [ꝑoꝛgyꝛenyſſe, Sax.]
1. The act of forgiving. *Daniel.*
2. Pardon of an offender. *Pr. of Manaſſah.*
3. Pardon of an offence, *South.*
4. Tenderneſs; willingneſs to pardon. *Sprat.*
5. Remiſſion of a fine or penalty.

FORGI'VER. *ſ.* [from *forgive.*] One who pardons.

FORGO'T. } *part. paſſ.* of *forget.*
FORGO'TTEN. } Not remembered. *Prior.*

To FORHA'IL. *v. a.* To harraſs; tear; torment. *Spenſer.*

FORK. *ſ.* [*fourche*, Fr.]
1. An inſtrument divided at the end into two or more points or prongs. *Dryden.*
2. It is ſometimes uſed for the point of an arrow. *Shakſpeare.*
3. A point of a fork. *Audi on.*

To FORK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſhoot into blades, as corn does out of the ground. *Mortimer.*

FO'RKED. *a.* [from *fork.*] Opening into two or more parts. *Shakeſpeare.*

FO'RKEDLY. *ad.* [from *forked.*] In a forked form.

FO'RKEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *forked.*] The quality of opening into two parts.

FO'RKHEAD. *ſ.* [*fork* and *head.*] Point of an arrow. *Spenſer.*

FO'RKY. *a.* [from *fork.*] Forked; furcated; opening into two parts. *Pope.*

FORLO'RE. Deſerted; forſook; forſaken. *Fairfax.*

FORLO'RN. *a.*
1. Deſerted; deſtitute; forſaken; wretched; helpleſs. *Knolles. Fenton.*
2. Loſt; deſperate. *Spenſer.*
3. Small; deſpicable. *Shakſpeare.*

FORLORN. *ſ.* A loſt, ſolitary, forſaken man.

FORLORN *Hope.* The ſoldiers who are ſent firſt to the attack, and are therefore doomed to periſh. *Shakſpeare. Dryden.*

FORLO'RNNESS. *ſ.* Miſery; ſolitude. *Boyle.*

To FORLY'E. *v. n.* [from *for* and *lye.*] To lye acroſs. *Spenſer.*

FORM. *ſ.* [*forma*, Latin.]
1. The external appearance of any thing; repreſentation; ſhape. *Grew.*
2. Being, as modified by a particular ſhape. *Dryden.*
3. Particular model or modification.
4. Beauty; elegance of appearance. *Add. Iſaiah.*
5. Regularity; method; order. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. External appearance without the eſſential qualities; empty ſhow. *Swift.*
7. Ceremony; external rites. *Clarendon.*
8. Stated method; eſtabliſhed practice. *Hooker.*
9. A long ſeat. *Watts.*
10. A claſs; a rank of ſtudents. *Dryden.*
11. The ſeat or bed of a hare. *Prior.*

12. *Form* is the eſſential, ſpecifical, modification of the matter, ſo as to give it ſuch a peculiar manner of exiſtence. *Hooker.*

To FORM. *v. a.* [*formo*, Latin.]
1. To make out of materials. *Pope.*
2. To model to a particular ſhape.
3. To modify; to ſcheme; to plan. *Dryden.*
4. To arrange; to combine in a particular manner.
5. To adjuſt; to ſettle. *Decay of Piety.*
6. To contrive; to join. *Rowe.*
7. To model by education or inſtitution. *Dryden.*

FO'RMAL. *a.* [*formel*, French; *formalis*, Latin.]
1. Ceremonious; ſolemn; preciſe; exact to affectation. *Bacon.*
2. Not ſudden; not extemporaneous. *Hooker.*
3. Regular; methodical. *Walter.*
4. External; having the appearance but not the eſſence. *Dryden.*
5. Depending upon eſtabliſhment or cuſtom. *Pope.*
6. Having the power of making any thing what it is. *Holder. Stillingfleet.*
7. Retaining its proper and eſſential characteriſtick. *Shakeſpeare.*

FO'RMALIST. *ſ.* [*formaliſte*, Fr.] One who prefers appearance to reality. *South.*

FORMA'LITY. *ſ.* [*formalité*, Fr.]
1. Ceremony; eſtabliſhed mode of behaviour. *Atterbury.*
2. Solemn order, habit, or dreſs. *Swift.*
3. The quality by which any thing is what it is. *Stillingfleet.*

To FO'RMALIZE. *v. a.* [*formaliſer*, Fr.]
1. To model; to modify. *Hooker.*
2. To affect formality.

FO'RMALLY. *ad.* [from *formal.*]
1. According to eſtabliſhed rules. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Ceremoniouſly; ſtifly; preciſely. *Collier.*
3. In open appearance. *Hooker.*
4. Eſſentially; characteriſtically. *Smalridge.*

FORMA'TION. *ſ.* [*formation*, French.]
1. The act of forming or generating. *Watts.*
2. The manner in which a thing is formed. *Brown.*

FO'RMATIVE. *a.* [from *formo*, Latin.] Having the power of giving form; plaſtick. *Bentley.*

FO'RMER. *ſ.* [from *form.*] He that forms; maker; contriver; planner. *Ray.*

FO'RMER. *a.* [from ꝑoꝛma, Saxon.]
1. Before another in time. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Mentioned before another. *Pope.*
3. Paſt: as, *this was the cuſtom in* former *times.*

FO'RMERLY. *ad.* [from *former.*] In times paſt. *Addiſon.*

FO'RMIDABLE. *a.* [*formidabilis*, Latin.] Terrible; dreadful; tremendous; terrifick. *Dryden.*

FO'RMIDABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *formidable.*]
1. The quality of exciting terrour or dread.
2. The thing cauſing dread. *Decay of Piety.*

FO'RMIDABLY. *ad.* [from *formidable.*] In a terrible manner. *Dryden.*

FO'RMLESS. *a.* [from *form.*] Shapeleſs; without regularity of form. *Shakeſpeare.*

FO'RMULARY. *ſ.* [*formulaire*, French.] A book containing ſtated and preſcribed models.

FO'RMULE. *ſ.* [*formule*, French; *formula*, Latin.] A ſet or preſcribed model.

To FO'RNICATE. *v. n.* [from *fornix*, Lat.] To commit lewdneſs. *Brown.*

FORNICA'TION. *ſ.* [*fornication*, French.]
1. Concubinage or commerce with an unmarried woman. *Graunt.*
2. In Scripture, ſometimes idolatry. *Ezekiel.*

FORNICA'TOR. *ſ.* [*fornicateur*, French.] One that has commerce with unmarried women. *Taylor.*

FORNICA'TRESS. *ſ.* A woman who without marriage cohabits with a man. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FORSA'KE. *v. a.* preter. *forſook*; part. paſſ. *forſook*, or *forſaken.* [*verſaeken*, Dut.]
1. To leave in reſentment, or diſlike. *Cowley.*
2. To leave; to go away from. *Dryden.*
3. To deſert; to fail. *Rowe.*

FORSA'KER. *ſ.* [from *forſake.*] Deſerter; one that forſakes. *Apocrypha.*

FORSOO'TH. *ad.* [ꝑoꝛꝑoðe, Saxon.]
1. In truth; certainly; very well. *Hayward.*
2. A word of honour in addreſs to women. *Guardian.*

To FORSWE'AR. *v. a.* pret. *forſwore*; part. *forſworn.* [ꝑoꝛꝑpæꝛꝛan, Saxon.]
1. To renounce upon oath. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To deny upon oath. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. With the reciprocal pronoun: as, *to forſwear himſelf*; to be perjured; to ſwear falſely. *Smith.*

To FORSWE'AR. *v. n.* To ſwear falſely; to commit perjury. *Shakeſpeare.*

FORSWEA'RER. *ſ.* [from *forſwear.*] One who is perjured.

FORT. *ſ.* [*fort*, French.] A fortified houſe; a caſtle. *Denham.*

FO'RTED. *a.* [from *fort.*] Furniſhed or guarded by forts. *Shakeſpeare.*

FORTH. *ad.* [ꝼoꝛꝺ, Saxon; whence *further* and *furthest.*]
1. Forward; onward in time. *Spenser.*
2. Forward in place or order. *Whitgifte.*
3. Abroad; out of doors. *Shakespeare.*
4. Out away; beyond the boundary of any place. *Spenser.*
5. Out into publick view. *Waller.*
6. Throughly; from beginning to end. *Shakespeare.*
7. To a certain degree. *Hammond.*
8. On to the end. *Memoir in Strype.*

FORTH. *prep.* Out of. *Donne.*

FORTHCO'MING. *a.* [*forth* and *coming.*] Ready to appear; not abſconding. *Shakeſpeare.*

FORTHI'SSUING. *a.* [*forth* and *iſſue.*] Coming out; coming forward from a covert. *Pope.*

FORTHRIGHT. *ad.* [*forth* and *right.*] Strait forward; without flexions. *Dryden.*

FORTHWI'TH. *ad.* [*forth* and *with.*] Immediately; without delay; at once; ſtraight. *Davies.*

FO'RTIETH. *a.* [from *forty.*] The fourth tenth. *Downe.*

FO'RTIFIABLE. *a.* [from *fortify.*] What may be fortified.

FORTIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*fortification*, Fr.]
1. The ſcience of military architecture. *Broome.*
2. A place built for ſtrength. *Sidney.*

FO'RTIFIER. *ſ.* [from *fortify.*]
1. One who erects works for defence. *Carew.*
2. One who ſupports or ſecures. *Sidney.*

To FO'RTIFY. *v. a.* [*fortifier*, French.]
1. To ſtrengthen againſt attacks by walls or works. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To confirm; to encourage. *Sidney.*
3. To fix; to eſtabliſh in reſolution. *Locke.*

FORTILA'GE. *ſ.* [from *fort.*] A little fort. *Spenſer.*

FO'RTIN. ſ. [French.] A little fort. *Shakſpeare.*

FO'RTITUDE. *ſ.* [*fortitudo*, Latin.]
1. Courage; bravery. *Milton.*
2. Strength; force. *Shakeſpeare.*

FO'RTLET. *ſ.* [from *fort.*] A little fort.

FO'RTNIGHT. *ſ.* [contracted from *fourteen nights*, ꝼoꝛꝛneʒ̃ne nıȝt, Saxon.] The ſpace of two weeks. *Bacon.*

FO'RTRESS. *ſ.* [*forteresſe*, Fr.] A ſtrong hold; a fortified place. *Locke.*

FORTU'ITOUS. *a.* [*fortuit*, Fr. *fortuitus*, Lat.] Accidental; caſual. *Ray.*

FORTU'ITOUSLY. *ad.* [from *fortuitous.*] Accidentally; caſually; by chance. *Rogers.*

FORTU'ITOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *fortuitous.*] Accident; chance.

FO'RTUNATE. *a.* [*fortunatus*, Latin.] Lucky; happy; ſucceſsful. *Dryden.*

FO'RTUNATELY. *ad.* [from *fortunate.*] Happily; ſucceſsfully. *Prior.*

FO'RTUNATENESS. *ſ.* [from *fortunate.*] Happineſs; good luck; ſucceſs. *Sidney.*

FO'RTUNE. *ſ.* [*fortuna*, Latin.]
1. The power ſuppoſed to diſtribute the lots of life according to her own humours. *Shakſpeare.*
2. The good or ill that befals man. *Bentley.*
3. The chance of life; means of living. *Swift.*
4. Event; ſucceſs good or bad. *Temple.*
5. Eſtate; poſſeſſions. *Shakſpeare.*
6. The portion of a man or woman. *Otway.*
7. Futurity; future events. *Cowley.*

To FO'RTUNE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To befal; to fall out; to happen; to come caſually to paſs. *Knolles.*

FO'RTUNED. *a.* Supplied by fortune. *Shakeſpeare.*

FO'RTUNEBOOK. *ſ.* [*fortune* and *book.*] A book conſulted to know fortune. *Craſhaw.*

FORTUNEHUNTER. *ſ.* [*fortune* and *hunt.*] A man whoſe employment is to enquire after women with great portions to enrich himſelf by marrying them. *Spectat.*

To FO'RTUNETELL. *v. n.* [*fortune* and *tell.*]
1. To pretend to the power of revealing futurity. *Walton.*
2. To reveal futurity. *Cleaveland.*

FO'RTUNETELLER. *ſ.* [*fortune* and *teller.*] One who cheats common people by pretending to the knowledge of futurity. *Duppa.*

FORTY. *a.* [ꝼeoꝛꝛontıȝ, Saxon.] Four times ten.

FO'RUM. ſ. [Latin.] Any publick place. *Watts.*

To FORWA'NDER. *v. a.* [*for* and *wander.*] To wander wildly. *Spenſer.*

FO'RWARD. *ad.* [ꝼoꝛꝛeaꝛꝺ, Saxon.] Towards; to a part or place before; onward; progreſſively. *Hooker.*

FO'RWARD. *a.* [from the adverb.]
1. Warm; earneſt. *Gal.* ii. 10.
2. Ardent; eager; hot; violent. *Prior.*
3. Ready; confident; preſumptuous. *Dryden.*
4. Not reſerved; not over modeſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Premature; early ripe. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Quick; ready; haſty. *Locke.*
7. Antecedent; anteriour: oppoſed to poſteriour. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. Not

2. Not behindhand; not inferiour. *Shakespeare.*

To FO'RWARD. *v. a.* [from the adverb.]
1. To hasten; to quicken; to accelerate. *Swift.*
2. To patronise; to advance.

FO'RWARDER. *f.* [from *forward.*] He who promotes any thing.

FO'RWARDLY. *ad.* [from the adjective.] Eagerly; hastily. *Atterbury.*

FO'RWARDNESS. *f.* [from *forward.*]
1. Eagerness; ardour; readiness to act. *Hooker.*
2. Quickness; readiness. *Wotton.*
3. Earliness; early ripeness.
4. Confidence; assurance; want of modesty. *Addison.*

FO'RWARDS. *ad.* Straight before; progressively. *Arbuthnot.*

FOSSE. *f.* [*fossa*, Latin.] A ditch; a moat.

FO'SSEWAY. *f.* [*fosse* and *way.*] One of the great Roman roads through England, so called from the ditches on each side.

FOSSIL. *a.* [*fossilis*, Latin.] That which is dug out of the earth. *Woodward.*

FO'SSIL. *f.* Many bodies, because we discover them by digging into the bowels of the earth, are called *fossils.* *Locke.*

To FO'STER. *v. a.* [pɔ̀ꝛtꝛian, Saxon.]
1. To nurse; to feed; to support. *Cleaveland.*
2. To pamper; to encourage. *Surrey.*
3. To cherish; to forward. *Thomson.*

FO'STERAGE. *f.* [from *foster.*] The charge of nursing. *Raleigh.*

FO'STER-BROTHER. *f.* [pɔ̀ꝛtꝛeꝛ bꝛɔ̀ðꝛ, Saxon.] One bred at the same pap.

FOSTERCHILD. *f.* [pɔ̀ꝛtꝛeꝛ cꝛilꝺ, Saxon.] A child nursed by a woman not the mother, or bred by a man not the father. *Davies.*

FO'STERDAM. *f.* [*foster* and *dam.*] A nurse; one that performs the office of a mother. *Dryden.*

FOSTERLA'RTH. *f.* [*foster* and *earth.*] Earth by which the plant is nourished, though it did not grow first in it. *Phillips.*

FO'STERER. *f.* [from *foster.*] A nurse; one who gives food in the place of a parent. *Davies.*

FO'STERFATHER. *f.* [pɔ̀ꝛtꝛeꝛ fꝛaꝺeꝛn, Saxon.] One who gives food in the place of the father.

FO'STER-MOTHER. *f.* [*foster* and *mother.*] A nurse.

FO'STERSON. *f.* [*foster* and *son.*] One bred and educated, though not the son by nature. *Dryden.*

FOUGA'DE. *f.* [French.] In the art of war, a sort of little mine in the manner of a well dug under some work or fortification. *Dict.*

FOUGHT. The preterite and participle of *fight.*

FO'UGHTEN. The passive participle of *fight.* *Milton.*

FOUL. *a.* [ful, Saxon.]
1. Not clean; filthy; dirty; miry. *Till.*
2. Impure; polluted; full of filth. *Tillotson.*
3. Wicked; detestable; abominable. *Hale.*
4. Not lawful. *Shakespeare.*
5. Hateful; ugly; loathsome. *Bacon.*
6. Disgraceful; shameful. *Milton.*
7. Coarse; gross. *Felton.*
8. Full of gross humours; wanting purgation. *Shakespeare.*
9. Not bright; not serene. *Dryden.*
10. With rough force; with unseasonable violence. *Clarendon.*
11. [Among seamen.] Entangled: as, a rope is *foul* of the anchor.

To FOUL. *v. a.* [fulan, Saxon.] To daub; to bemire; to make filthy. *Evelyn.*

FOULFACED. *a.* [*foul* and *faced.*] Having an ugly or hateful visage. *Shakespeare.*

FOU'LLY. *ad.* [from *foul.*] Filthily; nastily; odiously. *Hayward.*

FOULMOU'THED. *a.* [*foul* and *mouth.*] Scurrilous; habituated to the use of opprobrious terms. *Addison.*

FOULNESS. *f.* [from *foul.*]
1. The quality of being foul; filthiness; nastiness. *Wilkins.*
2. Pollution; impurity. *Bacon.*
3. Hatefulness; atrociousness. *Sidney. Ben. Johnson.*
4. Uglyness; deformity. *Dryden.*
5. Dishonesty; want of candour. *Hammond.*

FOUND. The preterite and participle passive of *find.* *Isaiah.*

To FOUND. *v. a.* [*fundare*, Latin.]
1. To lay the basis of any building. *Matthew.*
2. To build; to raise. *Davies.*
3. To establish; to erect. *Milton.*
4. To give birth or original to; as, he *founded* an art.
5. To raise upon, as on a principle or ground. *Decay of Piety.*
6. To fix firm. *Shakspeare.*

To FOUND. *v. a.* [*fundere*, Latin.] To form by melting and pouring into moulds; to cast.

FOUNDATION. *f.* [*fondation*, Fr.]
1. The basis or lower parts of an edifice. *Hooker.*
2. The act of fixing the basis. *Tickel.*
3. The principles or ground on which any notion is raised. *Tillotson.*
4. Original; rise. *Hooker.*
5. A revenue settled and established for any purpose, particularly charity. *Swift.*
6. Establishment; settlement.

FO'UNDER. *f.* [from *found.*]
1. A builder; one who raiſes an edifice. *Waller.*
2. One who eſtabliſhes a revenue for any purpoſe. *Bentley.*
3. One from whom any thing has its original or beginning. *Roſcommon.*
4. A caſter; one who forms figures by caſting melted matter into moulds. *Grew.*

To FO'UNDER. *v. a.* [*fardre*, French.] To cauſe ſuch a foreneſs and tenderneſs in a horſe's foot, that he is unable to ſet it to the ground. *Shakeſpeare. Dorſet.*

To FO'UNDER. *v. n.*
1. To ſink to the bottom. *Raleigh.*
2. To fail; to miſcarry. *Shakeſpeare.*

FO'UNDRY. *f.* A place where figures are formed of melted metal; a casting houſe.

FO'UNDLING. *f.* [from *found* of *find*] A child expoſed to chance; a child found without any parent or owner. *Sidney.*

FO'UNDRESS. *f.* [from *founder.*]
1. A woman that founds, builds, eſtabliſhes, or begins any thing.
2. A woman that eſtabliſhes any charitable revenue.

FOUNT. } *f.* [*fons*, Latin; *fontaine*,
FO'UNTAIN. } French.]
1. A well; a ſpring. *Milton.*
2. A ſmall baſin of ſpringing water. *Taylor.*
3. A jet; a ſpout of water. *Bacon.*
4. The head or firſt ſpring of a river. *Dryden.*
5. Original; firſt principle; firſt cauſe. *Common Prayer.*

FO'UNTAINLESS. *a.* [from *fountain.*] Without a fountain.

FO'UNTFUL. *a.* [*fount* and *full.*] Full of ſprings. *Chapman.*

To FOUPE. *v. a.* To drive with ſudden impetuoſity. *Camden.*

FOUR. [peopep, Saxon.] Twice two.

FOURBE. f. [French.] A cheat; a tricking fellow. *Denham.*

FOURFO'LD. *a.* [*four* and *fold.*] Four times told. 2 *Sam.*

FOURFO'OTED. *a.* [*four* and *foot.*] Quadruped. *Dryden.*

FOURSCO'RE. *a.* [*four* and *ſcore.*]
1. Four times twenty; eighty. *Sandys.*
2. It is uſed elliptically for fourſcore years. *Temple.*

FOURSQUA'RE. *a.* [*four* and *ſquare.*] Quadrangular. *Raleigh.*

FOURTE'EN. *a.* [peopentyn, Saxon.] Four and ten.

FOURTE'ENTH. *a.* [from *fourteen.*] The ordinal of fourteen; the fourth after the tenth.

FOURTH. *a.* [from *four.*] The ordinal of four; the firſt after the third.

FO'URTHLY. *ad.* [from *fourth.*] In the fourth place. *Bacon.*

FOURWHE'ELED. *a.* [*four* and *wheel.*] Running upon twice two wheels. *Pope.*

FOUTRA. *f.* [from *foutre*, French.] A fig; a ſcoff. *Shakeſpeare.*

FOWL. *ſ.* [fugel, Saxon.] A winged animal; a bird. *Bacon.*

To FOWL. *v. n.* To kill birds for food or game.

FO'WLER. *f.* [from *fowl.*] A ſportſman who purſues birds. *Philips. Pope.*

FO'WLINGPIECE. *ſ.* [*fowl* and *piece.*] A gun for birds. *Mortimer.*

FOX. *ſ.* [fox, Saxon.]
1. A wild animal of the canine kind, with ſharp ears and a buſhy tail, remarkable for his cunning, living in holes, and preying upon fowls or ſmall animals. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A knave or cunning fellow.

FO'XCASE. *ſ.* [*fox* and *caſe.*] A fox's ſkin. *L'Eſtrange.*

FO'XCHASE. *ſ.* [*fox* and *chaſe.*] The purſuit of the fox with hounds. *Pope.*

FO'XEVIL. *ſ.* [*fox* and *evil.*] A kind of diſeaſe in which the hair ſheds.

FO'XGLOVES. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

FOXHU'NTER. *ſ.* [*fox* and *hunter.*] A man whoſe chief ambition is to ſhew his bravery in hunting foxes. *Spectator.*

FO'XSHIP. *ſ.* [from *fox.*] The character or qualities of a fox; cunning.

FO'XTRAP. *ſ.* [*fox* and *trap.*] A gin or snare to catch foxes. *Tatler.*

FOY. *ſ.* [*foi*, Fr.] Faith; allegiance. *Spen.*

To FRACT. *v. a.* [*fractus*, Latin.] To break; to violate; to infringe. *Shakeſp.*

FRA'CTION. *ſ.* [*fraction*, Fr.]
1. The act of breaking; the ſtate of being broken. *Burnet.*
2. A broken part of an integral. *Brown.*

FRA'CTIONAL. *a.* [from *fraction.*] Belonging to a broken number. *Cocker.*

FRA'CTURE. *ſ.* [*fractura*, Latin.]
1. Breach; ſeparation of continuous parts. *Hale.*
2. The ſeparation of the continuity of a bone in living bodies. *Herbert.*

To FRA'CTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To break a bone. *Wiſeman.*

FRA'GILE. *a.* [*fragilis*, Latin.]
1. Brittle; eaſily ſnapped or broken. *Denham.*
2. Weak; uncertain; eaſily deſtroyed. *Milton.*

FRAGI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *fragile.*]
1. Brittleneſs; eaſineſs to be broken. *Bac.*
2. Weakneſs; uncertainty. *Knolles.*
3. Frailty; liableneſs to fault. *Wotton.*

FRAGMENT. *ſ.* [*fragmentum*, Latin.] A part broken from the whole, an imperfect piece. *Newton.*

FRA'G-

FRA'GMENTARY. *a.* [from *fragment.*] Compoſed of fragments. *Donne.*

FRA'GOR. ſ. [Latin.] A noiſe; a crack; a cruſh. *Sandys.*

FRA'GRANCE. } *ſ.* [*fragrantia*, Lat.]
FRA'GRANCY. } Sweetneſs of ſmell; pleaſing ſcent. *Garth.*

FRA'GRANT. *a.* [*fragrans*, Latin.] Odorous; ſweet of ſmell. *Prior.*

FRA'GRANTLY. *ad.* [from *fragrant.*] With ſweet ſcent. *Mortimer.*

FRAIL. *ſ.*

1. A baſket made of ruſhes.
2. A ruſh for weaving baſkets.

FRAIL. *a.* [*fragilis*, Latin.]

1. Weak; eaſily decaying; ſubject to caſualties. *Rogers.*
2. Weak of reſolution; liable to errour or ſeduction. *Taylor.*

FRA'ILNESS. *ſ.* [from *frail.*] Weakneſs; inſtability. *Norris.*

FRA'ILTY. *ſ* [from *frail.*]

1. Weakneſs of reſolution; inſtability of mind. *Milton.*
2. Fault proceeding from weakneſs; ſins of infirmity. *Dryden.*

FRA'SCHEUR. ſ. [French.] Freſhneſs; coolneſs. *Dryden.*

FRAISE. ſ. [Fr.] A pancake with bacon in it.

To FRAME. *v. a.*

1. To form or fabricate by orderly conſtruction and union of various parts. *Spenſer.*
2. To fit one to another. *Abbot.*
3. To make; to compoſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To regulate; to adjuſt. *Tillotſon.*
5. To form to any rule or method. *Granville.*
6. To contrive; to plan.
7. To ſettle; to ſcheme out. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. To invent; to fabricate. *Bacon.*

FRAME. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A fabrick; any thing conſtructed of various parts or members. *Dryden. Tillotſon.*
2. Any thing made ſo as to incloſe or admit ſomething elſe. *Newton.*
3. Order; regularity; adjuſted ſeries or diſpoſition. *Swift.*
4. Scheme; order. *Clarendon.*
5. Contrivance; projection. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Mechanical conſtruction.
7. Shape; form; proportion. *Hudibras.*

FRA'MER. *ſ.* [from *frame*; ꝑnemman, Saxon.] Maker; former; contriver; ſchemer. *Hammond.*

FRA'MPOLD. *ſ.* Peeviſh; boiſterous; rugged. *Hacket.*

FRANCHISE. *ſ.* [*franchiſe*, Fr.]

1. Exemption from any onerous duty.
2. Privilege; immunity; right granted. *Davies.*
3. Diſtrict; extent of juriſdiction. *Spenſer.*

To FRANCHI'SE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enfranchiſe; to make free. *Shakeſp.*

FRA'NGIBLE. *a.* [*frango*, Latin.] Fragile; brittle; eaſily broken. *Boyle.*

FRA'NION. *ſ.* A paramour; a boon companion. *Spenſer.*

FRANK. *a.* [*franc*, Fr.]

1. Liberal; generous; not niggardly. *Spratt.*
2. Open; ingenuous; ſincere; not reſerved.
3. Without conditions; without payment. *Hubberd's Tale.*
4. Not reſtrained; licentious. *Spenſer.*

FRANK. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. A place to feed hogs in; a ſty. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A letter which pays no poſtage. *Pope.*
3. A French coin.

To FRANK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſhut up in a frank or ſty. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To feed high; to fat; to cram. *Ainſworth.*
3. [From the adjective.] To exempt letters from poſtage. *Swift.*

FRA'NKINCENSE. *ſ.* [*frank* and *incenſe.*] *Frankincenſe* is a dry reſinous ſubſtance in pieces or drops, of a pale yellowiſh white colour: a ſtrong ſmell, but not diſagreeable, and a bitter, acrid, and reſinous taſte. It is very inflammable. *Brerewood.*

FRA'NKLIN. *ſ.* [from *frank.*] A ſteward; a bailiff of land. *Spenſer.*

FRA'NKLY. *ad.* [from *frank.*]

1. Liberally; freely; kindly; readily. *Bacon.*
2. Without conſtraint; without reſerve. *Clarendon.*

FRA'NKNESS. *ſ.* [from *frank.*]

1. Plainneſs of ſpeech; openneſs; ingenuouſneſs. *Clarendon.*
2. Liberality; bounteouſneſs.
3. Freedom from reſerve. *Sidney.*

FRANKPLEDGE. *ſ.* [*franciplegium*, Lat.] A pledge or ſurety for freemen. *Cowel.*

FRA'NTICK. *a.* [φρενιτικὸς.]

1. Mad; deprived of underſtanding by violent madneſs; outrageouſly and turbulently mad. *Spenſer.*
2. Tranſported by violence of paſſion. *Hooker.*

FRA'NTICKLY. *ad.* [from *frantick.*] Madly; outrageouſly. *Shakeſpeare.*

FRA'NTICKNESS. *ſ.* [from *frantick.*] Madneſs; fury of paſſion.

FRATE'RNAL. *a.* [*fraternel*, Fr.] Brotherly; pertaining to brothers; becoming brothers. *Hammond.*

FRATE'RNALLY. *ad.* [from *fraternal.*] In a brotherly manner.

FRATE'RNITY. *f.* [*fraternité*, Fr.]
1. The ſtate or quality of a brother.
2. Body of men united; corporation; ſociety. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. Men of the ſame claſs or character. *South.*

FRA'TRICIDE. *f.* [*fratricide*, Fr.] The murder of a brother.

FRAUD. *ſ.* [*fraus*, Lat.] Deceit; cheat; trick; artifice. *Dryden.*

FRA'UDFUL. *a.* [*fraud* and *full.*] Treacherous; artful; trickiſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

FRA'UDFULLY. *ad.* [from *fraudful.*] Deceitfully; artfully.

FRA'UDULENCE. } *ſ.* [*fraudulentia*,
FRA'UDULENCY. } Lat.] Deceitfulneſs; trickiſhneſs; proneneſs to artifice. *Hooker.*

FRA'UDULENT. *a.* [*frauduleux*, Fr. *fraudulentus*, Latin.]
1. Full of artifice; trickiſh; ſubtle; deceitful. *Milton.*
2. Performed by artifice; deceitful; treacherous. *Milton.*

FRA'UDULENTLY. *ad.* [from *fraudulent.*] By fraud; by deceit; by artifice; deceitfully. *Taylor.*

FRAUGHT. *particip. paſſ.* [from *freight*, now written *freight.*]
1. Laden; charged. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Filled; ſtored; thronged. *Spenſer. Guardian.*

FRAUGHT. *ſ.* A freight; a cargo. *Shakeſpeare. Dryden.*

To FRAUGHT. *v. a.* To load; to crowd. *Shakeſpeare.*

FRA'UGHTAGE. *ſ.* [from *fraught.*] Lading; cargo. *Shakeſpeare.*

FRAY. *ſ.* [*effrayer*, to fright, Fr.]
1. A broil; a battle; a fight. *Fairfax.*
2. A duel; a combat. *Denham.*

To FRAY. *v. a.* [*effrayer*, Fr.]
1. To fright; to terrify. *Bacon.*
2. To rub.

FREAK. *ſ.* [ꝼpæc, Saxon.]
1. A ſudden and cauſeleſs change of place.
2. A ſudden fancy; a humour; a whim; a capricious prank. *Spectator. Swift.*

To FREAK. *v. a.* To variegate. *Thomſon.*

FRE'AKISH. *a.* [from *freak.*] Capricious; humourſome. *L'Eſtrange.*

FRE'AKISHLY. *ad.* [from *freakiſh.*] Capriciouſly; humourſomely.

FRE'AKISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *freakiſh.*] Capriciouſneſs; humourſomneſs; whimſicalneſs.

To FREAM. *v. n.* [*fremere*, Lat.] To growl. *Baiky.*

FRE'CKLE. *ſ.*
1. A ſpot raiſed in the ſkin by the ſun. *Dryden.*
2. Any ſmall ſpot or diſcoloration. *Evelyn.*

FRE'CKLED. *a.* [from *freckle.*] Spotted; maculated. *Drayton.*

FRE'CKLY. *a.* [from *freckle.*] Full of freckles.

FRED. The ſame with peace. So *Frederic* is powerful, or wealthy in peace. *Gibſon.*

FREE. *a.* [ꝼpeah, Saxon.]
1. At liberty; not a vaſſal; not enſlaved. *Prior.*
2. Uncompelled; unreſtrained. *South.*
3. Not bound by fate; not neceſſitated. *Milton.*
4. Permitted; allowed. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Licentious; unreſtrained. *Temple.*
6. Open; ingenuous. *Otway.*
7. Acquainted; converſing without reſerve. *Hakewill.*
8. Liberal; not parſimonious. *Pope.*
9. Frank; not gained by importunity; not purchaſed. *Bacon.*
10. Clear from diſtreſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
11. Guiltleſs; innocent. *Shakeſpeare.*
12. Exempt. *Denham.*
13. Inveſted with franchiſes; poſſeſſing any thing without vaſſalage. *Dryden.*
14. Without expence; as a *free-ſchool.*

To FREE. *v. a.*
1. To ſet at liberty; to reſcue from ſlavery; to manumit; to looſe. *Pope.*
2. To rid from; to clear from any thing ill. *Clarendon.*
3. To clear from impediments or obſtructions. *Dryden.*
4. To baniſh; to ſend away; to rid. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To exempt. *Romans.*
6. To unlock; to open. *Dryden.*

FREEBO'OTER. *ſ.* [*free* and *booty.*] A robber; a plunderer. *Clarendon.*

FREEBOO'TING. *ſ.* Robbery; plunder. *Spenſer.*

FRE'EBORN. *ſ.* Inheriting liberty. *Dryden.*

FREECHA'PEL. *ſ.* [*free* and *chapel.*] Such chapels as are of the king's foundation, and by him exempted from the juriſdiction of the ordinary. The king may alſo licenſe a ſubject to found ſuch a chapel. *Cowel.*

FRE'ECOST. *ſ.* [*free* and *coſt.*] Without expence. *South.*

FRE'EDMAN. *ſ.* A ſlave manumitted. *Dryden.*

FRE'EDOM. *ſ.* [from *free.*]
1. Liberty; exemption from ſervitude; independence. *Dryden.*
2. Privileges; franchiſes; immunities. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Ex-

3. Exemption from fate, neceſſity, or predetermination. *South.*
4. Unreſtraint. *Maccabees.*
5. The ſtate of being without any particular inconvenience.
6. Eaſe or facility in doing or ſhowing any thing.

FREEFO'OTED. *a.* [*free* and *foot.*] Not reſtrained in the march. *Shakeſpeare.*

FREEHE'ARTED. *a.* [*free* and *heart.*] Liberal; unreſtrained. *Davies.*

FREEHO'LD. *ſ.* [*free* and *hold.*] That land or tenement which a man holdeth in fee, fee-tail, or for term of life. *Freehold* in deed is the real poſſeſſion of lands or tenements in fee, fee-tail, or for life. *Freehold* is ſometimes taken in oppoſition to villenage. *Cowel. Swift.*

FREEHO'LDER. *ſ.* [from *freehold.*] One who has a freehold. *Davies.*

FREE'LY. *ad.* [from *free.*]
1. At liberty; without vaſſalage; without ſlavery.
2. Without reſtraint; laviſhly. *Shakeſp.*
3. Without ſcruple; without reſerve. *Pope.*
4. Without impediment. *Acham.*
5. Without neceſſity; without predetermination. *Rogers.*
6. Frankly; liberally. *South.*
7. Spontaneouſly; of its own accord.

FRE'EMAN. *ſ.* [*free* and *man.*]
1. One not a ſlave; not a vaſſal. *Locke.*
2. One partaking of rights, privileges, or immunities. *Dryden.*

FREEMI'NDED. *a.* [*free* and *mind.*] Unconſtrained; without load of care. *Bacon.*

FRE'ENESS. *ſ.* [from *free.*]
1. The ſtate or quality of being free.
2. Openneſs; unreſervedneſs; ingenuouſneſs; candour. *Dryden.*
3. Generoſity; liberality. *Sprat.*

FREESCHO'OL. *ſ.* [*free* and *ſchool.*] A ſchool in which learning is given without pay. *Davies.*

FREESPO'KEN. *a.* [*free* and *ſpoken.*] Accuſtomed to ſpeak without reſerve. *Bacon.*

FRE'ESTONE. *ſ.* [*free* and *ſtone.*] Stone commonly uſed in building. *Addiſon.*

FREETHI'NKER. *ſ.* [*free* and *think.*] A libertine; a contemner of religion. *Addiſon.*

FREEWI'L. *ſ.* [*free* and *will.*]
1. The power of directing our own actions without conſtraint by neceſſity or fate. *Locke.*
2. Voluntarineſs; ſpontaneity. *Ezra.*

FREEWO'MAN. *ſ.* [*free* and *woman.*] A woman not enſlaved. *Maccabees.*

To FREEZE. *v. n.* preter. *froze.* [*vriefen*, Dutch.]
1. To be congealed with cold. *Locke.*
2. To be of that degree of cold by which water is congealed. *Dryden.*

To FREEZE. *v. a.* pret. *froze*; part. *frozen* or *froze.*
1. To congeal with cold.
2. To kill by cold. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To chill by the loſs of power or motion. *Dryden.*

To FREIGHT. *v. a.* pret. *freighted*; part. *fraught, freighted.* [*fretter*, Fr.]
1. To load a ſhip or veſſel or carriage with goods for tranſportation. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To load as the burthen; to be the thing with which a veſſel is freighted. *Shakeſpeare.*

FREIGHT. *ſ.*
1. Any thing with which a ſhip is loaded. *Dryden.*
2. The money due for tranſportation of goods.

FRE'IGHTER. *ſ.* [*fretteur*, Fr.] He who freights a veſſel.

FREN. *ſ.* A worthleſs woman. *Spenſer.*

FRENCH *Chalk. ſ.* An indurated clay, extremely denſe, of a ſmooth gloſſy ſurface, and ſoft to the touch. *Hill.*

To FRE'NCHIFY. *v. a.* [from *French.*] To infect with the manner of France; to make a coxcomb. *Camden.*

FRE'NETICK. *a.* [φρενητικὸς, Gr.] Mad; diſtracted. *Daniel.*

FRE'NZY. *ſ.* [φρενῖτις, Gr.] Madneſs; diſtraction of mind; alienation of underſtanding. *Bentley.*

FRE'QUENCE. *ſ.* [*frequence*, Fr.] Crowd; concourſe; aſſembly. *Milton.*

FRE'QUENCY. *ſ.* [*frequentia*, Latin.]
1. Common occurrence; the condition of being often ſeen or done. *Atterbury.*
2. Concourſe; full aſſembly. *B. Johnſon.*

FRE'QUENT. *a.* [*frequent*, French.]
1. Often done; often ſeen; often occurring. *Pope.*
2. Uſed often to practiſe any thing. *Swift.*
3. Full of concourſe. *Milton.*

To FREQUE'NT. *v. a.* [*frequento*, Lat.] To viſit often; to be much in any place. *Hooker.*

FREQUE'NTABLE. *a.* [from *frequent.*] Converſable; acceſſible. *Sidney.*

FREQUE'NTATIVE. *a.* [*frequentativus*, Latin.] A grammatical term applied to verbs ſignifying the frequent repetition of an action.

FREQUE'NTER. *ſ.* [from *frequent.*] One who often reſorts to any place. *Swift.*

FRE'QUENTLY. *ad.* [*frequenter*, Latin.] Often; commonly; not rarely. *Swift.*

FRE'SCO. ſ. [Italian.]
1. Coolneſs; ſhade; duſkineſs. *Prior.*
2. A picture not drawn in glaring light, but in duſk. *Pope.*

FRESH. *a.* [ꝼꝛeꝑe, Saxon.]
1. Cool; not vapid with heat. *Prior.*
2. Not ſalt. *Abbot.*
3. New;

3. New; not impaired by time. *Milton.*
4. In a ſtate like that of recentneſs. *Denham.*
5. Recent; newly come. *Dryden.*
6. Repaired from any loſs or diminution. *Dryden.*
7. Florid; vigorous; chearful; unfaded; unimpaired. *Bacon.*
8. Healthy in countenance; ruddy. *Harvey.*
9. Briſk; ſtrong; vigorous. *Holder.*
10. Faſting: oppoſed to eating or drinking.
11. Sweet: oppoſed to ſtale or ſtinking.

FRESH *ſ.* Water not ſalt. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FRE'SHEN. *v. a.* [from *freſh.*] To make freſh. *Thomſon.*

To FRE'SHEN. *v. n.* To grow freſh. *Pope.*

FRE'SHET. *ſ.* [from *freſh.*] A pool of freſh water. *Milton.*

FRE'SHLY. *ad.* [from *freſh.*]
1. Coolly.
2. Newly; in the former ſtate renewed. *Hooker.*
3. With a healthy look; ruddily. *Shakeſpeare.*

FRE'SHNESS. *ſ.* [from *freſh.*]
1. Newneſs; vigour; ſpirit: the contrary to vapidneſs. *Bacon.*
2. Freedom from diminution by time; not ſtaleneſs. *South.*
3. Freedom from fatigue; newneſs of ſtrength. *Hayward.*
4. Coolneſs. *Addiſon.*
5. Ruddineſs; colour of health. *Granville.*
6. Freedom from ſaltneſs.

FRET. *ſ.* [*fretum*, Latin.]
1. A friſh, or ſtrait of the ſea. *Brown.*
2. Any agitation of liquors by fermentation, or other cauſe. *Dorham.*
3. That ſtop of the muſical inſtrument which cauſes or regulates the vibrations of the ſtring. *Milton.*
4. Work riſing in protuberances. *Spectator.*
5. Agitation of the mind; commotion of the temper; paſſion. *Herbert.*

To FRET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To rub againſt any thing. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To wear away by rubbing. *Newton.*
3. To hurt by attrition. *Milton.*
4. To corrode; to eat away. *Hakewill.*
5. To form into raiſed work. *Milton.*
6. To variegate; to diverſify. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. To make angry; to vex. *Ezekiel.*

To FRET. *v. n.*
1. To be in commotion; to be agitated. *South.*
2. To be worn away; to be corroded. *Peacham.*
3. To make way by attrition. *Moxon.*
4. To be angry; to be peeviſh. *Hooker.*

FRE'TFUL. *a.* [from *fret.*] Angry; peeviſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

FRE'TFULLY. *ad.* [from *fretful.*] Peeviſhly.

FRE'TFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *fretful.*] Paſſion; peeviſhneſs.

FRE'TTY. *a.* [from *fret.*] Adorned with raiſed work.

FRIABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *friable.*] Capacity of being reduced to powder. *Locke.*

FRI'ABLE. *a.* [*friable*, French.] Eaſily crumbled; eaſily reduced to powder. *Bacon.*

FRI'AR. *ſ.* [*frere*, French.] A religious; a brother of ſome regular order. *Swift.*

FRI'ARLIKE *a.* [from *friar.*] Monaſtick; unſkilled in the world. *Knolles.*

FRI'ARLY. *ad.* [*friar* and *like.*] Like a friar, or man untaught in life. *Bacon.*

FRI'ARSCOWL. *ſ.* [*friar* and *cowl.*] A plant.

FRI'ARY. *ſ.* [from *friar.*] A monaſtery or convent of friars.

FRI'ARY. *a.* Like a friar. *Camden.*

To FRI'BBLE. *v. n.* To trifle. *Hudibras.*

FRI'BBLER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A trifler. *Spectator.*

FRICASSE'E. ſ. [French.] A diſh made by cutting chickens or other ſmall things in pieces, and dreſſing them with ſtrong ſauce. *King.*

FRICA'TION. *ſ.* [*fricatio*, Latin.] The act of rubbing one thing againſt another. *Bacon.*

FRI'CTION. *ſ.* [*frictio*, Latin.]
1. The act of rubbing two bodies together. *Newton.*
2. The reſiſtance in machines cauſed by the motion of one body upon another.
3. Medical rubbing with the flethbruſh or cloths. *Bacon.*

FRI'DAY. *ſ.* [ꝼꝛıȝe ꝺæȝ, Saxon.] The ſixth day of the week, ſo named of *Freya*, a Saxon deity. *Shakeſpeare.*

FRIEND. *ſ.* [*vriend*, Dut. ꝼꝛıeonꝺ, Sax.]
1. One joined to another in mutual benevolence and intimacy: oppoſed to foe or enemy. *Dryden.*
2. One without hoſtile intentions. *Shake.*
3. One reconciled to another. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. An attendant, or companion. *Dryden.*
5. Favourer; one propitious. *Peacham.*
6. A familiar compellation. *Matthew.*

To FRIEND. *v. a.* To favour; to befriend. *Shakeſpeare.*

FRI'ENDLESS. *a.* [from *friend.*]
1. Wanting friends; wanting ſupport; deſtitute; forlorn. *South.*
2. FRIENDLESS *Man.* An outlaw.

FRI'ENDLINESS. *ſ.* [from *friendly.*]
1. A diſpoſition to friendſhip. *Sidney.*
2. Exertion of benevolence. *Taylor.*

FRI'ENDLY. *a.* [from *friend.*]
1. Having the temper and diſpoſition of a friend; kind; favourable. *Milton.*

2. Disposed to union. *Pope.*
3. Salutary; homogeneal. *Milton.*

FRIENDLY. *ad.* In the manner of friends. *Shakespeare.*

FRIENDSHIP. *f.* [*vriendschap*, Dutch.]
1. The state of minds united by mutual benevolence. *Clarendon.*
2. Highest degree of intimacy. *Swift.*
3. Favour; personal kindness. *Spenser.*
4. Assistance; help. *Shakespeare.*
5. Conformity; affinity; correspondence. *Dryden.*

FRIEZE. *f.* [*drap de frieze*, Fr.] A coarse warm cloth, made perhaps first in *Friesland.* *Milton.*

FRIEZE. } *f.* [In architecture.] A large
FRIZE. } flat member which separates the architrave from the cornice; of which there are as many kinds as there are orders of columns. *Harris.*

FRIEZED. *a.* [from *frieze.*] Shagged or napped with frieze.

FRIEZELIKE. *a.* [*frieze* and *like.*] Resembling a frieze. *Addison.*

FRIGAT. *f.* [*frigate*, Fr.]
1. A small ship. *Raleigh.*
2. Any small vessel on the water. *Spenser.*

FRIGEFA'CTION. *f.* [*frigus* and *facio*, Latin.] The act of making cold.

To FRIGHT. *v. a.* [ꝼꝛihtꝛan, Saxon.] To terrify; to disturb with fear. *Dryden.*

FRIGHT. *f.* [from the verb.] A sudden terrour. *Dryden.*

To FRIGHTEN. *v. a.* To terrify; to shock with dread. *Prior.*

FRIGHTFUL. *a.* [from *fright.*] Terrible; dreadful; full of terrour. *Shakespeare.*

FRIGHTFULLY. *ad.* [from *frightful.*] Dreadfully; horribly. *Burnet.*

FRIGHTFULNESS. *f.* [from *frightful.*] The power of impressing terrour.

FRIGID. *a.* [*frigidus*, Latin.]
1. Cold; without warmth. *Cheyne.*
2. Without warmth of affection.
3. Impotent; without warmth of body.
4. Dull; without fire of fancy. *Swift.*

FRIGI'DITY. *f.* [*frigiditas*, Latin.]
1. Coldness; want of warmth.
2. Dulness; want of intellectual fire. *Brown.*
3. Want of corporeal warmth. *Glanville.*
4. Coldness of affection.

FRI'GIDLY. *ad.* [from *frigid.*] Coldly; dully; without affection.

FRI'GIDNESS. *f.* [from *frigid.*] Coldness; dulness; want of affection.

FRIGORIFICK. *a.* [*frigorificus*, *frigus* and *facio*, Lat.] Causing cold. *Quincy.*

To FRILL. *v. n.* [*frillux*, Fr.] To quake or shiver with cold. Used of a hawk; as, the hawk *frills.* *Dict.*

FRINGE. *f.* [*frange*, Fr.] Ornamental appendages added to dress or furniture. *Wotton. Dryden. Newton.*

To FRINGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with fringes; to decorate with ornamental appendages. *Fairfax.*

FRI'PPERER. *f.* [from *frippier*, French.] One who deals in old things vamped up.

FRI'PPERY. *f.* [*fripperie*, French.]
1. The place where old clothes are sold. *Howel.*
2. Old clothes; cast dresses; tattered rags. *Ben. Johnson.*

To FRISK. *v. n.* [*frizzare*, Italian.]
1. To leap; to skip. *Locke.*
2. To dance in frolick or gaiety. *L'Estrange.*

FRISK. *f.* [from the verb.] A frolick; a fit of wanton gaiety.

FRI'SKER. *f.* [from *frisk.*] A wanton; one not constant or settled. *Camden.*

FRISKINESS. *f.* [from *frisk.*] Gaiety; livelines.

FRI'SKY. *a.* [*frisque*, French, from *frisk.*] Gay; airy.

FRIT. *f.* [Among chymists.] Ashes or salt.

FRITH. *f.* [*fretum*, Latin.]
1. A strait of the sea where the water being confined is rough. *Dryden.*
2. A kind of net. *Carew.*

FRITILLARY. [*fritillaire*, French.] A plant. *Miller.*

FRI'TTINANCY. *f.* [from *fritinnio*, Latin.] The scream of an insect, as the cricket or cicada. *Brown.*

FRI'TTER. *f.* [*friture*, Fr.]
1. A small piece cut to be fried. *Tusser.*
2. A fragment; a small piece.
3. A cheesecake; a wigg.

To FRI'TTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To cut meat into small pieces to be fried.
2. To break into small particles or fragments. *Dunciad.*

FRI'VOLOUS. *a.* [*frivolus*, Latin.] Slight; trifling; of no moment. *Roscommon.*

FRIVOLOUSNESS. *f.* [from *frivolous.*] Want of importance; trifulgnets.

FRI'VOLOUSLY. *ad.* [from *frivolous.*] Trifingly; without weight.

To FRIZLE. *v. a.* [*friser*, Fr.] To curl in short curls like nap of frieze. *Hakewill.*

FRIZLER. *f.* [from *frizzle.*] One that makes short curls.

FRO. *ad.* [of ꝼꝛa, Saxon.]
1. Backward; regressively. *Pope.*
2. It is a contraction of *from.* *Ben. Johnson.*

FROCK. *f.* [*froc*, Fr.]
1. A dress; a coat. *Milton.*
2. A kind of close coat for men. *Dryden.*

FROG. *f.* [ꝼꝛogga, Saxon.]
1. A small animal with four feet, living bath

both by land and water, and placed by naturaliſts among mixed animals, as partaking of beaſt and fiſh. There is likewiſe a ſmall green frog that perches on trees, ſaid to be venomous. *Peacham.*

2. The hollow part of the horſe's hoof.

FRO'GBIT. *ſ.* [*frog* and *bit.*] An herb.

FRO'G-FISH. *ſ.* [*frog* and *fiſh.*] A kind of fiſh.

FRO'GGRASS. *ſ.* [*frog* and *graſs.*] A kind of herb.

FROGLE'TTUCE. *ſ.* [*frog* and *lettuce.*] A plant.

FROISE. *ſ.* [from the French *froiſſer.*] A kind of food made by frying bacon incloſed in a pancake.

FRO'LICK. *a.* [*vrolijk*, Dutch.] Gay; full of levity. *Waller.*

FRO'LICK. *ſ.* A wild prank; a flight of whim. *Roſcommon.*

To FRO'LICK. *v. n.* To play wild pranks. *Rowe.*

FRO'LICKLY. *ad.* [from *frolick.*] Gaily; wildly.

FRO'LICKSOME. *a.* [from *frolick.*] Full of wild gaiety.

FRO'LICKSOMENESS. *ſ.* [from *frolickſome.*] Wildneſs of gaiety; pranks.

FRO'LICKSOMELY. *ad.* [from *frolickſome*] With wild gaiety.

FROM. *prep.* [ꝼꝛam, Saxon]

1. Away; noting privation. *Dryden.*
2. Noting reception. *Pope.*
3. Noting proceſſion, deſcent, or birth. *Blackmore.*
4. Noting tranſmiſſion. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Noting abſtraction; vacation from. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Noting ſucceſſion. *Burnet.*
7. Out of; noting emiſſion. *Milton.*
8. Noting progreſs from premiſſes to inferences. *South.*
9. Noting the place or perſon from whom a meſſage is brought. *Shakeſpeare.*
10. Out of: noting extraction. *Addiſon.*
11. Becauſe of. *Tillotſon.*
12. Out of. Noting the ground or cauſe of any thing. *Dryden.*
13. Not near to. *Shakeſpeare.*
14. Noting ſeparation. *Dryden.*
15. Noting exemption or deliverance. *Prior.*
16. At a diſtance. *Shakſpeare.*
17. Noting derivation. *Dryden.*
18. Since. *Raleigh. Tillotſon.*
19. Contrary to. *Donne.*
20. Noting removal. *Dryden.*
21. *From* is very frequently joined by an ellipſis with adverbs: as, *from above, from* the parts *above*, *Hooker.*
22. FROM *afar.*
23. FROM *behind.*
24. FROM *high.*

FRO'MWARD. *prep.* [ꝼꝛam and peapꝺ, Saxon.] Away from; the contrary to the word *towards.* *Sidney.*

FRONDI'FEROUS. *a.* [*frondifer*, Latin.] Bearing leaves. *Dict.*

FRONT. *ſ.* [*frons*, Latin.]

1. The face. *Creech.*
2. The face as oppoſed to an enemy. *Daniel.*
3. The part or place oppoſed to the face. *Bacon.*
4. The van of an army. *Milton.*
5. The forepart of any thing, as of a building. *Brown.*
6. The moſt conſpicuous part or particular.

To FRONT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To oppoſe directly, or face to face. *Dryden.*
2. To ſtand oppoſed or overagainſt any place or thing. *Addiſon.*

To FRONT. *v. n.* To ſtand foremoſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

FRO'NTAL. *ſ.* [*frontale*, Lat.] Any external form of medicine to be applied to the forehead. *Quincy. Brown.*

FRO'NTATED. *a.* [from *frons*, Latin.] The *frontated* leaf of a flower grows broader and broader, and at laſt perhaps terminates in a right line: uſed in oppoſition to cuſpated. *Quincy.*

FRO'NTBOX. *ſ.* [*front* and *box.*] The box in the playhouſe from which there is a direct view to the ſtage. *Pope.*

FRO'NTED. *a.* [from *front.*] Formed with a front. *Milton.*

FRO'NTIER. *ſ.* [*frontiere*, French.] The marches; the limit; the utmoſt verge of any territory. *Milton.*

FRO'NTIER. *a.* Bordering. *Addiſon.*

FRO'NTISPIECE. *ſ.* [*frontiſpicium.*] That part of any building or other body that directly meets the eye. *Milton.*

FRO'NTLESS. *a.* [from *front.*] Without bluſhes; without ſhame. *Dryden.*

FRO'NTLET. *ſ.* [from *frons.*] A bandage worn upon the forehead. *Wiſeman.*

FRONTROOM. *ſ.* [*front* and *room.*] An apartment in the forepart of the houſe. *Moxon.*

FRORE. *a.* Frozen. *Milton.*

FRORNE. *a.* Frozen; congealed with cold. *Spenſer.*

FROST. *ſ.* [ꝼꝛoꝛꝛ, Saxon.]

1. The laſt effect of cold; the power or act of congelation. *South.*
2. The appearance of plants and trees ſparkling with congelation of dew. *Pope.*

FRO'STBITTEN. *a.* Nipped or withered by the froſt. *Mortimer.*

FRO'STED. *a.* [from *froſt.*] Laid on in inequalities like thoſe of the hoar froſt upon plants. *Gay.*

FRO'STILY. *ad.* [from *frosty.*]
1. With froſt; with exceſſive cold.
2. Without warmth of affection. *Ben. Johnſon.*

FRO'STINESS. *ſ.* [from *frosty.*] Cold; freezing cold.

FRO'STNAIL. *ſ.* [*froſt* and *nail.*] A nail with a prominent head driven into the horſe's ſhoes, that it may pierce the ice. *Crew.*

FRO'STWORK. *ſ.* [*froſt* and *work.*] Work in which the ſubſtance is laid on with inequalities, like the dew congealed upon ſhrubs. *Blackmore.*

FRO'STY. *a.* [from *froſt.*]
1. Having the power of congelation; exceſſive cold. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. Chill in affection. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Hoary; gray-haired; reſembling froſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

FROTH. *ſ.* [*froſe*, Daniſh and Scottiſh.]
1. Scume; foam; the bubbles cauſed in liquors by agitation. *Bacon.*
2. Any empty or ſenſeleſs ſhow of wit or eloquence.
3. Any thing not hard, ſolid, or ſubſtantial. *Tuſſ. Huſbandry.*

To FROTH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To foam; to throw out ſpume. *Dryden.*

FRO'THILY. *ad.* [from *frothy.*]
1. With foam; with ſpume.
2. In an empty trifling manner.

FRO'THY. *a.* [from *froth.*]
1. Full of foam, froth, or ſpume. *Bacon.*
2. Soft; not ſolid; waſhing. *Bacon.*
3. Vain; empty; trifling. *L'Eſtrange.*

FROUNCE. *ſ.* A diſtemper, in which white ſpittle gathers about the hawk's bill. *Skinner.*

To FROUNCE. *v. a.* To friſle or curl the hair. *Aſcham.*

FRO'UZY. *a.* [A cant word.] Dim; fœtid; muſty. *Swift.*

FRO'WARD. *a.* [ꝼpam peapꝺ, Saxon.] Peeviſh; ungovernable; angry. *Temple.*

FRO'WARDLY. *ad.* [from *froward.*] Peeviſhly; perverſely. *Iſaiah.*

FRO'WARDNESS. *ſ.* [from *froward.*] Peeviſhneſs; perverſeneſs. *South.*

FRO'WER. *ſ.* A cleaving tool. *Tuſſ. Huſb.*

To FROWN. *v. a.* [*frogner*, old French.] To expreſs diſpleaſure by contracting the face to wrinkles. *Pope.*

FROWN. *ſ.* A wrinkled look; a look of diſpleaſure. *Shakeſpeare.*

FRO'WY. *a.* Muſty; moſſy. *Spenſer.*

FRO'ZEN. *part. paſſ.* of *freeze.* *Sidney.*

F. R. S. *Fellow* of the *Royal Society.*

FRUCTI'FEROUS. *a.* [*fructifer*, Latin.] Bearing fruit.

To FRUCTIFY. *v. a.* [*fructifier*, Fr.] To make fruitful; to fertiliſe. *Granville.*

To FRU'CTIFY. *v. n.* To bear fruit. *Hooker.*

FRUCTIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *fructify.*] The act of cauſing or of bearing fruit; fecundation; fertility. *Brown.*

FRUCTUOUS. *a.* [*fructueux*, Fr.] Fruitful; fertile; impregnating with fertility. *Philips.*

FRU'GAL. *a.* [*frugalis*, Latin.] Thrifty; ſparing; parſimonious. *Dryden.*

FRU'GALLY. *ad.* [from *frugal.*] Parſimoniouſly; ſparingly. *Dryden.*

FRUGA'LITY. *ſ.* [*frugalité*, French.] Thrift; parſimony; good huſbandry. *Bacon.*

FRUGI'FEROUS. *a.* [*frugifer*, Latin.] Bearing fruit. *Ainſworth.*

FRUIT. *ſ.* [*fruit*, French.]
1. The product of a tree or plant in which the ſeeds are contained. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. That part of a plant which is taken for food. *Davies.*
3. Production. *Ezekiel.*
4. The offspring of the womb. *Sandys.*
5. Advantage gained by any enterpriſe or conduct. *Swift.*
6. The effect or conſequence of any action. *Proverbs.*

FRU'ITAGE. *ſ.* [*fruitage*, French.] Fruit collectively; various fruits. *More.*

FRUITBEARER. *ſ.* [*fruit* and *bearer.*] That which produces fruit. *Mortimer.*

FRUITBE'ARING. *a.* [*fruit* and *bear.*] Having the quality of producing fruit. *Mortimer.*

FRU'ITERER. *ſ.* [*fruitier*, French.] One who trades in fruit. *Shakeſpeare.*

FRU'ITERY. *ſ.* [*fruiterie*, French.]
1. Fruit collectively taken. *Phillips.*
2. A fruit loft; a repoſitory for fruit.

FRU'ITFUL. *a.* [*fruit* and *full.*]
1. Fertile; abundantly productive; liberal of product. *Sidney.*
2. Actually bearing fruit. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Prolifick, childbearing; not barren. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Plenteous; abounding in any thing. *Addiſon.*

FRU'ITFULLY. *ad.* [from *fruitful.*]
1. In ſuch a manner as to be prolifick. *Rycommon.*
2. Plenteouſly; abundantly. *Shakeſpeare.*

FRU'ITFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *fruitful.*]
1. Fertility; fecundity; plentiful production. *Raleigh.*
2. The quality of being prolifick. *Dryden.*
3. Exuberant abundance. *Ben. Johnſon.*

FRUITGRO'VES. *ſ.* [*fruit* and *groves.*] Shades, or cloſe plantations of fruit trees. *Pope.*

FRUI'TION. *ſ.* [*fruor*, Latin.] Enjoyment;

ment; poſſeſſion; pleaſure given by poſſeſſion or uſe. *Rogers.*

FRU'ITIVE. *a.* [from the noun.] Enjoying; poſſeſſing; having the power of enjoyment. *Boyle.*

FRU'ITLESS. *a.* [from *fruit.*]

1. Barren of fruit; not bearing fruit. *Raleigh.*

2. Vain; productive of no advantage; idle; unprofitable. *Milton.*

3. Without offspring. *Shakeſpeare.*

FRU'ITLESSLY. *ad.* [from *fruitleſs.*] Vainly; idly; unprofitably. *Dryden.*

FRUIT-TIME. *ſ.* [*fruit* and *time.*] The autumn.

FRU ITTREE. *ſ.* [*fruit* and *tree.*] A tree of that kind whoſe principal value ariſes from the fruit produced by it. *Waller.*

FRUMENTA'CIOUS. *a.* [from *frumentum*, Latin.] Made of grain.

FRUME'NTY. *ſ.* [*frumentum*, corn, Lat.] Food made of wheat boiled in milk.

To FRUMP. *v. a.* To mock; to browbeat. *Skinner.*

To FRUSH. *v. a.* [*froiſſer*, French.] To break, bruiſe, or cruſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

FRUSH. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſort of tender horn that grows in the middle of the ſole. *Farrier's Dict.*

FRUSTRA'NEOUS. *a.* [*fruſtra*, Latin.] Vain; uſeleſs; unprofitable; without advantage. *More.*

To FRU'STRATE. *v. a.* [*fruſtror*, Lat.]

1. To defeat; to diſappoint; to baffle. *Hooker.*

2. To make null; to nullify. *Spenſer.*

FRUSTRATE. *part. a.* [from the verb.]

1. Vain; ineffectual; uſeleſs; unprofitable. *Raleigh.*

2. Null; void. *Hooker.*

FRUSTRA'TION. *ſ.* [*fruſtratio*, Latin.] Diſappointment; defeat. *South.*

FRU'STRATIVE. *a.* [from *fruſtrate.*] Fallacious. *Ainſworth.*

FRU'STRATORY. *a.* [from *fruſtrate.*] That which makes any proceaure void. *Ayliffe.*

FRUSTUM. ſ. [Latin.] A piece cut off from a regular figure. A term of ſcience.

FRY. *ſ.* [from *froe*, foam, Daniſh. *Skinner.*]

1. The ſwarm of little fiſhes juſt produced from the ſpawn. *Donne.*

2. Any ſwarm of animals; or young people in contempt. *Oldham.*

FRY. *ſ.* A kind of ſieve. *Mortimer.*

To FRY. *v. a.* [*frigo*, Lat.] To dreſs food by roaſting it in a pan on the fire.

To FRY. *v. n.*

1. To be roaſted in a pan on the fire.

2. To ſuffer the action of fire. *Dryden.*

3. To melt with heat. *Walker.*

4. To be agitated like liquor in the pan on the fire. *Bacon.*

FRY. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A diſh of things fried.

FRY'INGPAN. *ſ.* [*fry* and *pan.*] The veſſel in which meat is roaſted on the fire. *Howel.*

To FUB. *v. a.* To put off. *Shakeſpeare.*

FUB. *ſ.* A plump chubby boy. *Ainſworth.*

FU'CATED. *a.* [*fucatus*, Latin.]

1. Painted; diſguiſed with paint.

2. Diſguiſed by falſe ſhow.

FUCUS. ſ. [Latin.] Paint for the face. *Ben. Johnſon.*

To FU'DDLE. *v. a.* To make drunk. *Thomſon.*

To FU'DDLE. *v. n.* To drink to exceſs. *L'Eſtrange.*

FUEL. *ſ.* [from *feu*, fire, French.] The matter or aliment of fire. *Prior.*

To FU'EL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To feed fire with combuſtible matter. *Donne.*

2. To ſtore with firing. *Wotton.*

FUE'ILLEMORTE. [French.] Corruptly pronounced and written *philomot.* Brown, like a dry leaf. *Locke.*

FUGA'CIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [*fugax*, Latin.] Volatility; the quality of flying away.

FUGA'CITY. *ſ.* [*fugax*, Latin.]

1. Volatility; quality of flying away.

2. Uncertainty; inſtability.

FUGH. *interj.* An expreſſion of abhorrence. *Dryden.*

FU'GITIVE. *a.* [*fugitivus*, Latin.]

1. Not tenable; not to be held or detained. *Prior.*

2. Unſteady; unſtable; not durable.

3. Volatile; apt to fly away. *Woodward.*

4. Flying; running from danger. *Milton.*

5. Flying from duty; falling off. *Clariſ.*

6. Wandering; runnagate; vagabond. *Wotton.*

FU'GITIVE. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. One who runs from his ſtation or duty. *Denham.*

2. One who takes ſhelter under another power from puniſhment. *Dryden.*

FU'GITIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *fugitive.*]

1. Volatility; fugacity. *Boyle.*

2. Inſtability; uncertainty.

FUGUE. ſ. [French, from *fuga*, Latin.] In muſick, ſome point conſiſting of four, five, ſix, or any other number of notes begun by ſome one ſingle part, and then ſeconded by a third, fourth, fifth and ſixth part, if the compoſition conſiſts of ſo many; repeating the ſame, or ſuch like notes, ſo that the ſeveral parts follow, or come in one after another in the ſame manner, the leading parts ſtill flying before thoſe that follow. *Harris.*

FUL-

FU'LCIMENT. *f.* [*fulcimentum*, Latin.] That on which a body refts. *Wilkins.*

To FULFI'L. *v. a.* [*full* and *fill.*]
1. To fill till there is no room for more. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To anſwer any prophecy or promiſe by performance. *Acts.*
3. To anſwer any purpoſe or deſign. *Milton.*
4. To anſwer any deſire by compliance or gratification. *Dryden.*
5. To anſwer any law by obedience. *Milton.*

FULFRA'UGHT. *a.* [*full* and *fraught.*] Fully ſtored. *Shakeſpeare.*

FU'LGENCY. *f.* [*fulgens*, Latin.] Splendour. *Dict.*

FU'LGENT. *a.* [*fulgens*, Latin.] Shining; dazzling. *Milton.*

FU'LGID. *a.* [*fulgidus*, Latin.] Shining; glittering.

FULGI'DITY. *f.* [from *fulgid.*] Splendour.

FU'LGOUR. *f.* [*fulgor*, Latin.] Splendour; dazzling brightneſs. *More.*

FULGURA'TION. *f.* [*fulguratio*, Latin.] The act of lightening.

FU'LHAM. *f.* A cant word for falſe dice. *Hanmer. Shakeſpeare.*

FULI'GINOUS. *a.* [*fuliginoſus*, Latin.] Sooty; ſmoky. *Howel.*

FU'LIMART. *f.* A kind of ſtinking ferret. *Walton.*

FULL. *a.* [pulle, Saxon.]
1. Replete; without vacuity; without any ſpace void. *Eccleſiaſticus.*
2. Abounding in any quality good or bad. *Sidney. Tillotſon.*
3. Stored with any thing; well ſupplied with any thing. *Tickell.*
4. Plump; ſaginated; fat. *Wiſeman.*
5. Saturated; fated. *Bacon.*
6. Crouded in the imagination or memory. *Locke.*
7. That which fills or makes full. *Arbuthnot.*
8. Complete; ſuch as that nothing further is wanted. *Hammond.*
9. Complete without abatement. *Swift.*
10. Containing the whole matter; expreſſing much. *Denham.*
11. Strong; not faint; not attenuated. *Bacon.*
12. Mature; perfect. *Bacon.*
13. [Applied to the moon.] Complete in its orb. *Wiſeman.*
14. Noting the concluſion of any matter. *Sidney.*
15. Spread to view in all dimenſions. *Addiſon.*

FULL. *f.* [from the adjective.]
1. Complete meaſure; freedom from deficiency. *Clarendon.*
2. The higheſt ſtate or degree. *Shakeſp.*
3. The whole; the total. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. The ſtate of being full. *Jeremiah.*
5. [Applied to the moon.] The time in which the moon makes a perfect orb. *Bacon.*

FULL. *ad.*
1. Without abatement. *Dryden.*
2. With the whole effect. *Dryden.*
3. Exactly. *Addiſon.*
4. Directly. *Sidney.*

FULL-BLO'WN. *a.* [*full* and *blown.*]
1. Spread to the utmoſt extent. *Denham.*
2. Stretched by the wind to the utmoſt extent. *Dryden.*

FULL-BO'TTOMED. *a.* [*full* and *bottom.*] Having a large bottom. *Guardian.*

FULL-EA'RED. [*full* and *ear.*] Having the heads full of grain. *Denham.*

FULL-EY'ED. [*full* and *eye.*] Having large prominent eyes.

FULL-FE'D. [*full* and *fed.*] Sated; fat; ſaginated. *Pope.*

FULL-LA'DEN. [*full* and *laden.*] Laden till there can be no more. *Tillotſon.*

FULL-SPRE'AD. [*full* and *ſpread.*] Spread to the utmoſt extent. *Dryden.*

FULL-SU'MMED. [*full* and *ſummed.*] Complete in all its parts. *Howel.*

To FULL. *v. a.* [*fullo*, Latin.] To cleanſe cloth from its oil or greaſe.

FU'LLAGE. *f.* [from *full.*] The money paid for fulling or cleanſing cloth.

FU'LLER. *f.* [*fullo*, Latin.] One whoſe trade is to cleanſe cloth. *Shakeſpeare.*

FU'LLERS *Earth. f. Fullers earth* is a marl of a cloſe texture, extremely ſoft and unctuous to the touch: when dry it is of a greyiſh brown colour, in all degrees, from very pale to almoſt black, and generally has ſomething of a greeniſh caſt in it. The fineſt *fullers earth* is dug in our own iſland. *Hill.*

FU'LLERY. *f.* [from *fuller.*] The place where the trade of a fuller is exerciſed.

FU'LLINGMIL. *f.* [*full* and *mill.*] A mill where hammers beat the cloth till it be cleanſed. *Mortimer.*

FU'LLY. *ad.* [from *full.*]
1. Without vacuity.
2. Completely; without lack. *Hooker.*

FULMINANT. *a.* [*fulminant*, Fr. *fulminans*, Latin.] Thundering; making a noiſe like thunder.

To FU'LMINATE. *v. n.* [*fulmino*, Lat.]
1. To thunder.
2. To make a loud noiſe or crack. *Boyle.*
3. To iſſue out eccleſiaſtical cenſures.

To FU'LMINATE. *v. a.* To throw out as an object of terrour. *Ayliffe.*

FULMINA'TION. *a.* [*fulminatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of thundering.
2. Denunciations of cenſure. *Ayliffe.*

FU'L-

FU'LMINATORY. *a.* [*fulmineus*, Latin.] Thundering; ſtriking horrour.

FU'LNESS. *ſ.* [from *full.*]
1. The ſtate of being filled ſo as to have no part vacant. *King Charles.*
2. The ſtate of abounding in any quality good or bad.
3. Completeneſs; ſuch as leaves nothing to be deſired. *South.*
4. Completeneſs from the coalition of many parts. *Bacon.*
5. Repletion; ſatiety. *Taylor.*
6. Plenty; wealth. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. Struggling perturbation; ſwelling in the mind. *Bacon.*
8. Largeneſs; extent. *Dryden.*
9. Force of ſound, ſuch as fills the ear; vigour. *Pope.*

FU'LSOME. *a.* [from *full*, Saxon, foul.]
1. Naſeous; offenſive. *Shak. Otway.*
2. Of a rank odious ſmell. *Bacon.*
3. Tending to obſcenity. *Dryden.*

FU'LSOMELY. *ad.* [from *fulſome.*] Naſeouſly; rankly; obſcenely.

FU'LSOMENESS. *ſ.* [from *fulſome.*]
1. Naſeouſneſs.
2. Rank ſmell.
3. Obſcenity. *Dryden.*

FU'MADO. *ſ.* [*fumus*, Latin.] A ſmoked fiſh. *Carew.*

FU'MAGE. *ſ.* [from *fumus*, Latin.] Hearth-money.

FU'MATORY. *ſ.* [*fumaria*, Lat. *fumeterre*, Fr.] An herb. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FU'MBLE. *v. n.* [*fommelen*, Dutch.]
1. To attempt any thing awkwardly or ungainly. *Cudworth.*
2. To puzzle; to ſtrain in perplexity. *Dryden.*
3. To play childiſhly. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FU'MBLE. *v. a.* To manage awkwardly. *Dryden.*

FU'MBLER. *ſ.* [from *fumble.*] One who acts awkwardly.

FU'MBLINGLY. *ad.* [from *fumble.*] In an awkward manner.

FUME. *ſ.* [*fumée*, French.]
1. Smoke. *Dryden.*
2. Vapour; any volatile parts flying away. *Bacon.*
3. Exhalation from the ſtomach. *Dryden.*
4. Rage; heat of mind; paſſion. *South.*
5. Any thing unſubſtantial. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Idle conceit; vain imagination. *Bacon.*

To FUME. *v. n.* [*fumer*, French.]
1. To ſmoke. *Milton.*
2. To vapour; to yield exhalations. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To paſs away in vapours. *B. Johnſon.*
4. To be in a rage. *Dryden.*

To FUME. *v. a.*
1. To ſmoke; to dry in the ſmoke. *Carew.*
2. To perfume with odours in the fire. *Dr.*
3. To diſperſe in vapours. *Mortimer.*

FUMETTE. *ſ.* [French.] The ſtink of meat. *Swift.*

FU'MID. *a.* [*fumidus*, Latin.] Smoky; vaporous. *Brown.*

FUMI'DITY. *ſ.* [from *fumid.*] Smokineſs; tendency to ſmoke.

To FU'MIGATE. *v. n.* [from *fumus*, Lat. *fumiger*, Fr.]
1. To ſmoke; to perfume by ſmoke or vapour. *Dryden.*
2. To medicate or heal by vapours.

FUMIGA'TION. *ſ.* [*fumigation*, Fr.]
1. Scents raiſed by fire. *Arbuthnot.*
2. The application of medicines to the body in fumes.

FU'MINGLY. *ad.* [from *fume.*] Angrily; in a rage. *Hooker.*

FU'MITER. *ſ.* See FUMATORY. *Shak.*

FU'MOUS. } *a.* [*fumeux*, French.] Pro-
FU'MY. } ducing fumes. *Dryden.*

FUN. *ſ.* Sport; high merriment. *Moore.*

FUNCTION. *ſ.* [*functio*, Latin.]
1. Diſcharge; performance. *Swift.*
2. Employment; office. *Whitgifte.*
3. Single act of any office. *Stillingfleet.*
4. Trade; occupation. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Office of any particular part of the body. *Bentley.*
6. Power; faculty. *Pope.*

FUND. *ſ.* [*fond*, Fr.]
1. Stock; capital; that by which any expence is ſupported. *Dryden.*
2. Stock or bank of money. *Addiſon.*

FU'NDAMENT. *ſ.* [*fundamentum*, Lat.] Serving for the foundation; that upon which the reſt is built; eſſential; not merely accidental. *Raleigh.*

FUNDAMENTAL. *ſ.* Leading propoſition. *South.*

FUNDAMENTALLY. *ad.* [from *fundamental.*] Eſſentially; originally. *Grew.*

FU'NERAL. *ſ.* [*funerailles*, Fr.]
1. The ſolemnization of a burial; the payment of the laſt honours to the dead; obſequies. *Sandys.*
2. The pomp or proceſſion with which the dead are carried. *Swift.*
3. Burial; interment. *Denham.*

FU'NERAL. *a.* Uſed at the ceremony of interring the dead. *Denham.*

FUNEREAL. *a.* [*funerea*, Latin.] Suiting a funeral; dark; diſmal. *Pope.*

FUNGO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *fungus.*] Unſolid excreſcence.

FU'NGOUS. *a.* [from *fungus.*] Excreſcent; ſpongy. *Sharp.*

FU'NGUS. ſ. [Latin.] Strictly a muſhroom: a word uſed to expreſs ſuch excreſcences of fleſh as grew out upon the lips of wounds, or any other excreſcence from trees or plants not naturally belonging to them. *Quincy.*

FU'NICLE. *f.* [*funiculus*, Latin.] A small cord.

FUNI'CULAR. [*funiculaire*, Fr.] Conſiſting of a ſmall cord or more.

FUNK. *ſ.* A ſtink.

FU'NNEL. *ſ.* [*infundibulum*, Latin.]
1. An inverted hollow cone with a pipe deſcending from it, through which liquors are poured into veſſels. *Ben. Johnſon.*
2. A pipe or paſſage of communication. *Addiſon.*

FUR. *ſ.* [*fourrure*, French.]
1. Skin with ſoft hair with which garments are lined for warmth. *Swift.*
2. Soft hair of beaſts found in cold countries; hair in general. *Ray.*
3. Any moiſture exhaled to ſuch a degree as that the remainder ſticks on the part. *Dryden.*

To FUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To line or cover with ſkins that have ſoft hair. *Sidney.*
2. To cover with ſoft matter. *Phillips.*

FUR-WROUGHT. *a.* [*fur* and *wrought.*] Made of fur. *Gay.*

FURA'CIOUS. *a.* [*furax*, Latin.] Thievish.

FURA'CITY. *ſ.* [from *furax*, Latin.] Diſpoſition to theft.

FU'RBELOW. *ſ.* [*fur* and *below.*] Fur ſewed on the lower part of the garment. *Pope.*

To FU'RBELOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with ornamental appendages. *Prior.*

To FU'RBISH. *v. a.* [*fourbir*, French.] To burniſh; to poliſh. *South.*

FU'RBISHER. *ſ.* [*fourbiſſeur*, French, from *furbiſh.*] One who poliſhes any thing.

FURCA'TION. *ſ.* [*furca*, Latin.] Forkineſs; the ſtate of ſhooting two ways like the blades of a fork. *Brown.*

FURFUR. ſ. [Latin.] Huſk or chaff, ſcurf or dandriff. *Quincy.*

FURFURA'CEOUS. *a.* [*furfuraceus*, Lat.] Huſky; branny; ſcaly.

FU'RIOUS. *a.* [*furieux*, Fr.]
1. Mad; phrenetick. *Hooker.*
2. Raging; violent; tranſported by paſſion beyond reaſon. *Shakeſpeare.*

FU'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *furious.*] Madly; violently; vehemently. *Spenſer.*

FU'RIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *furious.*] Frenzy; madneſs; tranſport of paſſion.

To FURL. *v. a.* [*ferler*, French.] To draw up; to contract. *Creech.*

FU'RLONG. *ſ.* [furlang, Saxon.] A meaſure of length; the eighth part of a mile. *Addiſon.*

FU'RLOUGH. *ſ.* [*verlof*, Dutch.] A temporary diſmiſſion from military ſervice. *Dryden.*

FU'RMENTY. *ſ.* Food made by boiling wheat in milk. *Tuſſer.*

FU'RNACE. *ſ.* [*furnus*, Latin.] An incloſed fireplace. *Abbot.*

To FU'RNACE. *v. a.* To throw out as ſparks from a furnace. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FU'RNISH. *v. a.* [*fournir*, Fr.]
1. To ſupply with what is neceſſary. *Knolles.*
2. To give things for uſe. *Addiſon.*
3. To fit up; to fit with appendages. *Bacon.*
4. To equip; to fit out for any undertaking. *Watts.*
5. To decocrate; to adorn. *Halifax.*

FU'RNISHER. *ſ.* [*fourniſſeur*, Fr.] One who ſupplies or fits out.

FU'RNITURE. *ſ.* [*fourniture*, Fr.]
1. Moveables; goods put in a houſe for uſe or ornament. *South.*
2. Appendages. *Tillotſon.*
3. Equipage; embelliſhments; decorations. *Spenſer.*

FU'RRIER. *ſ.* [from *fur.*] A dealer in furs.

FURROW. *ſ.* [furh, Saxon.]
1. A ſmall trench made by the plough for the reception of ſeed. *Dryden.*
2. Any long trench or hollow. *Dryden.*

FU'RROW-WEED. *ſ.* A weed that grows in furrowed land. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FU'RROW. *v. a.* [from the noun; fyrgian, Saxon.]
1. To cut in furrows. *Milton.*
2. To divide in long hollows. *Suckling.*
3. To make by cutting. *Wotton.*

FURRY. *a.* [from *fur.*]
1. Covered with fur; dreſſed in fur. *Felton.*
2. Conſiſting of fur. *Dryden.*

FU'RTHER. *a.* [from *forth*; *forth*, *further*, *furtheſt.*]
1. At a great diſtance.
2. Beyond this. *Matthew.*

FU'RTHER. *ad.* [from *forth.*] To a greater diſtance. *Numbers.*

To FU'RTHER. *v. a.* [fyrðrian, Saxon.] *Hooker.*

FU'RTHERER. *ſ.* [from *further.*] Promoter; advancer. *Aſcham.*

FU'RTHERMORE. [*further* and *more.*] Moreover; beſides. *Shakeſpeare.*

FU'RTIVE. *a.* [*furtive*, Fr.] Stolen; gotten by theft. *Prior.*

FU'RUNCLE. *ſ.* [*furunculus*, Latin.] A pile; an angry puſtule. *Wiſeman.*

FU'RY. *ſ.* [*furor*, Latin.]
1. Madneſs.
2. Rage; paſſion of anger; tumult of mind approaching to madneſs.
3. Enthuſiaſm; exaltation of fancy.
4. A ſtormy, turbulent, raging woman. *Shakeſpeare.*

FURZE. *ſ.* [ꝼyꝛꝛ, Saxon.] Gorſe; goſs. *Miller. Dryden.*

FU'RZY. *a.* [from *furze.*] Overgrown with furze; full of gorſe. *Gay.*

FUSCA'TION. *ſ.* [*fuſcus*, Latin.] The act of darkening.

To FUSE. *v. a.* [*fuſum*, Latin.] To melt; to put into fuſion.

To FUSE. *v. n.* To be melted.

FU'SEE. *ſ.* [*fuſeau*, French.]

1. The cone round which is wound the chord or chain of a clock or watch. *Hale.*
2. A firelock; a ſmall neat muſquet.
3. FUSEE of a bomb or granado ſhell, is that which makes the whole powder or compoſition in the ſhell take fire, to do the deſigned execution. 'Tis uſually a wooden pipe or tap filled with wildfire.

FU'SEE. Track of a buck. *Ainſworth.*

FU'SIBLE. *a.* [from *fuſe.*] Capable of being melted. *Boyle.*

FUSIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *fuſible.*] Capacity of being melted; quality of growing liquid by heat. *Wotton.*

FU'SIL. *a.* [*fuſile*, French.]

1. Capable of being melted; liquifiable by heat. *Milton.*
2. Running by the force of heat. *Phillips.*

FU'SIL. *ſ.* [*fuſil*, Fr.]

1. A firelock; a ſmall neat muſquet.
2. [In heraldry.] Something like a ſpindle. *Peacham.*

FUSILI'ER. *ſ.* [from *fuſil.*] A ſoldier armed with a fuſil.

FU'SION. *ſ.* [*fuſio*, Latin.]

1. The act of melting.
2. The ſtate of being melted. *Newton.*

FUSS. *ſ.* [A low cant word.] A tumult; a buſtle. *Swift.*

FUST. *ſ.* [*fuſte*, French.]

1. The trunk or body of a column.
2. A ſtrong ſmell, as that of a mouldy barrel.

To FUST. *v. n.* To grow mouldy; to ſmell ill.

FU'STIAN. *ſ.* [*futaine*, French.]

1. A kind of cloth made of linen and cotton. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A high ſwelling kind of writing made up of heterogeneous parts; bombaſt. *Hudibras. Smith.*

FU'STIAN. *a.* [from the noun.]

1. Made of fuſtian.
2. Swelling; unnaturally pompous; ridiculouſly tumid. *Dryden.*

FU'STIC. *ſ.* A ſort of wood brought from the Weſt-Indies.

To FU'STIGATE. *v. a.* [*fuſtigo*, Latin.] To beat with a ſtick.

FUSTILA'RIAN. *ſ.* A low fellow; a ſtinkard. *Shakeſpeare.*

FU'STINESS. *ſ.* [from *fuſty.*] Mouldineſs; ſtink.

FU'STY. *a.* [from *fuſt.*] Ill ſmelling; mouldy. *Shakeſpeare.*

FU'TILE. *a.* [*futile*, French.]

1. Talkative; loquacious. *Bacon.*
2. Trifling; worthleſs.

FUTI'LITY. *ſ.* [*futilité*, French.]

1. Talkativeneſs; loquacity. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. Trifflingneſs; want of weight; want of ſolidity. *Bentley.*

FU'TTOCKS. *ſ.* [from *foot hooks. Skinner.*] The lower timbers that hold the ſhip together.

FU'TURE. *a.* [*futurus*, Latin.] That which will be hereafter; to come: as, the *future* ſtate. *Milton.*

FU'TURE. *ſ.* Time to come; ſomewhat to happen hereafter. *Locke.*

FU'TURELY. *ad.* In time to come. *Raleigh.*

FUTURI'TION. *ſ.* The ſtate of being to be. *South.*

FU'TURITY. *ſ.* [from *future.*]

1. Time to come; events to come. *Swift.*
2. The ſtate of being to be; futurition. *Glanville.*

To FUZZ. *v. n.* To fly out in ſmall particles.

FU'ZZBALL. *ſ.* A kind of fungus, which, when preſſed, burſts and ſcatters duſt in the eyes.

FY. *interj.* [*fy*, French; φῦ, Greek.] *Spenſer.*

G.

G

GAB

GHas two ſounds, one called that of the hard *G*, becauſe it is formed by a preſſure ſomewhat hard of the fore part of the tongue againſt the upper gum. This ſound *G* retains before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, *r*. The other ſound, called that of the ſoft *G*, reſembles that of *j*, and is commonly found before *e*, *i*; as, *gem*, *gibbet*.

GABARDINE. *ſ.* [*gavardina*, Italian.] A coarſe frock. *Shakeſpeare.*

To GA'BBLE. *v. n.* [*gabbare*, Italian.]
1. To make an inarticulate noiſe. *Dryden.*
2. To prate loudly without meaning. *Hudibras.*

GA'BBLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Inarticulate noiſe like that of brute animals. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Loud talk without meaning. *Milton.*

GA'BBLER. *ſ.* [from *gabble.*] A prater; a chattering fellow.

GA'BEL. *ſ.* [*gabelle*, French.] An exciſe; a tax. *Addiſon.*

GABION. ſ. [French.] A wicker baſket which is filled with earth to make a fortification or intrenchment. *Knolles.*

GA'BLE. *ſ.* [*gaval*, Welſh.] The ſloping roof of a building. *Mortimer.*

GAD. *ſ.* [ȝæ̇ꝺ, Saxon.]
1. A wedge or ingot of ſteel. *Moxon.*
2. A ſtile or graver. *Shakeſpeare.*

To GAD. *v. n.* [*gadaw*, Welſh, to forſake.] To ramble about without any ſettled purpoſe. *Eccluſ. Herbert.*

GA'DDER. *ſ.* [from *gad.*] A rambler; one that runs much abroad without buſineſs. *Eccluſ.*

GA'DDINGLY. *ad.* [from *gad.*] In a rambling manner.

GA'DFLY. *ſ.* [*gad and fly.*] A fly that when he ſtings the cattle makes them gad or run madly about; the breeſe. *Bacon.*

GAFF. *ſ.* A harpoon or large hook.

GA'FFER. *ſ.* [ȝ̇ꝛ̇ẽne, companion, Saxon.] A word of reſpect now obſolete. *Gay.*

GA'FFLES. *ſ.* [ȝ̇æfelucar, ſpears, Saxon.]
1. Artificial ſpurs upon cocks.
2. A ſteel contrivance to bend croſs-bows.

To GAG. *v. n.* [from *gegol*, Dutch.] To ſtop the mouth. *Pope.*

GAG. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Something put into the mouth to hinder ſpeech or eating. *Dryden.*

GAGE. *ſ.* [*gage*, French.] A pledge; a pawn; a caution. *Southern.*

To GAGE. *v. a.* [*gager*, French.]
1. To wager; to depone as a wager; to impawn. *Knolles.*
2. To meaſure; to take the contents of any veſſel of liquids. *Shakeſpeare.*

To GA'GGLE. *v. n.* [*gagen*, Dutch.] To make noiſe like a gooſe. *King.*

GAI'ETY. See GAYETY.

GAILY. *ad.* [from *gay.*]
1. Airily; cheerfully.
2. Splendidly; pompouſly. *Pope.*

GAIN. *ſ.* [*gain*, French.]
1. Profit; advantage. *Raleigh.*
2. Intereſt; lucrative views. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Unlawful advantage. 2 *Cor.*
4. Overplus in a comparative computation.

To GAIN. *v. a.* [*gagner*, French.]
1. To obtain as profit or advantage. *Ezekiel.*
2. To have the overplus in comparative computation. *Burnet.*
3. To obtain; to procure. *Tillotſon.*
4. To obtain increaſe of any thing allotted. *Daniel.*
5. To obtain whatever good or bad. *Acts.*
6. To win.
7. To draw into any intereſt or party. *A. Philips.*
8. To reach; to attain. *Waller.*
9. *To* GAIN *over.* To draw to another party or intereſt. *Swift.*

To GAIN. *v. n.*
1. To encroach; to come forward by degrees. *Dryden.*
2. To get ground; to prevail againſt. *Addiſon.*
3. To obtain influence with. *Gulliver's Travels.*

To GAIN. *v. n.* To grow rich; to have advantage.

GAIN. *a.* [An old word.] Handy; ready.

GAI'NER. *ſ.* [from *gain.*] One who receives profit or advantage. *Denham.*

GAI'NFUL. *a.* [*gain* and *full.*]
1. Advantageous; profitable. *South.*
2. Lucrative; productive of money. *Dryden.*

GA'INFULLY. *ad.* [from *gainful.*] Profitably; advantageouſly.

GA'INFULNESS. *ſ.* Lucrativeneſs.

GAINGIVING. *ſ.* [*'gainſt* and *give.*] The ſame as miſgiving; a giving againſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

GA'INLESS. *a.* [from *gain.*] Unprofitable.

GAI'NLESSNESS. *ſ.* [from *gainleſs.*] Unprofitableneſs. *Decay of Piety.*

GA'INLY. *ad.* [from *gain.*] Handily; readily.

To GA'INSAY. *v. a.* [*'gainſt* and *ſay.*] To contradict; to oppoſe; to controvert with. *Hooker.*

GA'INSAYER. *ſ.* [from *gainſay.*] Opponent; adverſary. *Hooker.*

'GAINST. *prep.* [for *againſt.*]

To GA'INSTAND. *v. a.* [*'gainſt* and *ſtand.*] To withſtand. *Sidney.*

GA'IRISH. *a.* [ȝeappman, to dreſs fine, Saxon.]
1. Gaudy; ſhowy; ſplendid; fine. *Milton.*
2. Extravagantly gay; ſlighty. *South.*

GA'IRISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *gairiſh.*]
1. Finery; flaunting gaudineſs.
2. Flighty or extravagant joy. *Taylor.*

GAIT. *ſ.* [*gat*, Dutch.]
1. A way: as, *gang your gait.* *Shakeſpeare.*
2. March; walk. *Hubbard's Tale.*
3. The manner and air of walking. *Clarendon.*

GALA'GE.

GA'LAGE. *f.* A ſhepherd's clog. *Spenſer.*

GALA'NGAL. *f.* [*galange*, French.] A medicinal root, of which there are two ſpecies. The leſſer galangal. The larger galangal. They are both brought from the Eaſt-Indies; the ſmall kind from China, and the larger from the iſland of Java. *Hill.*

GALA'XY. *f.* [γαλαξία.] The milky way. *Cowley.*

GA'LBANUM. *f.* Galbanum is ſoft, like wax, and ductile between the fingers; of a yellowiſh or reddiſh colour: its ſmell is ſtrong and diſagreeable; its taſte acrid, nauſeous and bitteriſh. It is of a middle nature between a gum and a reſin. *Hill.*

GALE. *f.* [*gabling*, haſty, German.] A wind not tempeſtuous, yet ſtronger than a breeze. *Milton.*

GA'LEAS. *f.* [*galeaſſe*, French.] A heavy low-built veſſel, with both ſails and oars. *Addiſon.*

GA'LEATED. *a.* [*galeatus*, Latin.]
1. Covered as with a helmet. *Woodward.*
2. [In botany.] Such plants as bear a flower reſembling an helmet, as the monkſhood.

GALERI'CULATE. *a.* [from *galerus*, Lat.] Covered as with a hat.

GA'LIOT. *f.* [*galiotte*, French.] A little galley or ſort of brigantine, built very ſlight and fit for chaſe. *Knolles.*

GALL. *f.* [ȝeala, Saxon.]
1. The bile; an animal juice remarkable for its ſuppoſed bitterneſs. *Arbuthnot.*
2. The part which contains the bile. *Brown.*
3. Any thing extremely bitter. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Rancour; malignity. *Spenſer.*
5. A ſlight hurt by fretting off the ſkin. *Government of the Tongue.*
6. Anger; bitterneſs of mind. *Prior.*
7. [From *galla*.] Galls or galnuts are a kind of preternatural and accidental tumours, produced on various trees; but thoſe of the oak only are uſed in medicine. The general hiſtory of galls is this: an inſect of the fly kind, for the ſafety of her young, wounds the branches of the trees, and in the hole depoſites her egg: the lacerated veſſels of the tree diſcharging their contents, form a tumour or woody caſe about the hole, where the egg is thus defended from all injuries. This tumour alſo ſerves for the food of the tender maggot, produced from the egg of the fly, which, as ſoon as it is perfect, and in its winged ſtate, gnaws its way out, as appears from the hole found in the gall; and where no hole is ſeen on its ſurface, the maggot, or its remains, are ſure to be found within, on breaking it. *Hill. Ray.*

To GALL. *v. a.* [*galer*, French.]
1. To hurt by fretting the ſkin. *Denham.*
2. To impair; to wear away. *Ray.*
3. To teaze; to fret; to vex. *Tillotſon.*
4. To harraſs; to miſchief. *Sidney.*

To GALL. *v. n.* To fret. *Shakeſpeare.*

GA'LLANT. *a.* [*galant*, French.]
1. Gay; well dreſſed; ſhowy. *Iſaiah.*
2. Brave; high ſpirited; daring; magnanimous. *Digby.*
3. Fine; noble; ſpecious. *Clarendon.*
4. Inclined to courtſhip. *Thomſon.*

GA'LLANT. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]
1. A gay, ſprightly, airy, ſplendid man. *Knolles.*
2. A whoremaſter, who careſſes women to debauch them. *Addiſon.*
3. A wooer; one who courts a woman for marriage.

GA'LLANTLY. *ad.* [from *gallant*.]
1. Gayly; ſplendidly.
5. Bravely; nobly; generouſly *Swift.*

GA'LLANTRY. *ſ.* [*galanterie*, French.]
1. Splendour of appearance; ſhow; magnificence. *Waller.*
2. Bravery; nobleneſs; generoſity. *Glanville.*
3. A number of gallants. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Courtſhip; refined addreſs to women. *Granville.*
5. Vicious love; lewdneſs; debauchery. *Swift.*

GA'LLERY. *ſ.* [*galerie*, French.]
1. A kind of walk along the floor of a houſe, into which the doors of the apartments open. *Sidney.*
2. The ſeats in the playhouſe above the pit, in which the meaner people ſit. *Pope.*

GA'LLEY. *ſ.* [*galea*, Italian.]
1. A veſſel driven with oars, much in uſe in the Mediterranean, but found unable to endure the agitation of the main ocean. *Fairfax.*
2. It is proverbially conſidered as a place of toilſome miſery, becauſe criminals are condemned to row in them. *South.*

GA'LLEY-SLAVE. *ſ.* [*galley* and *ſlave*.] A man condemned for ſome crime to row in the gallies. *Bramhall.*

GA'LLIARD. *ſ.* [*gaillard*, French.]
1. A gay, briſk, lively man; a fine fellow. *Cleaveland.*
2. An active, nimble, ſpritely dance. *Bacon.*

GA'LLIARDISE. *ſ.* [French.] Merriment; exuberant gaiety. *Brown.*

GA'LLICISM. *ſ.* [*galliciſme*, French, from *gallicus*, Latin.] A mode of ſpeech peculiar to the French language: ſuch as, he *figured* in controverſy. *Felton.*

GA'LLIGASKINS. *ſ.* [*Caligæ Gallo-Vaſconum. Skinner.*] Large open hoſe. *Phillips.*

GALLIMA'TIA. f. [*galimathias*, French.] Nonſenſe; talk without meaning.

GA'LLIMAU'FRY. *ſ.* [*galimafrée*, Fr.]
1. A hoch-poch, or haſh of ſeveral ſorts of broken meat; a medley. *Spenſer.*
2. Any inconſiſtent or ridiculous medley. *Dryden.*
3. It is uſed by *Shakeſpeare* ludicrouſly of a woman.

GA'LLIPOT. *ſ.* [*gleye*, Dutch, ſhining earth.] A pot painted and glazed. *Bacon. Fenton.*

GA'LLON. *ſ.* [*gelo*, low Latin.] A liquid meaſure of four quarts. *Wiſeman.*

GALLOO'N. *ſ.* [*galon*, French.] A kind of cloſe lace, made of gold or ſilver, or of ſilk alone.

To GA'LLOP. *v. n.* [*galoper*, French.]
1. To move forward by leaps, ſo that all the feet are off the ground at once. *Donne.*
2. To ride at the pace which is performed by leaps. *Sidney.*
3. To move very faſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

GA'LLOP. *ſ.* The motion of a horſe when he runs at full ſpeed.

GA'LLOPER. *ſ.* [from *gallop.*]
1. A horſe that gallops. *Mortimer.*
2. A man that rides faſt.

GA'LLOWAY. *ſ.* A horſe not more than fourteen hands high, much uſed in the north.

To GALLOW. *v. a.* [ʒæl̃pan, to fright, Saxon.] To terrify; to fright. *Shakeſpeare.*

GA'LLOWGLASSES. *ſ.* It is worn then likewiſe of footmen under their ſhirts of mail, the which footmen they call *gallowglaſſes*: the which name doth diſcover them alſo to be ancient Engliſh; for *gallogla* ſignifies an Engliſh ſervitor or yeoman. *Spenſ.*

GA'LLOW. } *ſ.* [ʒealʒa, Saxon.]
GA'LLOWS. }
1. Beam laid over two poſts, on which malefactors are hanged. *Hayward.*
2. A wretch that deſerves the gallows. *Shakeſpeare.*

GA'LLOWSFREE. *a.* [*gallows* and *free.*] Exempt by deſtiny from being hanged. *Dryden.*

GA'LLOWTREE. *ſ.* [*gallows* and *tree.*] The tree of terrour; the tree of execution. *Clarendon.*

GAMBA'DE. } *ſ.* [*gamba*, Italian, a leg.]
GAMBA'DO. } Spatterdaſhes. *Dennis.*

GA'MBLER. *ſ.* A knave whoſe practice it is to invite the unwary to game and cheat them.

GA'MBODGE. *ſ.* A concreted vegetable juice, partly of a gummy, partly of a reſinous nature. It is heavy, of a bright yellow colour, and ſcarce any ſmell. *Hill.*

To GA'MBOL. *v. n.* [*gambiller*, French.]
1. To dance; to ſkip; to friſk. *Milton.*
2. To leap; to ſtart. *Shakeſpeare.*

GA'MBOL. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A ſkip; a hop; a leap for joy. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. A frolick; a wild prank. *Hudibras.*

GA'MBREL. *ſ.* [from *gamba.*] The leg of a horſe. *Grew.*

GAME. *ſ.* [*gaman*, a jeſt, Iſlandick.]
1. Sport of any kind. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Jeſt, oppoſed to earneſt. *Spenſer.*
3. Inſolent merriment; ſportive inſult. *Milton.*
4. A ſingle match at play.
5. Advantage in play. *Dryden.*
6. Scheme purſued; meaſures planned. *Temple.*
7. Field ſports: as, the chaſe. *Waller.*
8. Animals purſued in the field. *Prior.*
9. Solemn conteſts exhibited as ſpectacles to the people. *Denham.*

To GAME. *v. n.* [ʒaman, Saxon.]
1. To play at any ſport.
2. To play wantonly and extravagantly for money. *Locke.*

GA'MECOCK. *ſ.* [*game* and *cock.*] A cock bred to fight. *Locke.*

GAMEEGG. *ſ.* [*game* and *egg.*] An egg from which fighting cocks are bred. *Gurth.*

GA'MEKEEPER. *ſ.* [*game* and *keep.*] A perſon who looks after game, and ſees it is not deſtroyed.

GA'MESOME. *a.* [from *game.*] Frolickſome; gay; ſportive. *Sidney.*

GA'MESOMENESS. *ſ.* [from *gameſome.*] Sportiveneſs; merriment.

GA'MESOMELY. *ad.* [from *gameſome.*] Merrily.

GA'MESTER. *ſ.* [from *game.*]
1. One who is vitiouſly addicted to play. *Bacon.*
2. One who is engaged at play. *Bacon.*
3. A merry frolickſome perſon. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. A proſtitute. *Shakeſpeare.*

GA'MMER. *ſ.* The compellation of a woman correſponding to gaffer.

GA'MMON. *ſ.* [*gambone*, Italian.]
1. The buttock of an hog ſalted and dried. *Dryden.*
2. A kind of play with dice. *Thomſon.*

GA'MUT. *ſ.* [*gama*, Italian.] The ſcale of muſical notes. *Donne.*

'GAN, for *began*, from *'gin* for *begin.* *Spenſer.*

To GANCH. *v. a.* [*ganciare*, Italian.] To drop from a high place upon hooks by way of puniſhment: a practice in Turkey.

GA'NDER. *ſ.* [ʒandra, Saxon.] The male of the gooſe. *Mortimer.*

To GANG. *v. n.* [*gangen*, Dutch.] To

go; to walk: an old word not now used, except ludicrously. *Spenser. Arbuthnot.*

GANG. *s.* [from the verb.] A number herding together; a troop; a company; a tribe. *Prior.*

GA'NGHON. [French.] A kind of flower. *Ainsworth.*

GA'NGLION. *s.* [γαγγλίον.] A tumour in the tendinous and nervous parts. *Harris.*

GA'NGRENE. *s.* [*gangrene*, Fr. *gangræna*, Lat.] A mortification; a stoppage of circulation followed by putrefaction. *Wiseman.*

To GA'NGRENE. *v. a.* [*gangrener*, Fr.] To corrupt to mortification. *Dryden.*

GA'GRENOUS. *a.* [from *gangrene.*] Mortified; producing or betokening mortification. *Arbuthnot.*

GA'NGWAY. *s.* In a ship, the several ways or passages from one part of it to the other.

GA'NGWEEK. *s.* [*gang* and *week.*] Rogation week.

GA'NTELOPE. *s.* [*gantelope*, Dutch.]

GA'NTLET. *s.* A military punishment, in which the criminal running between the ranks receives a lash from each man. *Dryden.*

GA'NZA. *s.* [*ganja*, Spanish, a goose.] A kind of wild goose. *Hudibras.*

GAOL. *s.* [*gael*, Welsh.] A prison; a place of confinement. *Shakespeare.*

GA'OLDELIVERY. *s.* [*gaol* and *deliver.*] The judicial process, which by condemnation or acquittal of persons confined evacuates the prison. *Davies.*

GA'OLER *s.* [from *gaol.*] Keeper of a prison; he to whose care the prisoners are committed. *Dryden.*

GAP. *s.* [from *gape.*]

1. An opening in a broken fence. *Tusser.*
2. A breach. *Knolles.*
3. Any passage. *Dryden.*
4. An avenue; an open way. *Spenser.*
5. A hole; a deficiency. *More.*
6. Any interstice; a vacuity. *Swift.*
7. An opening of the mouth in speech during the pronunciation of two successive vowels. *Pope.*
8. *To stop a* GAP, is to escape by some mean shift: alluding to hedges mended with dead bushes. *Swift.*

GA'P-TOOTHED. *a.* [*gap* and *tooth.*] Having interstices between the teeth. *Dryden.*

To GAPE. *v. n.* [ȝeapan, Saxon.]

1. To open the mouth wide; to yawn. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To open the mouth for food, as a young bird. *Dryden.*
3. To desire earnestly; to crave. *Denham.*
4. To open in fissures or holes. *Shakespeare.*
5. To open with a breach. *Dryden.*
6. To open; to have an hiatus. *Dryden.*
7. To make a noise with open throat. *Roscommon.*
8. To stare with hope or expectation. *Hudibras.*
9. To stare with wonder. *Dryden.*
10. To state irreverently. *Job.*

GA'PER. *s.* [from *gape.*]

1. One who opens his mouth.
2. One who stares foolishly. *Carew.*
3. One who longs or craves. *Carew.*

GAR, in Saxon, signifies a weapon: so *Eadgar* is a happy weapon. *Gibson.*

To GAR. *v. a.* [*giera*, Islandick.] To cause; to make. *Spenser.*

GARB. *s.* [*garbe*, French.]

1. Dress; cloaths; habit. *Milton.*
2. Fashion of dress. *Denham.*
3. Exteriour appearance. *Shakespeare.*

GA'RBAGE. *s.* [*garbear*, Spanish.] The bowels; the offal. *Roscommon.*

GARBEL. *s.* A plank next the keel of a ship. *Bailey.*

GA'RBIDGE. *s.* Corrupted from *garbage.* *Mortimer.*

GA'RBISH. *s.* Corrupted from *garbage.* *Mortimer.*

To GA'RBLE. *v. a.* [*garbellare*, Italian.] To sift; to part; to separate the good from the bad. *Locke.*

GA'RBLER. *s.* [from *garble.*] He who separates one part from another. *Swift.*

GA'RBOIL. *s.* [*garbouille*, French.] Disorder; tumult; uproar. *Shakespeare.*

GARD. *s.* [*garde*, French.] Wardship; care; custody.

GARDEN. *s.* [*gardd*, Welsh; *jardin*, Fr.]

1. A piece of ground inclosed and cultivated, planted with herbs or fruits. *Bac.*
2. A place particularly fruitful or delightful. *Shakespeare.*
3. GARDEN is often used in composition, belonging to a garden.

GARDEN-WARE. *s.* The produce of gardens. *Mortimer.*

To GA'RDEN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To cultivate a garden. *Ben. Johnson.*

GA'RDENER. *s.* [from *garden.*] He that attends or cultivates gardens. *Howel. Evelyn.*

GA'RDENING. *s.* [from *garden.*] The act of cultivating or planning gardens.

GARE *s.* Coarse wool on the legs of sheep.

GA'RGARISM. *s.* [γαργαρισμος.] A liquid form of medicine to wash the mouth with. *Bacon.*

To GARGARIZE. *v. a.* [γαργαρίζω; *gargariser*, French.] To wash the mouth with medicated liquors. *Holder.*

GA'RGET. *s.* A distemper in cattle. *Mortimer.*

To GA'RGLE. *v. a.* [*gargouiller*, French.]

1. To wash the throat with some liquor not

not suffered immediately to descend. *Harvey.*

2. To warble; to play in the throat. *Waller.*

GA'RBLE. *f.* [from the verb.] A liquor with which the throat is washed. *Wiseman.*

GA'RGLION. *f.* An exsudation of nervous juice from a bruise. *Quincy.*

GA'RGOL. *f.* A distemper in hogs. *Mortimer.*

GA'RLAND. *f.* [*garlande*, French.] A wreath of branches or flowers. *Sidney.*

GA'RLICK. *f.* [ȝaɼ, Saxon, a lance, and *leek*.] A plant.

GARLICKEA'TER. *f.* [*garlick* and *eat*.] A mean fellow. *Shakespeare.*

GA'RMENT. *f.* [*guarniment*, old French.] Any thing by which the body is covered. *Raleigh.*

GA'RNER. *f.* [*grenier*, French.] A place in which threshed grain is stored up. *Dryden.*

To GA'RNER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To store as in garners. *Shakespeare.*

GA'RNET. *f.* [*garnato*, Italian.] The *garnet* is a gem of a middle degree of hardness, between the saphire and the common crystal. It is found of various sizes. Its colour is ever of a strong red. *Hill.*

To GA'RNISH. *v. a.* [*garnir*, French.]

1. To decorate with ornamental appendages. *Sidney.*

2. To embellish a dish with something laid round it. *Dryden.*

3. To fit with fetters.

GA'RNISH. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Ornament; decoration; embellishment. *Prior.*

2. Things strewed round a dish.

3. [In gaols.] Fetters.

GA'RNISHMENT. *f.* [from *garnish*.] Ornament; embellishment. *Wotton.*

GA'RNITURE. *f.* [from *garnish*.] Furniture; ornament. *Granville.*

GA'ROUS. *a.* [from *garum*.] Resembling pickle made of fish. *Brown.*

GA'RRAN. *f.* [Erse.] A small horse; a hobby. *Temple.*

GA'RRET. *f.* [*garite*, the tower of a citadel, French.]

1. A room on the highest floor of the house. *Swift.*

2. Rotten wood. *Bacon.*

GARETE'ER. *f.* [from *garret*.] An inhabitant of a garret.

GA'RRISON. *f.* [*garnison*, French.]

1. Soldiers placed in a fortified town or castle to defend it. *Sidney.*

2. Fortified place stored with soldiers. *Waller.*

3. The state of being placed in a fortification for its defence. *Spenser.*

To GA'RRISON. *v. a.* To secure by fortresses. *Dryden.*

GARRU'LITY. *f.* [*garrulitas*, Latin.]

1. Loquacity; incontinence of tongue. *Milton.*

2. The quality of talking too much; talkativeness. *Ray.*

GA'RRULOUS. *a.* [*garrulus*, Latin.] Prattling; talkative. *Thomson.*

GA'RTER. *f.* [*gardus*, Welsh.]

1. A string or ribband by which the stocking is held upon the leg. *Ray.*

2. The mark of the order of the garter, the highest order of English knighthood. *Shakespeare.*

3. The principal king at arms.

To GA'RTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind with a garter. *Wiseman.*

GARTH. *f.* The bulk of the body measured by the girdle.

GAS. *f.* A spirit not capable of being coagulated. *Harris.*

GASCONA'DE. *f.* [French.] A boast; a bravado. *Swift.*

To GASCONA'DE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To boast; to brag.

To GASH. *v. a.* [from *hacher*, to cut.] To cut deep so as to make a gaping wound. *Tillotson.*

GASH. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A deep and wide wound. *Spenser.*

2. The mark of a wound. *Arbuthnot.*

GA'SKINS. *f.* Wide hose; wide breeches. *Shakespeare.*

To GASP. *v. n.* [from *gape*, *Skinner*.]

1. To open the mouth wide to catch breath. *Dryden.*

2. To emit breath by opening the mouth convulsively. *Dryden.*

3. To long for. *Spectator.*

GASP. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of opening the mouth to catch breath.

2. The short catch of breath in the last agonies. *Addison.*

To GAST. *v. a.* [from ȝæꞅt, Saxon.] To make aghast; to fright; to shock. *Shakespeare.*

GA'STRICK. *a.* [from γαςήρ.] Belonging to the belly.

GASTRO'RAPHY. *f.* [γαςὴρ and ῥάπτω.] Sewing up any wound of the belly.

GASTRO'TOMY. *f.* [γαςὴρ and τέτομα.] The act of cutting open the belly.

GAT. The preterite of *get*. *Exodus.*

GATE. *f.* [ȝeat, Saxon.]

1. The door of a city, a castle, palace, or large building. *Shakespeare.*

2. A frame of timber upon hinges to give a passage into inclosed grounds. *Shakespeare.*

3. An avenue; an opening. *Knolles.*

GA'TEVEIN. *f.* The *vena portæ*. *Bacon.*

GA'TEWAY.

GA'TEWAY. *f.* [*gate* and *way.*] A way through gates of inclosed grounds. *Mortimer.*

To GA'THER. *v. a.* [gaðepian, Saxon.]
1. To collect ; to bring into one place. *Leviticus.*
2. To pick up ; to glean ; to pluck. *Wotton.*
3. To crop. *Dryden.*
4. To assemble. *Bacon.*
5. To heap up ; to accumulate. *Proverbs.*
6. To select and take. *Psalms.*
7. To sweep together. *Matthew.*
8. To collect charitable contributions.
9. To bring into one body or interest. *Isaiah.*
10. To draw together from a state of diffusion ; to compress ; to contract. *Pope.*
11. To gain. *Dryden.*
12. To pucker needlework.
13. To collect logically. *Hooker.*
14. *To* GATHER *Breath.* To have respite from any calamity. *Spenser.*

To GA'THER. *v. n.*
1. To be condensed ; to thicken. *Dryden.*
2. To grow larger by the accretion of similar matter. *Bacon.*
3. To assemble. *Eccluf.*
4. To generate pus or matter. *Decay of Piety.*

GA'THER. *f.* [from the verb.] Pucker ; cloth drawn together in wrinkles. *Hudibras.*

GA'THERER. *f.* [from *gather.*]
1. One that gathers ; a collector. *Wotton.*
2. One that gets in a crop of any kind. *Amos.*

GA'THERING. *f.* [from *gather.*] Collection of charitable contributions. *1 Cor.*

GA'TTEN-TREE. See CORNELIAN-CHERRY.

GAUDE. *f.* [*gaude*, French, a yellow flower.] An ornament ; a fine thing. *Shakespeare.*

To GAUDE. *v. n.* [*gaudeo*, Latin.] To exult ; to rejoice at any thing. *Shakespeare.*

GA'UDERY. *f.* [from *gaude.*] Finery ; ostentatious luxury of dress. *South.*

GA'UDILY. *ad.* [from *gaudy.*] Showily.

GA'UDINESS. *f.* Showiness ; tinsel appearance.

GA'UDY. *a.* [from *gaude.*] Showy ; splendid ; pompous ; ostentatiously fine. *Milton.*

GA'UDY. *f.* [*gaudium*, Latin.] A feast ; a festival. *Cheyne.*

GAVE. The preterite of *give.* *Donne.*

GA'VEL. *f.* A provincial word for ground.

GA'VELKIND. *f.* [In law.] A custom whereby the lands of the father are equally divided at his death amongst all his sons. *Cowel. Davies.*

To GAUGE. *v. a.* [*gauge*, meafuring rod, French.]
1. To measure with respect to the contents of a vessel.
2. To measure with regard to any proportion. *Pope.*

GAUGE. *f.* [from the verb.] A measure ; a standard. *Moxon.*

GAU'GER. *f.* [from *gauge.*] One whose business is to measure vessels or quantities. *Carew.*

GAUNT. *a.* [As if *gewant.*] Thin ; slender ; lean ; meagre. *Shakespeare.*

GA'UNTLY. *ad.* [from *gaunt.*] Leanly ; slenderly ; meagerly.

GA'UNTLET. *f.* [*gantelet*, French.] An iron glove used for defence, and thrown down in challenges. *Cleaveland.*

GA'VOT. *f.* [*gavotte*, French.] A kind of dance. *Arbuthnot.*

GAUZE. *f.* A kind of thin transparent silk. *Arbuthnot.*

GAWK. *f.* [ȝeac, Saxon.]
1. A cuckow.
2. A foolish fellow.

GAWN. *f.* [corrupted for *gallon.*] A small tub.

GA'WNTREE. *f.* [Scottish.] A wooden frame on which beer-casks are set when tunned.

GAY. *a.* [*gay*, French.]
1. Airy ; chearful ; merry ; frolick. *Pope.*
2. Fine ; showy. *Bar.* vi. 9.

GAY. *f.* [from the adjective.] An ornament ; or embellishment. *L'Estrange.*

GA'YETY. *f.* [*gayeté* French.]
1. Chearfulness ; airiness ; merriment.
2. Acts of juvenile pleasure. *Denham.*
3. Finery ; show. *Shakespeare.*

GA'YLY. *ad.* Merrily ; chearfully ; showily.

GA'YNESS. *f.* [from *gay.*] Gayety ; finery.

To GAZE. *v. n.* [ἀγάζεσθαι.] To look intently and earnestly ; to look with eagerness. *Fairfax.*

GAZE. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Intent regard ; look of eagerness or wonder ; fixed look. *Spenser.*
2. The object gazed on. *Milton.*

GA'ZER. *f.* [from *gaze.*] He that gazes ; one that looks intently with eagerness or admiration. *Spenser.*

GA'ZEFUL. *a.* [*gaze* and *full.*] Looking intently. *Spenser.*

GA'ZEHOUND. *f.* [*gaze* and *hound.*] A hound that pursues not by the scent, but by the eye. *Tickell.*

GA'ZETTE. *f.* [*gazetta* is a Venetian halfpenny, the price of a news paper.] A paper of news ; a paper of publick intelligence. *Locke.*

GAZETTEER. *ſ.* [from *gazette.*] A writer of news.

GA'ZINGSTOCK. *ſ.* [*gaze* and *ſtock.*] A perſon gazed at with ſcorn or abhorrence. *Ray.*

GAZO'N. ſ. [French.] In fortification, pieces of freſh earth covered with graſs, cut in form of a wedge. *Harris.*

GEAR, *ſ.* [ȝyꝛnan, to clothe.]
1. Furniture ; accoutrements ; dreſs ; habit ; ornaments. *Fairfax.*
2. The traces by which horſes or oxen draw. *Chapman.*
3. Stuff. *Shakeſpeare.*

GE'SON. *a.* Wonderful.

GEAT. *ſ.* [corrupted from *jett.*] The hole through which the metal runs into the mold. *Moxon.*

GECK. *ſ.* [ȝeac, a cuckow.] A bubble eaſily impoſed upon. *Shakeſpeare.*

To GECK. *v. a.* To cheat.

GEE. A term uſed by waggoners to their horſes when they would have them go faſter.

GEESE. The plural of *gooſe.*

GE'LABLE. *a.* [from *gelu*, Latin.] What may be congealed.

GE'LATINE. } *a.* [*gelatus*, Latin.]
GELA'TINOUS. } Formed into a gelly. *Woodward.*

To GELD. *v. a.* preter. *gelded* or *gelt* ; part. paſſ. *gelded* or *gelt.* [*gelter*, German.]
1. To caſtrate ; to deprive of the power of generation. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To deprive of any eſſential part. *Shak.*
3. To deprive of any thing immodeſt, or liable to objection. *Dryden.*

GE'LDER. *ſ.* [from *geld.*] One that performs the act of caſtration. *Hudibras.*

GE'LDER ROSE. *ſ.* [brought from *Gueldерland.*] A plant.

GE'LDING. *ſ.* [from *geld.*] Any animal caſtrated, particularly a horſe. *Graunt.*

GE'LID. *a.* [*gelidus*, Latin.] Extremely cold. *Thomſon.*

GELIDITY. *ſ.* [from *gelid.*] Extreme cold.

GE'LIDNESS. *ſ.* [from *gelid.*] Extreme cold.

GE'LLY. *ſ.* [*gelatus*, Latin] Any viſcous body ; viſcidity ; glue ; gluey ſubſtance. *Dryden.*

GELT. *ſ.* [from *geld.*] A caſtrated animal ; gelding. *Mortimer.*

GELT. *ſ.* Tinſel ; gilt ſurface. *Spenſer.*

GE'LT. part. paſſ. of *geld.* *Mortimer.*

GEM. *ſ.* [*gemma*, Latin.]
1. A jewel ; a precious ſtone of whatever kind. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The firſt bud. *Denham.*

To GEM. *v. a.* [*gemma*, Latin.] To adorn, as with jewels or buds.

To GEM. *v. n.* [*gemmo*, Latin.] To put forth the firſt buds. *Milton.*

GEMELLIPAROUS. *a.* Bearing twins.

To GE'MINATE. *v. a.* [*gemino*, Latin.] To double.

GEMINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *geminate.*] Repetition ; reduplication. *Boyle.*

GE'MINY. *ſ.* Twins ; a pair ; a brace. *Shakeſpeare.*

GE'MINOUS. *a.* [*geminus*, Latin.] Double. *Brown.*

GE'MMAR. *a.* [from *gem.*] Pertaining to gems or jewels. *Brown.*

GE'MMEOUS. *a.* [*gemmeus*, Latin.]
1. Tending to gems. *Woodward.*
2. Reſembling gems.

GE'MOTE. *ſ.* The court of the hundred.

GE'NDER. *ſ.* [*genus*, Latin.]
1. A kind ; a ſort. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A ſex.
3. [In grammar.] A denomination given to nouns, from their being joined with an adjective in this or that termination. *Clark.*

To GE'NDER. *v. a.* [*engendrer*, French.]
1. To beget.
2. To produce ; to cauſe. *2 Tim.*

To GE'NDER, *v. n.* To copulate ; to breed. *Shakeſpeare.*

GENEALO'GICAL. *a.* [from *genealogy.*] Pertaining to deſcents or families.

GENEA'LOGIST. *ſ.* [γενεαλογέω ; *genealogiſte*, French.] He who traces deſcents.

GENEA'LOGY. *ſ.* [γενεὰ and λόγος.] Hiſtory of the ſucceſſion of families. *Bur.*

GE'NERABLE. *a.* [from *genero*, Latin.] That may be produced or begotten.

GE'NERAL. *a.* [*general*, French.]
1. Comprehending many ſpecies or individuals ; not ſpecial. *Broome.*
2. Lax in ſignification ; not reſtrained to any ſpecial or particular import. *Watts.*
3. Not reſtrained by narrow or diſtinctive limitations. *Locke.*
4. Relating to a whole claſs or body of men. *Whitgifte.*
5. Publick ; comprifing the whole. *Milton.*
6. Not directed to any ſingle object. *Spratt.*
7. Extenſive, though not univerſal.
8. Common ; uſual. *Shakeſpeare.*

GE'NERAL. *ſ.*
1. The whole ; the totality. *Norris.*
2. The publick ; the intereſt of the whole. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. The vulgar. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. [*General*, Fr.] One that has the command over an army. *Addiſon.*

GENERALI'SSIMO. *ſ.* [*generaliſſime*, Fr.] The ſupreme commander. *Clarendon.*

GENERA'LITY. *ſ.* [*generalité*, French.]
1. The ſtate of being general. *Hooker.*
2. The main body ; the bulk. *Tillotſon.*

GE'NERALLY. *ad.* [from *general.*]
1. In general ; without ſpecification or exception. *Bacon.*
2. Ex-

2. Extensively, though not universally.
3. Commonly; frequently.
4. In the main; without minute detail. *Swift.*

GE'NERALNESS. *s.* [from *general.*] Wide extent, though short of universality; frequency; commonness. *Sidney.*

GE'NERALTY. *s.* [from *general.*] The whole; the totality. *Hale.*

GE'NERANT. *s.* [*generans*, Latin.] The begetting or productive power. *Glanville.*

To GE'NERATE. *v. a.* [*genero*, Latin.]
1. To beget; to propagate. *Bacon.*
2. To cause; to produce. *Milton.*

GENERA'TION. *s.* [*generation*, French.]
1. The act of begetting or producing. *Bacon.*
2. A family; a race. *Shakespeare.*
3. Progeny; offspring. *Shakespeare.*
4. A single succession. *Raleigh.*
5. An age. *Hooker.*

GE'NERATIVE. *a.* [*generatif*, French.]
1. Having the power of propagation. *Brown.*
2. Prolifick; having the power of production; fruitful. *Bentley.*

GENERA'TOR. *s.* [from *genero*, Latin.] The power which begets, causes, or produces. *Brown.*

GENE'RICAL. } *a.* [*generique*, French.]
GENE'RICK. } That which comprehends the genus, or distinguishes from another genus. *Watts.*

GENE'RICALLY. *ad.* [from *generick.*] With regard to the genus, though not the species. *Woodward.*

GENEROSITY. *s.* [*generosité*, French.] The quality of being generous; magnanimity; liberality. *Locke.*

GE'NEROUS. *a.* [*generosus*, Latin.]
1. Not of mean birth; of good extraction.
2. Noble of mind; magnanimous; open of heart. *Pope.*
3. Liberal; munificent.
4. Strong; vigorous. *Boyle.*

GE'NEROUSLY. *ad.* [from *generous*]
1. Not meanly with regard to birth.
2. Magnanimously; nobly. *Dryden.*
3. Liberally; munificently.

GE'NEROUSNESS. *s.* [from *generous.*] The quality of being generous. *Collier.*

GE'NESIS. *s.* [γένεσις; *genese*, French.] Generation; the first book of *Moses*, which treats of the production of the world.

GE'NET. *s.* [French.] A small well proportioned Spanish horse. *Ray.*

GENETHLI'ACAL. *a.* [γενεθλιακος.] Pertaining to nativities as calculated by astronomers. *Howel.*

GENETHLI'ACKS. *s.* [from γενεθλη.] The science of calculating nativities, or predicting the future events of life from the stars predominant at the birth.

GENETHLIA'TICK. *s.* [γενεθλη.] He who calculates nativities. *Drummond.*

GENE'VA. *s.* [*genevre*, French, a juniper-berry.] A distilled spirituous water, made with no better an ingredient than oil of turpentine, put into the still, with a little common salt, and the coarsest spirit they have, which is drawn off much below proof strength. *Hill.*

GE'NIAL. *a.* [*genialis*, Latin.]
1. That which contributes to propagation. *Dryden.*
2. That gives chearfulness or supports life. *Milton.*
3. Natural; native. *Brown.*

GE'NIALLY. *ad.* [from *genial.*]
1. By genius; naturally. *Glanville.*
2. Gayly; cheerfully.

GENI'CULATED. *a.* [*geniculatus*, Latin.] Knotted; jointed. *Woodward.*

GENICULA'TION. *s.* [*geniculatio*, Latin.] Knottiness.

GE'NIO. *s.* A man of a particular turn of mind. *Tatler.*

GE'NITALS. *s.* [*genitalis*, Latin.] Parts belonging to generation. *Brown.*

GE'NITING. *s.* [A corruption of *Janeton*, French.] An early apple gathered in June. *Bacon.*

GE'NITIVE. *a.* [*genitivus*, Latin.] In grammar, the name of a case, which, among other relations, signifies one begotten, as, the father *of a son*; or one begetting, as son *of a father.*

GE'NIUS. *s.* [Latin; *genie*, French.]
1. The protecting or ruling power of men, places, or things. *Milton.*
2. A man endowed with superiour faculties. *Addison.*
3. Mental power or faculties. *Waller.*
4. Disposition of nature by which any one is qualified for some peculiar employment. *Burnet.*
5. Nature; disposition. *Burnet.*

GENT. *a.* [*gent*, old French.] Elegant; soft; gentle; polite. A word now disused. *Fairfax.*

GENTEEL. *a.* [*gentil*, French.]
1. Polite; elegant in behaviour; civil. *Addison.*
2. Graceful in mien.

GENTE'ELLY. *ad.* [from *genteel.*]
1. Elegantly; politely. *South.*
2. Gracefully; handsomely.

GENTE'ELNESS. *s.* [from *genteel.*]
1. Elegance; gracefulness; politeness. *Dryden.*
2. Qualities befitting a man of rank.

GE'NTIAN. *s.* [*gentiane*, French.] Felwort or baldmony. *Wiseman.*

GENTIANE'LLA. *s.* A kind of blue colour.

GE'NTILE. *f.* [*gentilis*, Latin.] One of an uncovenanted nation; one who knows not the true God. *Bacon.*

GENTILESSE. f. [French.] Complaisance; civility. *Hudibras.*

GE'NTILISM. *f.* [*gentilisme*, Fr.] Heathenism; paganism. *Stillingfleet.*

GENTILI'TIOUS. *a.* [*gentilitius*, Latin.]
1. Endemial; peculiar to a nation. *Brown.*
2. Hereditary; entailed on a family. *Arbuthnot.*

GENTI'LITY. *f.* [*gentilité*, French.]
1. Good extraction; dignity of birth.
2. Elegance of behaviour; gracefulness of mien; nicety of taste.
3. Gentry; the class of persons well born. *Davies.*
4. Paganism; heathenism. *Hooker.*

GE'NTLE. *a.* [*gentilis*, Latin.]
1. Well born; well descended; ancient, though not noble. *Sidney.*
2. Soft; bland; mild; tame; meek; peaceable. *Fairfax.*
3. Soothing; pacifick.

GE'NTLE. *f.*
1. A gentleman; a man of birth.
2. A particular kind of worm. *Walton.*

To GE'NTLE. *v. a.* To make gentle. *Shakspeare.*

GE'NTLEFOLK. *f.* [*gentle* and *folk*.] Persons distinguished by their birth from the vulgar.

GE'NTLEMAN. *f.* [*gentilhomme*, French.]
1. A man of birth; a man of extraction, though not noble. *Sidney.*
2. A man raised above the vulgar by his character or post. *Shakspeare.*
3. A term of complaisance. *Addison.*
4. The servant that waits about the person of a man of rank. *Camden.*
5. It is used of any man however high. *Shakspeare.*

GE'NTLEMANLY'KE. } *a.* [*gentleman* and
GE'NTLEMANLY. } *like.*] Becoming a man of birth. *Swift.*

GE'NTLENESS. *f.* [from *gentle*.]
1. Dignity of birth; goodness of extraction.
2. Softness of manners; sweetness of disposition; meekness. *Milton.*
3. Kindness; benevolence. Obsolete. *Shakspeare.*

GE'NTLESHIP. *f.* Carriage of a gentleman. *Ascham.*

GE'NTLEWOMAN. *f.*
1. A woman of birth above the vulgar; a woman well descended. *Bacon.*
2. A woman who waits about the person of one of high rank. *Shakspeare.*
3. A word of civility or irony. *Dryden.*

GE'NTLY. *ad.* [from *gentle*.]
1. Softly; meekly; tenderly; inoffensively; kindly. *Locke.*
2. Softly; without violence. *Grew.*

GE'NTRY. *f.* [*gentlery*, *gentry*, from *gentle*.]
1. Birth; condition. *Shakspeare.*
2. Class of people above the vulgar. *Sidney.*
3. A term of civility real or ironical. *Prior.*
4. Civility; complaisance. *Shakspeare.*

GENUFLE'CTION. *f.* [*genuflexion*, Fr.] The act of bending the knee; adoration expressed by bending the knee. *Stillingfleet.*

GE'NUINE. *a.* [*genuinus*, Latin.] Not spurious. *Tillotson.*

GE'NUINELY. *ad.* [from *genuine*.] Without adulteration; without foreign admixtures; naturally. *Boyle.*

GE'NUINENESS. *f.* [from *genuine*.] Freedom from any thing counterfeit; freedom from adulteration. *Boyle.*

GE'NUS. f. [Latin.] In science, a class of being, comprehending under it many species: as *quadruped* is a *genus* comprehending under it almost all terrestrial beasts. *Watts.*

GEOCE'NTRICK. *a.* [γῆ and κέντρον.] Applied to a planet or orb having the earth for its centre, or the same centre with the earth.

GEODÆ'SIA. *f.* [γεωδαισία.] That part of geometry which contains the doctrine or part of measuring surfaces, and finding the contents of all plane figures. *Harris.*

GEODÆ'TICAL. *a.* [from *geodæsia*.] Relating to the art of measuring surfaces.

GEO'GRAPHER. *f.* [γῆ and γράφω.] One who describes the earth according to the position of its different parts. *Brown.*

GEOGRA'PHICAL. *a.* [*geographique*, Fr.] Relating to geography.

GEOGRA'PHICALLY. *ad.* In a geographical manner. *Broome.*

GEO'GRAPHY. *f.* [γῆ and γράφω.] Knowledge of the earth.

GEO'LOGY. *f.* [γῆ and λόγος.] The doctrine of the earth.

GE'OMANCER. *f.* [γῆ and μάντις.] A fortuneteller; a caster of figures. *Brown.*

GE'OMANCY. *f.* [γῆ and μαντία.] The act of foretelling by figures. *Ayliffe.*

GEOMA'NTICK. *a.* [from *geomancy*.] Pertaining to the art of casting figures. *Dryden.*

GE'OMETER. *f.* [γεωμέτρης; *geometre*, French.] One skilled in geometry; a geometrician. *Watts.*

GEOMETRAL. *a.* [*geometral*, French.] Pertaining to geometry.

GEOME'TRICAL. } *a.* [γεωμέτρικὸς.]
GEOME'TRICK. }
1. Pertaining to geometry. *More.*
2. Prescribed or laid down by geometry. *Stillingfleet.*
3. Disposed according to geometry. *Grew.*

GEOME'TRICALLY. *ad.* [from *geometrical*.] According to the laws of geometry. *Wilkins.*

GEOME-

GEOMETRI'CIAN. *f.* [γεωμέτρης.] One ſkilled in geometry. *Brown.*

To GEO'METRIZE. *v. n.* [γεωμέτρέω.] To act according to the laws of geometry. *Boyle.*

GE'OMETRY. *f.* [γεωμέτρία.] The ſcience of quantity, extenſion, or magnitude abſtractedly conſidered. *Ray.*

GEOPO'NICAL. *a.* [γῆ and πόνος.] Relating to agriculture. *Brown.*

GEOPO'NICKS. *f.* [γῆ and πόνος.] The ſcience of cultivating the ground; the doctrine of agriculture.

GEORGE. *f.* [*Georgius*, Latin.]

1. A figure of St. George on horſeback worn by the knights of the garter. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. A brown loaf. *Dryden.*

GE'ORGICK. *f.* [γεωργικὸν; *georgiques*, Fr.] Some part of the ſcience of huſbandry put into a pleaſing dreſs, and ſet off with all the beauties and embelliſhments of poetry. *Addiſon.*

GEO'RGICK. *a.* Relating to the doctrine of agriculture. *Gay.*

GEO'TICK. *a.* Belonging to the earth.

GE'RENT. *a.* [*gerens*, Latin.] Carrying; bearing.

GE'RFALCON. *f.* A bird of prey, in ſize between a vulture and a hawk. *Bailey.*

GE'RMAN. *f.* [*germain*, French.] Brother; one approaching to a brother in proximity of blood. *Sidney.*

GE'RMAN. *a.* [*germanus*, Latin.] Related. *Shakeſpeare.*

GE'RMANDER. *f.* [*germandrée*, French.] A plant. *Miller.*

GE'RME. *f.* [*germen*, Latin.] A ſprout or ſhoot. *Brown.*

GE'RMIN. *f.* [*germen*, Latin.] A ſhooting or ſprouting ſeed. *Shakeſpeare.*

To GE'RMINATE. *v. n.* [*germino*, Latin.] To ſprout; to ſhoot; to bud; to put forth. *Woodward.*

GERMINA'TION. *f.* [*germination*, Fr.] The act of ſprouting or ſhooting; growth. *Wotton. Bentley.*

GE'RUND. *f.* [*gerundium*, Latin.] In the Latin grammar, a kind of verbal noun, which governs caſes like a verb.

GEST. *f.* [*geſtum*, Latin.]

1. A deed; an action; an atchievement. *Spenſer.*

2. Show; repreſentation.

3. The roll or journal of the ſeveral days, and ſtages prefixed, in the progreſſes of kings. *Brown.*

GESTA'TION. *f.* [*geſtatio*, Latin.] The act of bearing the young in the womb. *Brown. Ray.*

To GESTI'CULATE. *v. n.* [*geſticulor*, Lat. *geſticuler*, Fr.] To play antick tricks; to ſhew poſtures.

GESTICULA'TION. *f.* [*geſticulatio*, Lat.] Antick tricks; various poſtures.

GE'STURE. *f.* [*geſtum*, Latin.]

1. Action or poſture expreſſive of ſentiment. *Sidney.*

2. Movement of the body. *Addiſon.*

To GE'STURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To accompany with action or poſture. *Hooker.*

To GET. *v. a.* pret. *I got*, anciently *gat*; part. paſſ. *got*, or *gotten*. [ȝetan, ȝettan, Saxon.]

1. To procure; to obtain. *Boyle.*

2. To force; to ſeize. *Daniel.*

3. To win. *Knolles.*

4. To have poſſeſſion of; to hold. *Herbert.*

5. To beget upon a female. *Waller.*

6. To gain a profit. *Locke.*

7. To gain a ſuperiority or advantage. *Shakeſpeare.*

8. To earn; to gain by labour. *Abbot.*

9. To receive as a price or reward. *Locke.*

10. To learn. *Watts.*

11. To procure to be. *South.*

12. To put into any ſtate. *Guardian.*

13. To prevail on; to induce. *Spectator.*

14. To draw; to hook. *Addiſon.*

15. To betake; to remove. *Knolles.*

16. To remove by force or art. *Boyle.*

17. To put. *Shakeſpeare*

18. *To* GET *off.* To ſell or diſpoſe of by ſome expedient. *Swift.*

To GET. *v. n.*

1. To arrive at any ſtate or poſture by degrees with ſome kind of labour, effort, or difficulty. *Sidney.*

2. To fall; to come by accident. *Tatler.*

3. To find the way. *Boyle.*

4. To move; to remove. *Knolles.*

5. To have recourſe to. *Knolles.*

6. To go; to repair. *Knolles.*

7. To put one's ſelf in any ſtate. *Clarendon.*

8. To become by any act what one was not before. *Dryden.*

9. To be a gainer; to receive advantage. *Walker.*

10. *To* GET *off.* To eſcape. *Bacon.*

11. *To* GET *over.* To conquer; to ſuppreſs; to paſs without being ſtopped. *Swift.*

12. *To* GET *up.* To riſe from repoſe. *Bacon.*

13. *To* GET *up.* To riſe from a ſeat. *Numbers.*

GE'TTER. *f.* [from *get.*]

1. One who procures or obtains.

2. One who begets on a female. *Shakeſpeare.*

GE'TTING. *f.* [from *get.*]

1. Act of getting; acquiſition. *Proverbs.*

2. Gain; profit. *Bacon.*

GE'WGAW. *f.* [ȝ ȝ ꝑ, Saxon.] A ſhowy trifle; a toy; a bauble. *Abbot.*

GE'WGAW. *a.* Splendidly trifling; ſhowy without value. *Law.*

GHA'STFUL. *a.* [ȝæꝑt and fulle, Saxon.] Dreary; diſmal; melancholy; fit for walking ſpirits. *Spenſer.*

GHA'STLINESS. *f.* [from *ghaſtly.*] Horrour of countenance; reſemblance of a ghoſt; paleneſs.

GHA'STLY. *a.* [ȝæꝑt, or *ghoſt*, and *like.*]
1. Like a ghoſt; having horrour in the countenance. *Knolles.*
2. Horrible; ſhocking; dreadful. *Milton.*

GHA'STNESS. *f.* [from ȝæꝑt, Saxon.] Ghaſtlineſs; horrour of look. *Shakſpeare.*

GHE'RKIN. *f.* A pickled cucumber. *Skinner.*

To GHESS. *v. n.* To conjecture.

GHOST. *f.* [ȝæꝑt, Saxon.]
1. The ſoul of man. *Sandys.*
2. A ſpirit appearing after death. *Dryden.*
3. *To give up the* GHOST. To die; to yield up the ſpirit into the hands of God. *Shakſpeare.*
4. The third perſon in the adorable Trinity, called the Holy Ghoſt.

To GHOST. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To yield up the ghoſt. *Sidney.*

To GHOST. *v. a.* To haunt with apparitions of departed men. *Shakſpeare.*

GHO'STLINESS. *f.* [from *ghoſtly.*] Spiritual tendency; quality of having reference chiefly to the ſoul.

GHO'STLY. *a.* [from *ghoſt.*]
1. Spiritual; relating to the ſoul; not carnal; not ſecular.
2. Having a character from religion; ſpiritual. *Shakſpeare.*

GIA'LALINA. *f.* [Italian.] Earth of a bright gold colour. *Woodward.*

GIA'MBEUX. *f.* [*jambes*, French, legs.] Armour for legs; greaves. *Spenſer.*

GI'ANT. *f.* [*geant*, French.] A man of ſize above the ordinary rate of men; a man unnaturally large. *Raleigh.*

GI'ANTESS. *f.* [from *giant.*] A ſhe-giant. *Howel.*

GI'ANTLIKE. } *a.* [from *giant* and *like.*]
GI'ANTLY. } Gigantick; vaſt. *South.*

GI'ANTSHIP. *f.* [from *giant.*] Quality or character of a giant. *Milton.*

GI'BBE. *f.* Any old worn-out animal. *Shakſpeare.*

To GI'BBER. *v. n.* [from *jabber.*] To ſpeak inarticulately. *Shakſpeare.*

GI'BBERISH. *f.* [Derived by *Skinner* from *gabet*, French, to cheat. But as it was anciently written *gobriſh*, it is probably derived from the chymical cant, and originally implied the jargon of *Geber* and his tribe.] Cant; the private language of rogues and gipſies; words without meaning. *Swift.*

GI'BBET. *f.* [*gibet*, French.]
1. A gallows; the poſt on which malefactors are hanged, or on which their carcaſes are expoſed. *Cleaveland.*
2. Any traverſe beams.

To GI'BBET. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To hang or expoſe on a gibbet. *Oldham.*
2. To hang on any thing going tranſverſe. *Shakſpeare.*

GI'BBIER. *f.* [French.] Game; wild fowl. *Addiſon.*

GIBBO'SITY. *f.* [*gibboſité*, Fr. from *gibbous.*] Convexity; prominence; protuberance. *Ray.*

GI'BBOUS. *a.* [*gibbus*, Latin.]
1. Convex; protuberant; ſwelling into inequalities. *Dryden.*
2. Crookbacked. *Brown.*

GIBBOUSNESS. *f.* [from *gibbous.*] Convexity; prominence. *Bentley.*

GIBCAT. *f.* [*gib* and *cat.*] An old worn-out cat. *Shak ſpeare.*

To GIBE. *v. n.* [*gaber*, old French.] To ſneer; to join cenſoriouſneſs with contempt. *Swift.*

To GIBE. *v. a.* To reproach by contemptuous hints; to flout; to ſcoff; to ridicule; to treat with ſcorn; to ſneer; to taunt. *Swift.*

GIBE. *f.* [from the verb.] Sneer; hint of contempt by word or look; ſcoff. *Spectat.*

GI'BER. *f.* [from *gibe.*] A ſneerer; a ſcoffer; a taunter. *Shak ſpeare. B. Johnſ.*

GI'BINGLY. *ad.* [from *gibe.*] Scornfully; contemptuouſly. *Shakſpeare.*

GI'BLETS. *f.* The parts of a gooſe which are cut off before it is roaſted. *Dryden.*

GI'DDILY. *ad.* [from *giddy.*]
1. With the head ſeeming to turn round.
2. Inconſtantly; unſteadily. *Donne.*
3. Careleſly; heedleſly; negligently. *Shakſpeare.*

GI'DDINESS. *f.* [from *giddy.*]
1. The ſtate of being giddy or vertiginous. *Bacon.*
2. Inconſtancy; unſteadineſs; mutability. *Bacon.*
3. Quick rotation; inability to keep its place.
4. Frolick; wantonneſs of life. *Donne.*

GI'DDY. *a.* [ȝiddiȝ, Saxon.]
1. Vertiginous; having in the head a whirl, or ſenſation of circular motion. *Tate.*
2. Rotatory; whirling. *Pope.*
3. Inconſtant; mutable; unſteady; changeful. *Shakſpeare.*
4. That which cauſes giddineſs. *Prior.*
5. Heedleſs; thoughtleſs; uncautious; wild. *Rowe.*
6. Totter-

6. Tottering; unfixed. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. Intoxicated; elated to thoughtleſneſs; overcome by any overpowering inticement. *Shakeſpeare.*

GI'DDYBRAINED. *a.* [*giddy* and *brain.*] Careleſs; thoughtleſs.

GI'DDYHEADED. *a.* [*giddy* and *head.*] Without ſteadineſs or conſtancy. *Burton.*

GI'DDYPACED. *a.* [*giddy* and *pace.*] Moving without regularity. *Shakeſpeare.*

GI'ER-EAGLE. *ſ.* An eagle of a particular kind. *Leviticus.*

GIFT. *ſ.* [from *give.*]
1. A thing given or beſtowed. *Matthew.*
2. The act of giving. *South.*
3. Oblation; offering. *Tob.* xiii.
4. A bribe. *Deuteronomy.*
5. Power; faculty. *Shakeſpeare.*

GI'FTED. *a.* [from *gift.*]
1. Given; beſtowed. *Milton.*
2. Endowed with extraordinary powers. *Dryden.*

GIG. *ſ.*
1. Any thing that is whirled round in play. *Locke.*
2. [*Gigia*, Iſlandick.] A fiddle.

GI'GANTICK. *a.* [*gigantes*, Latin.] Suitable to a giant; big; bulky; enormous. *Milton.*

To GI'GGLE. *v. n.* [*giebgelen*, Dutch.] To laugh idly; to titter.

GI'GGLER. *ſ.* [from *giggle.*] A laugher; a titterer. *Herbert.*

GI'GLET. *ſ.* [ȝeazl, Saxon.] A wanton; a laſcivious girl. *Shakeſpeare.*

GIGOT. ſ. [French.] The hip joint.

To GILD. *v. a.* pret. *gilded*, or *gilt.* [ȝilꝺan, Saxon.]
1. To waſh over with gold. *Spenſer.*
2. To cover with any yellow matter. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To adorn with luſtre. *Pope.*
4. To brighten; to illuminate. *South.*
5. To recommend by adventitious ornaments. *Shakeſpeare.*

GI'LDER. *ſ.* [from *gild.*]
1. One who lays gold on the ſurface of any other body. *Bacon.*
2. A coin, from one ſhilling and ſixpence, to two ſhillings. *Shakeſpeare.*

GI'LDING. *ſ.* [from *gild.*] Gold laid on any ſurface by way of ornament. *Bacon.*

GILL. *ſ.* [*agulla*, Spaniſh; *gula*, Latin.]
1. The apertures at each ſide of a fiſh's head. *Walton.*
2. The flaps that hang below the beak of a fowl. *Bacon.*
3. The fleſh under the chin. *Bacon.*
4. [*Gilla*, barbarous Latin.] A meaſure of liquids containing the fourth part of a pint. *Swift.*
5. The appellation of a woman in ludicrous language. *Ben. Johnſon.*
6. The name of a plant; ground-ivy.
7. Malt liquor medicated with ground-ivy.

GI'LLHOUSE. *ſ.* [*gill* and *houſe.*] A houſe where gill is ſold. *Pope.*

GI'LLYFLOWER. *ſ.* corrupted from *July-flower.* *Mortimer.*

GILT. *ſ.* [from *gild.*] Golden ſhow; gold laid on the ſurface of any matter. *Shakeſpeare.*

GILT. The participle of GILD, which ſee. *Pope.*

GI'LTHEAD. *ſ.* [*gilt* and *head.*] A ſeaſiſh.

GILT-TAIL. *ſ.* [*gilt* and *tail.*] A worm ſo called from his yellow tail.

GIM. *a.* [An old word.] Neat; ſpruce.

GI'MCRACK. *ſ.* [Suppoſed by *Skinner* to be ludicrouſly formed from *gin*, derived from *engine.*] A ſlight or trivial mechaniſm. *Prior.*

GI'MLET. *ſ.* [*gilelet*, *guimbelet*, French.] A borer with a ſcrew at its point. *Moxon.*

GIMMAL. *ſ.* [*gimellus*, Latin.] Some little quaint devices of pieces of machinery. *More.*

GIMP. *ſ.* A kind of ſilk twiſt or lace.

GIN. *ſ.* [from *engine.*]
1. A trap; a ſnare. *Sidney. B. Johnſon.*
2. Any thing moved with ſcrews; as, engine *of torture.* *Spenſer.*
3. A pump worked by rotatory ſails. *Woodward.*
4. [Contracted from GENEVA, which ſee.] The ſpirit drawn by diſtillation from juniper berries.

GI'NGER. *ſ.* [*zinziber*, Latin; *gingero*, Italian.] The root of *ginger* is of the tuberous kind, knotty, crooked and irregular; of a hot, acrid, and pungent taſte, though aromatick, and of a very agreeable ſmell. *Hill.*

GI'NGERBREAD. *ſ.* [*ginger* and *bread.*] A kind of farinaceous ſweetmeat made of dough, like that of bread or biſcuit, ſweetened with treacle, and flavoured with ginger and ſome other aromatick ſeeds. *King's Cookery.*

GI'NGERLY. *ad.* Cautiouſly; nicely. *Shak.*

GI'NGERNESS. *ſ.* Niceneſs; tenderneſs.

GI'NGIVAL. *a.* [*gingiva*, Latin.] Belonging to the gums. *Holder.*

To GIN'GLE. *v. n.*
1. To utter a ſharp clattering noiſe. *Pope.*
2. To make an affected ſound in periods or cadence.

To GI'NGLE. *v. a.* To ſhake ſo that a ſharp ſhrill clattering noiſe ſhould be made. *Pope.*

GI'NGLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A ſhrill reſounding noiſe.
2. Affectation in the ſound of periods.

GI'NGLYMOID. *a.* [γιγλυμος and ειδος.] Reſembling a ginglymus; approaching to a ginglymus.

GI'NG-

GI'NGLYMUS. *f.* [*ginglime*, French.] A mutual indenting of two bones into each other's cavity, of which the elbow is an inſtance.

GI'NNET. *f.* [γένος.] A nag; a mule; a degenerated breed.

GI'NSENG. *f.* [I ſuppoſe *Chineſe*.] A root brought lately into Europe. It is of a very agreeable aromatick ſmell, though not very ſtrong. Its taſte is acrid and aromatick, and has ſomewhat bitter in it. We have it from China; and there is of it in the ſame latitudes in America.

To GIP. *v. a.* To take out the guts of herrings.

GI'PSY. *f.* [Corrupted from *Egyptian*.]

1. A vagabond who pretends to foretel futurity, commonly by palmeſtry or phyſiognomy.

2. A reproachful name for a dark complexion. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. A name of ſlight reproach to a woman. *L'Eſtrange.*

GIRASOLE. *f.* [*giraſol*, French.]

1. The herb turnſol.

2. The opal ſtone.

To GIRD. *v. a.* pret. *girded*, or *girt*. [ȝyrðan, Saxon.]

1. To bind round. 2 *Mac.*

2. To put on ſo as to ſurround or bind. *Gulliver.*

3. To faſten by binding. *Milton.*

4. To inveſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. To dreſs; to habit; to clothe. *Fairfax.*

6. To cover round as a garment. *Milton.*

7. To reproach; to gibe. *Shakeſpeare.*

8. To furniſh; to equip. *Milton.*

9. To incloſe; to incircle. *Milton.*

To GIRD. *v. n.* To break a ſcornful jeſt; to gibe; to ſneer. *Shakeſpeare.*

GIRD. *f.* [from the verb.] A twitch; a pang. *Tillotſon. Goodman.*

GI'RDER. *f.* [from *gird*.] In architecture, the largeſt piece of timber in a floor. *Harris.*

GI'RDLE. *f.* [ȝyrðel, Saxon.]

1. Any thing drawn round the waiſt, and tied or buckled.

2. Incloſure; circumference. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. The equator; the torrid zone. *Bacon.*

To GI'RDLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To gird; to bind as with a girdle. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To incloſe; to ſhut in; to environ. *Shakeſpeare.*

GI'RDLEBELT. *f.* [*girdle* and *belt*.] The belt that incircles the waiſt. *Dryden.*

GI'RDLER. *f.* [from *girdle*.] A maker of girdles.

GIRE. *f.* [*gyrus*, Latin.] A circle deſcribed by any thing in motion.

GIRL. *f.* [Iſlandick *karlinna*, a woman.] A young woman, or child. *Shakeſpeare.*

GI'RLISH. *a.* [from *girl*.] Suiting a girl; youthful. *Carew.*

GI'RLISHLY. *ad.* [from *girliſh*.] In a girliſh manner.

To GIRN. *v. n.* Seems to be a corruption of *grin*. Applied to a crabbed, captious, or peeviſh perſon.

GI'RROCK. *f.* A kind of fiſh.

GIRT. *p. paſſ.* [from *To gird*.] *See* GIRD.

To GIRT. *v. a.* [from *gird*.] To gird; to encompaſs; to encircle. *Thomſon.*

GIRT. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A band by which the ſaddle or burthen is fixed upon the horſe. *Milton.*

2. A circular bandage. *Wiſeman.*

GIRTH. *f.* [from *gird*.]

1. The band by which the ſaddle is fixed upon the horſe. *Ben. Johnſon.*

2. The compaſs meaſured by the girdle. *Addiſon.*

To GIRTH. *v. a.* To bind with a girth.

To GISE *Ground*. *v. a.* Is when the owner of it does not feed it with his own ſtock, but takes other cattle to graze. *Bailey.*

GI'SLE. Among the Engliſh Saxons, ſignifies a pledge: thus, *Fredgiſle* is a pledge of peace. *Gibſon.*

GITH. *f.* An herb called Guiney pepper.

To GIVE. *v. a.* preter. *gave*; part. paſſ. *given*. [ȝifan, Saxon.]

1. To beſtow; to confer without any price or reward. *Hooker.*

2. To tranſmit from himſelf to another by hand, ſpeech, or writing; to deliver; to impart; to communicate. *Burnet.*

3. To put into one's poſſeſſion; to conſign. *Temple.*

4. To pay as a price or reward, or in exchange. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. To yield; not to withhold. *Bacon.*

6. To quit; to yield as due. *Exclus.*

7. To confer; to impart. *Brambhall.*

8. To expoſe. *Dryden.*

9. To grant; to allow. *Atterbury.*

10. To yield; not to deny. *Rowe.*

11. To yield without reſiſtance.

12. To permit; to commiſſion. *Pope.*

13. To enable; to allow. *Hooker.*

14. To pay. *Shakeſpeare.*

15. To utter; to vent; to pronounce. *Shakeſpeare.*

16. To exhibit; to expreſs. *Hale.*

17. To exhibit as the product of a calculation. *Arbuthnot.*

18. To do any act of which the conſequence reaches others. *Burnet.*

19. To exhibit; to ſend forth as odours from any body. *Bacon.*

20. To addict; to apply. *Sidney. Temple.*

21. To reſign; to yield up. *Herbert.*

22. To

22. *To* conclude; to ſuppoſe. *Garth.*
23. *To* GIVE *away.* To alienate from one's ſelf. *Sidney. Taylor.*
24. *To* GIVE *back.* To return; to reſtore. *Atterbury.*
25. *To* GIVE *forth.* To publiſh; to tell. *Hayward.*
26. *To* GIVE *the hand.* To yield preeminence, as being ſubordinate or inferior. *Hooker.*
27. *To* GIVE *over.* To leave; to quit; to ceaſe. *Hooker.*
28. *To* GIVE *over.* To addict; to attach to. *Sidney. Grew.*
29. *To* GIVE *over.* To conclude loſt. *Arbuthnot.*
30. *To* GIVE *over.* To abandon. *Hudibras.*
31. *To* GIVE *out.* To proclaim; to publiſh; to utter. *Knolles.*
32. *To* GIVE *out.* To ſhow in falſe appearance. *Shakſpeare.*
33. *To* GIVE *up.* To reſign; to quit; to yield. *Sidney.*
34. *To* GIVE *up.* To abandon. *Stillingfleet.*
35. *To* GIVE *up.* To deliver. *Swift.*

To GIVE. *v. n.*
1. To ruſh; to fall on; to give the aſſault. *Hooker.*
2. To relent; to grow moiſt; to melt or ſoften; to thaw. *Bacon.*
3. To move. A French phraſe. *Daniel.*
4. *To* GIVE *in.* To go back; to give way. *Hayward.*
5. *To* GIVE *into.* To adopt; to embrace. *Addiſon.*
6. *To* GIVE *off.* To ceaſe; to forbear. *Locke.*
7. *To* GIVE *over.* To ceaſe; to act no more. *Hooker.*
8. *To* GIVE *out.* To publiſh; to proclaim. *Acts.*
9. *To* GIVE *out.* To ceaſe; to yield. *Herbert.*
10. *To* GIVE *way.* To yield; not to reſiſt; to make room for. *Collier.*

GI'VER. *ſ.* [from *give.*] One that gives; donor; beſtower; diſtributer; granter. *Milton.*

GI'ZZARD. *ſ.* [*geſier*, French; *gigeria*, Latin. It is ſometimes called *gizzern.*]
1. The ſtrong muſculous ſtomach of a fowl. *More.*
2. He *frets his gizzard*, he harraſſes his imagination. *Hudibras.*

GLA'BRITY. *ſ.* [from *glaber*, Latin.] Smoothneſs; baldneſs.

GLA'CIAL. *a.* [*glacial*,] French; *glacialis*, Latin.] Icy; made of ice; frozen.

To GLA'CIATE. *v. n.* [*glacies*, Latin; *glacer*, French.] To turn into ice.

GLACIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *glaciate.*] The act of turning into ice; ice formed. *Brown.*

GLA'CIS. *ſ.* [French.] In fortification, a ſloping bank. *Harris.*

GLAD. *a.* [glæd, Saxon; *glad*, Daniſh.]
1. Cheerful; gay; in a ſtate of hilarity. 1 *Kings.*
2. Wearing a gay appearance; fertile; bright; ſhowy. *Iſaiah.*
3. Pleaſed; elevated with joy. *Proverbs.*
4. Pleaſing; exhilarating. *Sidney.*
5. Expreſſing gladneſs. *Pope.*

To GLAD. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make glad; to cheer; to exhilarate.

To GLA'DDEN. *v. a.* [from *glad.*] To cheer; to delight; to make glad; to exhilarate. *Addiſon.*

GLA'DDER. *ſ.* [from *glad.*] One that makes glad; one that gladdens; one that exhilarates. *Dryden.*

GLADE. *ſ.* [from glopan, Sax. hence the Daniſh *glod.*] A lawn or opening in a wood. *Pope.*

GLA'DEN. } *ſ.* [from *gladius*, Latin, a
GLA'DER. } ſword.] Swordgraſs: a general name of plants that riſe with a broad blade like ſedge.

GLA'DFULNESS. *ſ.* [*glad* and *fulneſs.*] Joy; gladneſs. *Spenſer.*

GLADIA'TOR. *ſ.* [Latin; *gladiateur*, Fr.] A ſwordplayer; a prizefighter. *Denham.*

GLA'DLY. *ad.* [from *glad.*] Joyfully; with gayety; with merriment. *Shakeſpeare. Blount to Pope.*

GLA'DNESS. *ſ.* [from *glad.*] Cheerfulneſs; joy; exultation. *Dryden.*

GLA'DSOME. *a.* [from *glad.*]
1. Pleaſed; gay; delighted. *Spenſer.*
2. Cauſing joy; having an appearance of gayety. *Prior.*

GLA'DSOMELY. *ad.* [from *gladſome.*] With gayety and delight.

GLA'DSOMENESS. *ſ.* [from *gladſome.*] Gayety; ſhowineſs; delight.

GLAIRE. *ſ.* [glæp, Saxon, amber; *glar*, Daniſh, glaſs]
1. The white of an egg. *Peacham.*
2. A kind of halbert.

To GLAIRE. *v. a.* [*glairer*, French; from the noun.] To ſmear with the white of an egg. This word is ſtill uſed by the bookbinders.

GLANCE. *ſ.* [*glantz*, German.]
1. A ſudden ſhoot of light or ſplendour. *Milton.*
2. A ſtroke or dart of the beam of ſight. *Dryden.*
3. A ſnatch of ſight; a quick view. *Watts.*

To GLANCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſhoot a ſudden ray of ſplendour.

2. To fly off in an oblique direction. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To ſtrike in an oblique direction. *Pope.*

4. To view with a quick caſt of the eye. *Suckling.*

5. To cenſure by oblique hints. *Shakeſp.*

To GLANCE. *v. a.* To move nimbly; to ſhoot obliquely. *Shakeſpeare.*

GLA'NCINGLY. *ad.* [from *glance.*] In an oblique broken manner; tranſiently. *Hakewill.*

GLAND. *ſ.* [*glans*, Latin; *gland*, Fr.] All the *glands* of a human body are reduced to two ſorts, viz. conglobate and conglomerate. A conglobate *gland* is a little ſmooth body, wrapt up in a fine ſkin, by which it is ſeparated from all the other parts, only admitting an artery and nerve to paſs in, and giving way to a vein and excretory canal to come out. A conglomerate *gland* is compoſed of many little conglobate *glands*, all tied together. *Wiſeman.*

GLA'NDERS. *ſ.* [from *gland.*] In a horſe, is the running of corrupt matter from the noſe.

GLANDIFEROUS. *a.* [*glans* and *fero*, Latin.] Bearing maſt; bearing acorns. *Mortimer.*

GLA'NDULE. *ſ.* [*glandula*, Latin.] A ſmall gland ſerving to the ſecretion of humours. *Ray.*

GLANDULO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *glandulous.*] A collection of glands. *Brown.*

GLA'NDULOUS. *a.* [*glandulosus*, Latin.] Pertaining to the glands; ſubſiſting in the glands. *Brown.*

To GLARE. *v. n.* [*glaren*, Dutch.]

1. To ſhine ſo as to dazzle the eyes. *Fairfax.*

2. To look with fierce piercing eyes. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To ſhine oſtentatiouſly. *Felton.*

To GLARE. *v. a.* To ſhoot ſuch ſplendour as the eye cannot bear. *Milton.*

GLARE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Overpowering luſtre; ſplendour, ſuch as dazzles the eye. *Pope.*

2. A fierce piercing look. *Milton.*

GLA'REOUS. *a.* [*glaireux*, Fr. *glareoſus*, Latin, from *glaire.*] Conſiſting of viſcous tranſparent matter, like the white of an egg.

GLA'RING. *a.* Applied to any thing very ſhocking: as, *a glaring* crime.

GLASS. *ſ.* [ȝlæꝛ, Saxon.]

1. An artificial ſubſtance made by fuſing ſalts and flint or ſand together, with a vehement fire. *Peacham.*

2. A glaſs veſſel of any kind. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. A looking-glaſs; a mirrour. *Dryden.*

4. *An Hour* GLASS. A glaſs uſed in meaſuring time by the flux of ſand. *Shakeſp.*

5. A cup of glaſs uſed to drink in. *Philipſ.*

6. The quantity of wine uſually contained in a glaſs. *Taylor.*

7. A perſpective glaſs. *Dryden.*

GLASS. *a.* Vitreous; made of glaſs. *Shakeſpeare. Mortimer.*

To GLASS. *v. a.*

1. To ſee as in a glaſs; to repreſent as in a glaſs or mirrour. *Sidney.*

2. To caſe in glaſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To cover with glaſs; to glaze. *Boyle.*

GLA'SSFURNACE. *ſ.* [*glaſs* and *furnace.*] A furnace in which glaſs is made by liquefaction. *Locke.*

GLA'SSGAZING. *a.* [*glaſs* and *gazing.*] Finical; often contemplating himſelf in a mirrour.

A whorſon, *glaſſgazing*, ſuperſerviceable, finical rogue. *Shakeſpeare.*

GLA'SSGRINDER. *ſ.* [*glaſs* and *grinder.*] One whoſe trade is to poliſh and grind glaſs. *Boyle.*

GLA'SSHOUSE. *ſ.* [*glaſs* and *houſe.*] A houſe where glaſs is manufactured. *Addiſon.*

GLA'SSMAN. *ſ.* [*glaſs* and *man.*] One who ſells glaſs. *Swift.*

GLA'SSMETAL. *ſ.* [*glaſs* and *metal.*] Glaſs in fuſion. *Bacon.*

GLA'SSWORK. *ſ.* [*glaſs* and *work.*] Manufactory of glaſs. *Bacon.*

GLA'SSWORT. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

GLA'SSY. *a.* [from *glaſs.*]

1. Made of glaſs; vitreous. *Bacon.*

2. Reſembling glaſs, as in ſmoothneſs or luſtre, or brittleneſs. *Sandys.*

GLA'STONBURY *Thorn.* *ſ.* A ſpecies of MEDLAR.

GLAUCO'MA. *ſ.* [γλαύκωμα; *glaucome*, French.] A fault in the eye, which changes the cryſtalline humour into a greyiſh colour. *Quincy.*

GLAVE. *ſ.* [*glaive*, French.] A broad ſword; a falchion. *Fairfax.*

To GLAVER. *v. n.* [*glave*, Welſh, flattery.] To flatter; to wheedle. *L'Eſtrange.*

To GLAZE. *v. a.* [*To glaſs*, only accidentally varied.]

1. To furniſh with windows of glaſs. *Ba.*

2. To cover with glaſs, as potters do their earthen ware.

3. To overlay with ſomething ſhining and pellucid. *Grew.*

GLA'ZIER. *ſ.* [corrupted from *glaſier.*] One whoſe trade is to make glaſs windows. *Gay.*

GLEAD. *ſ.* A buzzard hawk; a kite.

GLEAM. *ſ.* [ȝ lioma, Saxon.] Sudden ſhoot of light; luſtre; brightneſs. *Spenſer, Milton.*

To

To GLEAM. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To shine with sudden coruscation. *Thomson.*
2. To shine. *Thomson.*

GLE'AMY. *a.* [from *gleam.*] Flashing; darting sudden coruscations of light. *Pope.*

To GLEAN. *v. a.* [*glaner*, French.]
1. To gather what the gatherers of the harvest leave behind. *Dryden.*
2. To gather any thing thinly scattered. *Shakespeare.*

GLEAN. *f.* [from the verb.] Collection made laboriously by slow degrees. *Dryden.*

GLE'ANER. *f.* [from *glean.*]
1. One who gathers after the reapers. *Thomson.*
2. One who gathers any thing slowly and laboriously. *Locke.*

GLE'ANING. *f.* [from *glean.*] The act of gleaning, or thing gleaned. *Atterbury.*

GLEBE. *f.* [*gleba*, Latin.]
1. Turf; soil; ground. *Dryden.*
2. The land possessed as part of the revenue of an ecclesiastical benefice. *Spelman.*

GLE'BOUS. *a.* [from *glebe.*] Turfy.

GLE'BY. *a.* [from *glebe.*] Turfy. *Prior.*

GLEDE. *f.* [glıꝺaglıꝺe, Saxon.] A kite. *Deuteronomy.*

GLEE. *f.* [glıgge, Saxon.] Joy; merriment; gayety. *Gay.*

GLEED. *f.* [from glopan, Saxon, to glow.] A hot glowing coal.

GLE'EFUL. *a.* [*glee* and *full.*] Gay; merry; cheerful. *Shakespeare.*

GLEEK. *f.* [glıgg, Saxon.] Mockick; or musician. *Shakespeare.*

To GLEEK. *v. a.* [glıgman, in Saxon.] To sneer; to gibe; to droll upon. *Shakespeare.*

To GLEEN. *v. n.* To shine with heat or polish. *Prior.*

GLEET. *f.* [glıꝺan, Saxon.] A sanious ooze; a thin ichor running from a sore. *Wiseman.*

To GLEET. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To drip or ooze with a thin sanious liquor. *Wiseman.*
2. To run slowly. *Cheyne.*

GLE'ETY. *a.* [from *gleet.*] Ichory; thinly sanious. *Wiseman.*

GLEN. *f.* [*gleann*, Erse.] A valley; a dale. *Spenser.*

GLEW. *f.* [*gluten*, Latin.] A viscous cement made by dissolving the skins of animals in boiling water, and drying the gelly.

GLIB. *a.* [from glıꝺ.] *Skinner.*
1. Smooth; slippery; so formed as to be easily moved. *Burnet.*
2. Smooth; voluble. *Shakespeare.*

GLIB. *f.* Thick curled bush of hair hanging down over their eyes. *Spenser.*

To GLIB. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To castrate. *Shakespeare.*

GLI'BLY. *ad.* [from *glib.*] Smoothly; volubly. *Government of the Tongue.*

GLI'BNESS. *f.* [from *glib.*] Smoothness; slipperiness. *Chapman.*

To GLIDE. *v. n.* [glıꝺan, Saxon.]
1. To flow gently and silently. *Fairfax.*
2. To pass gently and without tumult. *Dryden.*
3. To move swiftly and smoothly along. *Milton.*

GLIDE. *f.* [from the verb.] Lapse; act or manner of passing smoothly. *Shakespeare.*

GLI'DER. *f.* [from *glide.*] One that glides. *Spenser.*

GLIKE. *f.* [glıg, Saxon. See GLEEK.] A sneer; a scoff. *Shakespeare.*

To GLI'MMER. *v. n.* [*glimmer*, Danish.]
1. To shine faintly. *Shakespeare.*
2. To be perceived imperfectly; to appear faintly. *Wotton.*

GLI'MMER. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Faint splendour; weak light.
2. A kind of fossil. *Woodward.*

GLIMPSE. *f.* [*glimmen*, Dutch.]
1. A weak faint light. *Locke.*
2. A quick flashing light. *Milton.*
3. Transitory lustre. *Dryden.*
4. Short fleeting enjoyment. *Prior.*
5. A short transitory view. *Hakewill.*
6. The exhibition of a faint resemblance. *Shakespeare.*

To GLI'STEN. *v. n.* [*glittan*, German.] To shine; to sparkle with light. *Thomson.*

To GLI'STER. *v. n.* [*glisteren*, Dutch.] To shine; to be bright. *Spenser.*

GLI'STER. *f.* See CLYSTER.

To GLI'TTER. *v. n.* [glıtenian, Saxon.]
1. To shine; to exhibit lustre; to gleam. *Granville.*
2. To be specious; to be striking. *Decay of Piety.*

GLI'TTER. *f.* [from the verb.] Lustre; bright show. *Collier.*

GLI'TTERAND. Shining; sparkling.

GLI'TTERINGLY. *ad.* [from *glitter.*] With shining lustre.

To GLOAR. *v. a.* [*gloeren*, Dutch.] To squint; to look askew. *Skinner.*

To GLOAT. *v. n.* To cast side-glances as a timorous lover. *Rowe.*

GLO'BARD. *f.* [from *glow.*] A glow-worm.

GLO'BATED. *a.* [from *globe.*] Formed in shape of a globe; spherical; spheroidical.

GLOBE. *f.* [*globe*, French; *globus*, Latin.]
1. A sphere; a ball; a round body; a body of which every part of the surface is at the same distance from the centre.

2. The terraqueous ball. *Stepney.*
3. A ſphere in which the various regions of the earth are geographically depicted, or in which the conſtellations are laid down according to their places in the ſky. *Creech.*
4. A body of ſoldiers drawn into a circle. *Milton.*

GLOBE *Amaranth*, or *everlaſting flower*. *ſ.*
GLOBE *Daiſy*. *ſ.* A kind of flower.
GLOBE *Fiſh*. *ſ.* A kind of orbicular fiſh.
GLOBE *Thiſtle*. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*
GLOBO'SE. *a.* [*globoſus*, Latin.] Spherical; round. *Milton.*
GLOBO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *globoſe*.] Sphericity; ſphericalneſs. *Ray.*
GLO'BOUS. *a.* [*globoſus*, Latin.] Spherical; round. *Milton.*
GLO'BULAR. *a.* [*globulus*, Latin.] In form of a ſmall ſphere; round; ſpherical. *Grew.*
GLO'BULARIA. ſ. [Lat. *globulaire*, Fr.] A floſculous flower, conſiſting of many florets. *Miller.*
GLO'BULE. *ſ.* [*globule*, Fr. *globulus*, Lat.] Such a ſmall particle of matter as is of a globular or ſpherical figure, as the red particles of the blood. *Newton.*
GLO'BULOUS. *a.* [from *globule*.] In form of a ſmall ſphere; round. *Boyle.*
To GLOMERATE. *v. a.* [*glomero*, Lat.]
1. To gather into a ball or ſphere.
2. A body formed into a ball. *Bacon.*
GLO'MEROUS. *a.* [*glomeroſus*, Latin.] Gathered into a ball or ſphere.
GLOOM. *ſ.* [glomang, Saxon, twilight.]
1. Imperfect darkneſs; diſmalneſs; obſcurity; defect of light. *Milton.*
2. Cloudineſs of aſpect; heavineſs of mind; ſullenneſs.
To GLOOM. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſhine obſcurely, as the twilight. *Spenſer.*
2. To be cloudy; to be dark.
3. To be melancholy; to be ſullen.
GLOO'MILY. *ad.* [from *gloomy*.]
1. Obſcurely; dimly; without perfect light; diſmally.
2. Sullenly; with cloudy aſpect; with dark intentions; not cheerfully. *Dryden.*
GLOO'MINESS. *ſ.* [from *gloomy*.]
1. Want of light; obſcurity; imperfect light; diſmalneſs.
2. Want of cheerfulneſs; cloudineſs of look. *Collier.*
GLOO'MY. *a.* [from *gloom*.]
1. Obſcure; imperfectly illuminated; almoſt dark. *Dryden. Pope.*
2. Dark of complexion. *Milton.*
3. Sullen; melancholy; cloudy of look; heavy of heart.
GLO'RIED. *a.* [from *glory*.] Illuſtrious; honourable. *Milton.*

GLORIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*glorification*, Fr. from *glorify*.] The act of giving glory. *Taylor.*
To GLO'RIFY. *v. a.* [*glorifier*, French.]
1. To procure honour or praiſe to one. *Daniel.*
2. To pay honour or praiſe in worſhip. *Hooker.*
3. To praiſe; to honour; to extol. *Spenſer.*
4. To exalt to glory or dignity. *Rom.*
GLO'RIOUS. *a.* [*glorioſus*, Latin.]
1. Boaſtful; proud; naughty; oſtentatious. *Bacon.*
2. Noble; illuſtrious; excellent.
GLO'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *glorious*.] Nobly; ſplendidly; illuſtriouſly. *Pope.*
GLO'RY. *ſ.* [*gloria*, Latin.]
1. Praiſe paid in adoration. *Luke.*
2. The felicity of heaven prepared for thoſe that pleaſe God. *Pſalms.*
3. Honour; praiſe; fame; renown; celebrity. *Sidney.*
4. Splendour; magnificence. *Matthew.*
5. Luſtre; brightneſs. *Pope.*
6. A circle of rays which ſurrounds the heads of ſaints in picture. *South.*
7. Pride; boaſtfulneſs; arrogance. *Wiſd.*
8. Generous pride. *Sidney.*
To GLO'RY. *v. n.* [*glorior*, Latin.] To boaſt in; to be proud of. *Sidney.*
To GLOSE. *v. a.* To flatter; to collogue.
GLOSS. *ſ.* [γλώσσα; *gloſe*, French.]
1. A ſcholium; a comment. *Davies.*
2. An interpretation artfully ſpecious; a ſpecious repreſentation. *Hooker.*
3. Superficial luſtre. *Bacon. Chapman.*
To GLOSS. *v. n.* [*gloſer*, Fr.]
1. To comment. *Dryden.*
2. To make ſly remarks. *Prior.*
To GLOSS. *v. a.*
1. To explain by comment. *Donne.*
2. To palliate by ſpecious expoſition or repreſentation. *Hooker.*
3. To embelliſh with ſuperficial luſtre. *Dryden.*
GLO'SSARY. *ſ.* [*gloſſarium*, Latin.] A dictionary of obſcure or antiquated words. *Stilling fleet.*
GLOSSA'TOR. *ſ.* [*gloſſateur*, French.] A writer of gloſſes; a commentator. *Ayliffe.*
GLO'SSER. *ſ.* [*gloſſarius*, Latin.]
1. A ſcholiaſt; a commentator.
2. A poliſher.
GLO'SSINESS. *ſ.* [from *gloſſy*.] Smooth poliſh; ſuperficial luſtre. *Boyle.*
GLO'SSOGRAPHER. *ſ.* [γλώσσα and γράφω.] A ſcholiaſt; a commentator.
GLO'SSOGRAPHY. *ſ.* [γλώσσα and γράφω.] The writing of commentaries.
GLO'SSY. *a.* [from *gloſs*.] Shining; ſmoothly poliſhed.

GLOVE. *f.* [ɣlope, Saxon.] Cover of the hands. *Drayton.*

To GLOVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover as with a glove. *Cleaveland.*

GLO'VER. *f.* [from *glove.*] One whoſe trade is to make or ſell gloves. *Shakeſpeare.*

To GLOUT. *v. n.* To pout; to look ſullen. *Chapman.*

To GLOW. *v. n.* [ɣlopan, Saxon.]
1. To be heated ſo as to ſhine without flame. *Hakewill.*
2. To burn with vehement heat. *Smith.*
3. To feel heat of body. *Addiſon.*
4. To exhibit a ſtrong bright colour. *Milton.*
5. To feel paſſion of mind, or activity of fancy. *Prior.*
6. To rage or burn as a paſſion. *Shadwell.*

To GLOW. *v. a.* To make hot ſo as to ſhine. *Shakeſpeare.*

GLOW. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Shining heat.
2. Vehemence of paſſion.
3. Brightneſs or vividneſs of colour. *Shakeſpeare.*

GLO'W-WORM. *ſ.* [*glow* and *worm.*] A ſmall creeping inſect with a luminous tail. *Waller.*

To GLOZE. *v. n.* [ɣlepan, Saxon.]
1. To flatter; to wheedle; to inſinuate; to fawn. *South.*
2. To comment. *Shakeſpeare.*

GLOZE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Flattery; inſinuation. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Specious ſhow; gloſs. *Sidney.*

GLUE. *ſ.* [*glu*, Fr.] A viſcous body commonly made by boiling the ſkins of animals to a gelly; a cement. *Blackmore.*

To GLUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To join with a viſcous cement. *Eccluſ.*
2. To hold together. *Newton.*
3. To join; to unite; to inviſcate. *Tillotſon.*

GLU'EBOILER. *ſ.* [*glue* and *boil.*] One whoſe trade is to make glue.

GLU'ER. *ſ.* [from *glue.*] One who cements with glue.

GLUM. *a.* [A low cant word.] Sullen; ſtubbornly grave. *Guardian.*

To GLUT. *v. a.* [*engloutir*, French; *glutio*, Lat.]
1. To ſwallow; to devour. *Milton.*
2. To cloy; to fill beyond ſufficiency. *Bacon.*
3. To feaſt or delight even to ſatiety.
4. To overfill; to load. *Arbuthnot.*
5. To ſaturate. *Boyle.*

GLUT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. That which is gorged or ſwallowed. *Milton.*
2. Plenty even to loathing and ſatiety. *Milton.*
3. More than enough; overmuch. *Ben. Johnſon.*
4. Any thing that fills up a paſſage. *Woodward.*

GLU'TINOUS. *a.* [*glutineux*, French.] Gluey; viſcous; tenacious. *Bacon.*

GLU'TINOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *glutinous.*] Viſcoſity; tenacity. *Cheyne.*

GLU'TTON. *ſ.* [*glouton*, French.]
1. One who indulges himſelf too much in eating. *Prior.*
2. One eager of any thing to exceſs. *Cowley.*

To GLU'TTONISE. *v. a.* [from *glutton.*] To play the glutton.

GLU'TTONOUS. *a.* Given to exceſſive feeding. *Raleigh.*

GLU'TTONOUSLY. *ad.* With the voracity of a glutton.

GLU'TTONY. *ſ.* [*glutonnie*, Fr.] Exceſs of eating; luxury of the table. *Arbuthnot.*

GLU'Y. *a.* [from *glue.*] Viſcous; tenacious; glutinous.

GLYNN. ſ. [Iriſh.] A hollow between two mountains. *Spenſer.*

To GNAR. } *v. n.* [ɣnyrran, Saxon.]
To GNARL. } To growl; to murmur; to ſnarl. *Spenſer.*

GNA'RLED. *a.* Knotty. *Shakeſpeare.*

To GNASH. *v. a.* [*knaſchen*, Dutch.] To ſtrike together; to claſh. *Dryden.*

To GNASH. *v. n.*
1. To grind or collide the teeth. *Mat.*
2. To rage even to colliſion of the teeth. *Milton.*

GNAT. *ſ.* [ɣnæt, Saxon.]
1. A ſmall winged ſtinging inſect. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Any thing proverbially ſmall. *Mat.*

GNA'TFLOWER. *ſ.* [*gnat* and *flower.*] The beeflower.

GNA'TSNAPPER. *ſ.* [*gnat* and *ſnap.*] A bird ſo called. *Hakewill.*

To GNAW. *v. a.* [ɣnagan, Saxon.]
1. To eat by degrees; to devour by ſlow corroſion. *Dryden.*
2. To bite in agony or rage. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To wear away by biting. *Sandys.*
4. To fret; to waſte; to corrode.
5. To pick with the teeth. *Dryden.*

To GNAW. *v. n.* To exerciſe the teeth. *Shakeſpeare.*

GNA'WER. *ſ.* [from *gnaw.*] One that gnaws.

GNO'MON. *ſ.* [γνώμων.] The hand or pin of a dial. *Harris. Brown.*

GNO'MONICKS. *ſ.* [γνωμονική.] A ſcience which teaches to find the juſt proportion of ſhadows for the conſtruction of all kinds of ſun and moon dials.

To GO. *v. n.* pret. *I went*; *I have gone.* [gan, Saxon.]
1. To walk; to move ſtep by ſtep. *Shak.*

2. To move; not stand still *Matthew.*
3. To walk solemnly. *Homer.*
4. To walk leisurely, not run. *Shakesp.*
5. To travel; to journey a-foot. *Milton.*
6. To proceed; to make a progress. *Dryden.*
7. To remove from place to place. *Shakespeare.*
8. To depart from a place; to move from a place. *Cowley.*
9. To move or pass in any manner, or to any end. *Herbert.*
10. To pass in company with others. *Temple.*
11. To proceed in any course of life good or bad. *Ezekiel.*
12. To proceed in mental operations. *Digby.*
13. To take any road. *Deuteronomy.*
14. To march in a hostile or warlike manner. *Shakespeare.*
15. To change state or opinion for better or worse. *Knolles.*
16. To apply one's self. *Bentley.*
17. To have recourse to. 1 *Cor.*
18. To be about to do. *Locke.*
19. To shift; to pass life not quite well. *Locke.*
20. To decline; to tend towards death or ruin. *Shakespeare.*
21. To be in party or design. *Dryden.*
22. To escape. 2 *Mac.*
23. To tend to any act. *Shakespeare.*
24. To be uttered. *Addison.*
25. To be talked of; to be known. *Addison.*
26. To pass; to be received. *Sidney.*
27. To move by mechanism. *Otway.*
28. To be in motion from whatever cause. *Shakespeare.*
29. To move in any direction. *Shakespeare.*
30. To flow; to pass; to have a course. *Dryden.*
31. To have any tendency. *Dryden.*
32. To be in a state of compact or partnership. *L'Estrange.*
33. To be regulated by any method; to proceed upon principles. *Spratt.*
34. To be pregnant. *Shakespeare.*
35. To pass; not to remain. *Judges.*
36. To pass; not to be retained. *Shakesp.*
37. To be expended. *Felton.*
38. To be in order of time or place. *Watts.*
39. To reach or be extended to any degree *Locke.*
40. To extend to consequences. *L'Estrange.*
41. To reach by effects. *Wilkins.*
42. To extend in meaning. *Dryden.*
43. To spread; to be dispersed; to reach further. *Tate.*
44. To have influence; to be of weight. *Temple.*
45. To be rated one with another; to be considered with regard to greater or less worth. *Arbuthnot.*
46. To contribute; to conduce; to concur. *Collier.*
47. To fall out, or terminate; to succeed. *Bacon.*
48. To be in any state. 1 *Chr.*
49. To proceed in train or consequence. *Shakespeare.*
50. *To* Go *about.* To attempt; to endeavour. *Shakespeare.*
51. *To* Go *aside.* To err; to deviate from the right. *Numbers.*
52. *To* Go *between.* To interpose; to moderate between two. *Shakespeare.*
53. *To* Go *by.* To pass away unnoticed. *Shakespeare.*
54. *To* Go *by.* To find or get the conclusion. *Milton.*
55. *To* Go *by.* To observe as a rule. *Sharp.*
56. *To* Go *down.* To be swallowed; to be received, not rejected. *Dryden.*
57. *To* Go *in and out.* To do the business of life. *Psalms.*
58. *To* Go *in and out.* To be at liberty. *John.*
59. *To* Go *off.* To die; to go out of life; to decease. *Tatler.*
60. *To* Go *off.* To depart from a post. *Shakespeare.*
61. *To* Go *on.* To make attack. *Ben. Johnson.*
62. *To* Go *on.* To proceed. *Sidney.*
63. *To* Go *over.* To revolt; to betake himself to another party. *Swift.*
64. *To* Go *out.* To go upon any expedition. *Shakespeare.*
65. *To* Go *out.* To be extinguished. *Bacon.*
66. *To* Go *through.* To perform throughly; to execute. *Sidney.*
67. *To* Go *through.* To suffer; to undergo. *Arbuthnot.*

GO-TO. *interject.* Come, come, take the right course. A scornful exhortation. *Spenser.*

GO-BY. *s.* Delusion; artifice; circumvention. *Collier.*

GO-CART. *s.* [*go* and *cart.*] A machine in which children are inclosed to teach them to walk. *Prior.*

GOAD. *s.* [gaꝺ, Saxon.] A pointed instrument with which oxen are driven forward. *Pope.*

To GOAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To prick or drive with a goad.
2. To incite; to stimulate; to instigate. *Dryden.*

GOAL. *s.* [*gaule,* French.]

1. The

1. The landmark set up to bound a race. *Milton.*
2. The starting post. *Dryden.*
3. The final purpose; the end to which a design tends. *Pope.*

GOAR. *s.* [*goror*, Welsh.] Any edging sewed upon cloth.

GOAT. *s.* [ȝat, Saxon.] A ruminant animal that seems a middle species between deer and sheep. *Peacham.*

GO'ATBEARD. *s.* [*goat* and *beard.*] A plant. *Miller.*

GOA'TCHAFER. *s.* A kind of beetle.

GOA'THERD. *s.* [ȝat and hyrd, Saxon.] One whose employment is to tend goats. *Spenser.*

GOA'TMARJORAM. *s.* GOATSBEARD.

GOATS *Rue. s.* A plant.

GOATS-THORN. *s.* A plant. *Miller.*

GOA'TISH. *a.* [from *goat.*] Resembling a goat in rankness; lust. *More.*

GOB. *s.* [*gobe*, French.] A small quantity. *L'Estrange.*

GO'BBET. *s.* [*gobe*, French.] A mouthful. *Sandys's Travels.*

To GO'BBET. *v. a.* To swallow at a mouthful. *L'Estrange.*

To GO'BBLE. *v. a.* [*gober*, French.] To swallow hastily with tumult and noise. *Prior.*

GO'BBLER. *s.* [from *gobble.*] One that devours in haste.

GO-BETWEEN. *s.* [*go* and *between.*] One that transacts business by running between two parties. *Shakespeare.*

GO'BLET. *s.* [*gobelet*, French.] A bowl, or cup. *Denham.*

GO'BLIN. *s.* [French; *gobelina.*]
1. An evil spirit; a walking spirit; a frightful phantom. *Locke.*
2. A fairy; an elf. *Shakespeare.*

GOD. *s.* [ȝoꝺ, Saxon, which likewise signifies *good.*]
1. The Supreme Being. *John.*
2. A false god; an idol. *Shakespeare.*
3. Any person or thing deified or too much honoured. *Shakespeare.*

To GOD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deify; to exalt to divine honours. *Shakespeare.*

GO'D-CHILD. *s.* [*god* and *child.*] A term of spiritual relation; one for whom one became sponsor at baptism, and promised to see educated as a Christian.

GO'D-DAUGHTER. *s.* [*god* and *daughter.*] A girl for whom one became sponsor in baptism.

GO'DDESS. *s.* [from *god.*] A female divinity. *Dryden.*

GO'DDESS-LIKE. *a.* Resembling a goddess. *Pope.*

GO'D-FATHER. *s.* [*god* and *father.*] The sponsor at the font. *Bacon.*

GO'DHEAD. *s.* [from *god.*]
1. Godship; deity; divinity; divine nature. *Milton.*
2. A deity in person; a god or goddess. *Dryden.*

GO'DLESS. *a.* [from *god.*] Without sense of duty to God; atheistical; wicked; irreligious; impious. *Hooker. Dryden.*

GO'DLIKE. *a.* [*god* and *like.*] Divine; resembling a divinity. *Milton.*

GO'DLING. *s.* [from *god.*] A little divinity. *Dryden.*

GO'DLINESS. *s.* [from *godly.*]
1. Piety to God.
2. General observation of all the duties prescribed by religion. *Hooker.*

GO'DLY. *a.* [from *god.*]
1. Pious towards God. *Common Prayer.*
2. Good; righteous; religious. *Psalms.*

GO'DLY. *ad.* Piously; righteously. *Hooker.*

GO'DLYHEAD. *s.* [from *godly.*] Goodness; righteousness. *Spenser.*

GO'D-MOTHER. *s.* [*god* and *mother.*] A woman who has become sponsor in baptism.

GO'DSHIP. *s.* [from *god.*] The rank or character of a god; deity; divinity. *Prior.*

GO'DSON. *s.* [*god* and *son.*] One for whom one has been sponsor at the font. *Shakespeare.*

GO'DWARD. *a.* To *Godward* is *toward God.*

GO'DWIT. *s.* [ȝoꝺ, good, and pica.] A bird of particular delicacy. *Cowley.*

GO'DYELD. } *ad.* [corrupted from *God*
GO'DYIELD } *shield* or *protect.*]

GOEL. *a.* [ȝoelȝ, Saxon.] Yellow. *Tusser.*

GO'ER. *s.* [from *go.*]
1. One that goes; a runner. *Shakespeare.*
2. A walker; one that has a gait or manner of walking good or bad. *Wotton.*

To GO'GGLE. *v. n.* To look asquint. *Hudibras.*

GO'GGLE-EYED. *a.* [ꝑceȝl-ȝeꝺ, Saxon.] Squint-eyed; not looking right.

GO'ING. *s.* [from *go.*]
1. The act of walking. *Shakespeare.*
2. Pregnancy. *Grew.*
3. Departure. *Milton.*

GOLA. *s.* The same with CYMATIUM. *Spectator.*

GOLD. *s.* [ȝolꝺ, Saxon; *goud*, riches, Welsh.]
1. *Gold* is the heaviest, the most dense, the most simple, the most ductile, and most fixed of all bodies; not to be injured either by air or fire, and seeming incorruptible. It is soluble by means of sea salt; but is injured by no other salt. *Gold* is frequently

ly found native, and very rarely in a ſtate of ore. Native *gold* is ſeldom found pure, but has almoſt conſtantly ſilver with it. *Gold* duſt, or native *gold*, in ſmall maſſes, is mixed among the ſand of rivers in many parts of the world. *Hill. Bacon.*

2. Money. *Shakeſpeare.*

GO'LDBEATER. *ſ.* [*gold* and *beat.*] One whoſe occupation is to beat or foliate gold. *Boyle.*

GO'LDBEATER's *Skin. ſ.* The inteſtinum rectum of an ox, which goldbeaters lay between the leaves of their metal while they beat it, whereby the membrane is reduced thin, and made fit to apply to cuts or ſmall freſh wounds. *Quincy.*

GO'LDBOUND. *a.* [*gold* and *bound.*] Encompaſſed with gold. *Shakeſpeare.*

GO'LDEN. *a.* [from *gold.*]

1. Made of gold; conſiſting of gold. *Dryden.*

2. Shining; bright, ſplendid; reſplendent. *Crafſhaw.*

3. Yellow; of the colour of gold. *Mortimer.*

4. Excellent; valuable. *Dryden.*

5. Happy; reſembling the age of gold. *Shakeſpeare.*

GO'LDEN *Saxifrage. ſ.* [*chryſoſplenium.*]

GO'LDENLY. *ad.* [from *golden.*] Delightfully; ſplendidly. *Shakeſpeare.*

GO'LDFINCH. *ſ.* [gol̃ꝑinc, Saxon.] A ſinging bird, called in Staffordſhire a *proud taylor.* *Carew.*

GO'LDFINDER. *ſ.* [*gold* and *find.*] One who finds gold. A term ludicrouſly applied to thoſe that empty jakes. *Swift.*

GO'LDHAMMER. *ſ.* A kind of bird.

GO'LDING. *ſ.* A ſort of apple.

GO'LDNEY. *ſ.* A ſort of fiſh.

GO'LDPLEASURE. *ſ.* An herb.

GO'LDSIZE. *ſ.* A glue of a golden colour. *Peacham.*

GO'LDSMITH. *ſ.* [gol̃ and ꝑmꝛ, Saxon.]

1. One who manufactures gold. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. A banker; one who keeps money for others in his hands. *Swift.*

GO'LDYLOCKS. *ſ.* [*coma aurea*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

GOLL. *ſ.* Hands; paws. *Sidney.*

GOME. *ſ.* The black and oily greaſe of a cart-wheel. *Bailey.*

GOMPHOSIS. ſ. A particular form of articulation. *Wiſeman.*

GO'NDOLA ſ. [*gondole*, French.] A boat much uſed in Venice; a ſmall boat. *Spenſer.*

GONDOLI'ER. *ſ.* [from *gondola.*] A boatman. *Shakeſpeare.*

GONE. *part. preter.* [from *go.*]

1. Advanced; forward in progreſs. *Swift.*

2. Ruined; undone. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Paſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Loſt; departed. *Holder.*

5. Dead; departed from life. *Oldham.*

GO'NFALON. } *ſ.* [*gonfanon*, French.] An
GO'NFANON. } enſign; a ſtandard. *Milton.*

GONORRHOE'A. *ſ.* [γόνος and ῥέω.] A morbid running of venereal hurts. *Woodward.*

GOOD. *a.* comp. *better*, ſuperl. *beſt.* [gꝛ̃d, Saxon; *goed*, Dutch.]

1. Having ſuch phyſical qualities as are expected or deſired. *Dryden.*

2. Proper; fit; convenient. *Bacon.*

3. Uncorrupted; undamaged. *Locke.*

4. Wholſome; ſalubrious. *Prior.*

5. Medicinal; ſalutary. *Bacon.*

6. Pleaſant to the taſte. *Bacon.*

7. Complete; full. *Addiſon.*

8. Uſeful; valuable. *Collier.*

9. Sound; not falſe; not fallacious. *Atterbury.*

10. Legal; valid; rightly claimed or held. *Wotton.*

11. Confirmed; atteſted; valid. *Smith.*

12. Having the qualities deſired; ſufficient; not too little. *Clarendon.*

13. Well qualified; not deficient. *Locke.*

14. Skilful; ready; dexterous. *South.*

15. Happy; proſperous. *Pſalms.*

16. Honourable. *Pope.*

17. Cheerful; gay. *Pope to Swift.*

18. Conſiderable; not ſmall though not very great. *Bacon.*

19. Elegant; decent; delicate. With *breeding.* *Addiſon.*

20. Real; ſerious; earneſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

21. Having moral qualities, ſuch as are wiſhed; virtuous. *Matthew.*

22. Kind; ſoft; benevolent. *Sidney.*

23. Favourable; loving. *1 Sam.*

24. Companionable; ſociable; merry. *Clarendon.*

25. Hearty; earneſt; not dubious. *Sidney.*

26. *In* GOOD *time.* Not too faſt. *Collier.*

27. *In* GOOD *ſooth.* Really; ſeriouſly. *Shakeſpeare.*

28. GOOD [*To make.*] To keep; to maintain; not to give up; not to abandon. *Clarendon.*

29. GOOD [*To make.*] To perform; to confirm. *Waller. Smalridge.*

30. GOOD [*To make.*] To ſupply. *L'Eſtrange.*

GOOD. *ſ.*

1. That which phyſically contributes to happineſs; the contrary to evil. *Shakſp.*

2. Proſperity; advancement. *Ben. Johnſon.*

3. Earneſt; not jeſt. *L'Eſtrange.*

4. Moral qualities, ſuch as are deſirable; virtue; righteouſneſs. *Milton. South.*

GOOD.

GOOD. *ad.*
1. Well; not ill; not amiſs.
2. *As* GOOD. No worſe.

GOOD. *interjection.* Well; right. *Shakeſp.*

GOO'D-CONDITIONED. *a.* Without ill qualities or ſymptoms. *Sharp.*

GOOD-NOW. *interjection.*
1. In good time; a low word. *Shakeſp.*
2. A ſoft exclamation of wonder. *Dryden.*

GOO'DLINESS. *ſ.* [from *goodly.*] Beauty; grace; elegance. *Sidney.*

GOO'DLY. *a.* [from *good.*]
1. Beautiful; graceful; fine; ſplendid. *Shakeſpeare. Dryden.*
2. Bulky; ſwelling; affectedly turgid. *Dryden.*
3. Happy; deſireable; gay. *Spenſer.*

GOO'DLY. *ad.* Excellently. *Spenſer.*

GOO'DMAN. *ſ.* [*good* and *man.*]
1. A ſlight appellation of civility. *Shak.*
2. A ruſtick term of compliment; gaffer. *Shakeſpeare.*

GOO'DNESS. *ſ.* [from *good.*] Deſireable qualities either moral or phyſical. *Hooker.*

GOODS. *ſ.* [from *good.*]
1. Moveables in a houſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Wares; freight; merchandiſe. *Raleigh.*

GOO'DY. *ſ.* [corrupted from *good wife.*] A low term of civilty uſed to mean perſons. *Swift.*

GOOSE. *ſ.* plural *geeſe*, [ɣoꝛ, Saxon.]
1. A large water-fowl proverbially noted for fooliſhneſs. *Peacham.*
2. A taylor's ſmoothing iron. *Shakeſpeare.*

GOO'SEBERRY. *ſ.* [*gooſe* and *berry.*] A tree and fruit.

GOO'SEFOOT. *ſ.* [*chenopodium.*] Wild orach. *Miller.*

GOO'SEGRASS. *ſ.* Clivers; an herb. *Mortimer.*

GOO'RBELLY. *ſ.* [from ɣoꝛ, dung, and *belly.*] A big paunch; a ſwelling belly.

GOO'RBELLIED. *a.* [from *gorbelly.*] Fat; bigbellied. *Shakeſpeare.*

GORD. *ſ.* An inſtrument of gaming. *Warburton.*

GORE. *ſ.* [ɣoꝛe, Saxon.]
1. Blood.
2. Blood clotted or congealed. *Milt. Denh.*

GORE. *v. a.* [ɣebeꝛman, Saxon.]
1. To ſtab; to pierce. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To pierce. *Dryden.*

GORGE. *ſ.* [*gorge*, French.]
1. The throat; the ſwallow. *Sidney.*
2. That which is gorged or ſwallowed. *Spenſer.*

To GORGE. *v. n.* [*gorger*, French.]
1. To fill up to the throat; to glut; to ſatiate. *Addiſon.*
2. To ſwallow; as, *the fiſh has* gorged *the hook.*

GO'RGEOUS. *a.* [*gorgias*, old French.] Fine; glittering in various colours; ſhowy. *Milton.*

GO'RGEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *gorgeous.*] Splendidly; magnificently; finely. *Wotton.*

GO'RGEOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *gorgeous.*] Splendour; magnificence; ſhow.

GO'RGET. *ſ.* [from *gorge.*] The piece of armour that defends the throat. *Shakeſpeare. Knolles. Hudibras.*

GO'RGON. *ſ.* [γοργὼ.] A monſter with ſnaky hairs, of which the ſight turned beholders to ſtone; any thing ugly or horrid. *Dryden.*

GO'RMAND. *ſ.* [*gourmand*, French.] A greedy eater.

To GO'RMANDIZE. *v. n.* [from *gormand.*] To feed ravenouſly.

GO'RMANDIZER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A voracious eater.

GORSE. *ſ.* [ɣoꝛp, Saxon.] Furz; a thick prickly ſhrub.

GO'RY. *a.* [from *gore.*]
1. Covered with congealed blood. *Spenſer.*
2. Bloody; murtherous; fatal. *Shakeſp.*

GO'SHAWK. *ſ.* [ɣoꝛ, gooſe, and ꝑapuc, a hawk.] A hawk of a large kind. *Fairfax.*

GO'SLING. *ſ.* [from *gooſe.*]
1. A young gooſe; a gooſe not yet full grown. *Swift.*
2. A cat's tail on nut-trees and pines.

GO'SPEL. *ſ.* [ɣo̊ꝺ ſpel, or God's or good tidings; εὐαγγέλιον.]
1. God's word; the holy book of the Chriſtian revelation. *Waller.*
2. Divinity; theology.

To GO'SPEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fill with ſentiments of religion. *Shakeſp.*

GO'SPELLER. *ſ.* [from *goſpel.*] Followers of *Wicklif*, who firſt attempted a reformation from popery, given them by the Papiſts in reproach. *Rowe.*

GOSSAMER. *ſ.* [*goſſipium*, low Latin.] The down of plants. *Shakeſpeare.*

GO'SSIP. *ſ.* [from ɣo̊ꝺ and ſyb, relation, Saxon.]
1. One who anſwers for the child in baptiſm. *Davies.*
2. A tippling companion. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. One who runs about tattling like women at a lying-in. *Dryden.*

To GO'SSIP. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To chat; to prate; to be merry.
2. To be a pot-companion. *Shakeſpeare.*

GO'SSIPRED. *ſ.* [*goſſipry*, from *goſſip.*] *Goſſipred* or compaternity, by the canon law, is a ſpiritual affinity. *Davies.*

GO'STING. *ſ.* An herb.

GOT. *pret.* [from the verb *get.*] *Dryden.*

GOT. *part. paſſ.* of *get.* *Knolles.*

GO'TTEN. *part. pass.* of *get.* *Temple.*

GOUD. *f.* Woad, a plant.

GOVE. *v. n.* To mow; to put in a gove, goff, or mow. *Tuſſer.*

To GO'VERN. *v. a.* [*gouverner*, French.]

1. To rule as a chief magiſtrate. *Spenſer.*
2. To regulate; to influence; to direct. *Atterbury.*
3. To manage; to reſtrain. *Shakſpeare.*
4. [In grammar.] To have force with regard to ſyntax: as, *amo* governs the accuſative caſe.
5. To pilot; to regulate the motions of a ſhip.

To GO'VERN. *v. n.* To keep ſuperiority. *Dryden.*

GO'VERNABLE. *a.* [from *govern.*] Submiſſive to authority; ſubject to rule. *Locke.*

GO'VERNANCE. *ſ.* [from *govern.*]

1. Government; rule; management. 1 *Mac.* ix.
2. Control, as that of a guardian. *Spenſer.*
3. Behaviour; manners. Obſolete.

GO'VERNANTE. *ſ.* [*gouvernante*, Fr.] A lady who has the care of young girls of quality.

GO'VERNESS. *ſ.* [*gouverneſſe*, old Fr.]

1. A female inveſted with authority. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A tutoreſs; a woman that has the care of young ladies. *Clarendon.*
3. A tutoreſs; an inſtructreſs; a directreſs. *More.*

GO'VERNMENT. *ſ.* [*gouvernment*, Fr.]

1. Form of community with reſpect to the diſpoſition of the ſupreme authority. *Temple.*
2. An eſtabliſhment of legal authority. *Dryden.*
3. Adminiſtration of publick affairs. *Waller.*
4. Regularity of behaviour. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Manageableneſs; compliance; obſequiouſneſs. *Shakſpeare.*
6. Management of the limbs or body. *Spenſer.*
7. [In grammar.] Influence with regard to conſtruction.

GO'VERNOUR. *ſ.* [*gouverneur*, French.]

1. One who has the ſupreme direction. *Hooker.*
2. One who is inveſted with ſupreme authority in a ſtate. *South.*
3. One who rules any place with delegated and temporary authority. *Shakſpeare.*
4. A tutor; one who has care of a young man. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Pilot; regulator; manager. *James.*

GOUGE. *ſ.* [French.] A chiſſel having a round edge. *Moxon.*

GO'URD. *ſ.* A plant; a bottle.

GOU'RDINESS. *ſ.* [from *gourd.*] A ſwelling in a horſe's leg. *Farrier's Dict.*

GOU'RNET. *ſ.* A fiſh.

GOUT. *ſ.* [*goutte*, French.]

1. The arthritis; a periodical diſeaſe attended with great pain. *Arbuthnot.*
2. A drop, [*goutte*, French.] *Shakſpeare.*

GOUT. *ſ.* [French.] A taſte. *Woodward.*

GO'UTWORT. *ſ.* [*gout* and *wort.*] An herb.

GO'UTY. *a.* [from *gout.*]

1. Afflicted or diſeaſed with the gout. *Graunt.*
2. Relating to the gout.

GOWN. *ſ.* [*gonna*, Italian.]

1. A long upper garment. *Abbot.*
2. A woman's upper garment. *Pope.*
3. The long habit of a man dedicated to arts of peace, as divinity, medicine, law. *Spenſer.*
4. The dreſs of peace. *Dryden.*

GO'WNED. *a.* [from *gown.*] Dreſſed in a gown. *Dryden.*

GO'WNMAN. *ſ.* [*gown* and *man.*] A man devoted to the arts of peace. *Rowe.*

To GRA'BBLE. *v. n.* To grope. *Arbuthnot.*

To GRA'BBLE. *v. a.* To lie proſtrate on the ground.

GRACE. *ſ.* [*grace*, French.]

1. Favour; kindneſs. *Sidney.*
2. Favourable influence of God on the human mind. *Milton. Common Prayer.*
3. Virtue; effect of God's influence. *Pope.*
4. Pardon. *Milton.*
5. Favour conferred. *Prior.*
6. Privilege. *Dryden.*
7. A goddeſs, by the heathens ſuppoſed to beſtow beauty. *Prior.*
8. Behaviour, conſidered as decent or unbecoming. *Temple.*
9. Adventitious or artificial beauty. *Dryden.*
10. Natural excellence. *Hooker.*
11. Embelliſhment; recommendation; beauty. *Dryden.*
12. Single beauty. *Dryden.*
13. Ornament; flower; higheſt perfection. *Shakſpeare.*
14. Virtue; goodneſs. *Shakſpeare.*
15. Virtue phyſical. *Shakſpeare.*
16. The title of a duke; formerly of the king, meaning the ſame as *your goodneſs*, or *your clemency.* *Bacon.*
17. A ſhort prayer ſaid before and after meat. *Swift.*

GRACE-CUP. *ſ.* [*grace* and *cup.*] The cup or health drank after grace. *Prior.*

To GRACE. *v. a.*

1. To

1. To adorn; to dignify; to embellish. *Hooker.*
2. To dignify or raise by an act of favour. *Dryden.*
3. To favour. *Dryden.*

GRA'CED. *a.* [from *grace.*]
1. Beautiful; graceful. *Sidney.*
2. Virtuous; regular; chaste. *Shakesp.*

GRA'CEFUL. *a.* [from *grace.*] Beautiful with dignity. *Pope.*

GRA'CEFULLY. *ad.* [from *graceful.*] Elegantly; with pleasing dignity. *Swift.*

GRA'CEFULNESS. *s.* [from *graceful.*] Elegancy of manner; dignity with beauty. *Dryden.*

GRA'CELESS. *a.* [from *grace.*] Without grace; wicked; abandoned. *Spenser.*

GRA'CES *s.* *Good graces* for favour is seldom used in the singular. *Hudibras.*

GRA'CILE. *a.* [*gracilis*, Latin.] Slender; small.

GRA'CILENT. *a.* [*gracilentus*, Latin.] Lean.

GRACI'LITY. *s.* [*gracilitas*, Latin.] Slenderness.

GRA'CIOUS. *a.* [*gracieux*, Fr.]
1. Merciful; benevolent. *South.*
2. Favourable; kind. 2 *Kings.*
3. Acceptable; favoured. *Clarendon.*
4. Virtuous; good. *Shakespeare.*
5. Excellent. *Hooker.*
6. Graceful; becoming. *Camden.*

GRA'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *gracious.*]
1. Kindly; with kind condescension. *Dryden.*
2. In a pleasing manner.

GRA'CIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *gracious.*]
1. Kind condescension. *Clarendon.*
2. Pleasing manner.

GRADA'TION. *s.* [*gradation*, French.]
1. Regular progress from one degree to another. *L'Estrange.*
2. Regular advance step by step. *Shakespeare.*
3. Order; arrangement. *Shakespeare.*
4. Regular process of argument. *South.*

GRA'DATORY. *s.* [*gradus*, Latin.] Steps from the cloister into the church.

GRA'DIENT. *a.* [*gradiens*, Latin.] Walking. *Wilkins.*

GRA'DUAL. *a* [*graduel*, French.] Proceeding by degrees; advancing step by step. *Milton. South.*

GRA'DUAL. *s.* [*gradus*, Latin.] An order of steps. *Dryden.*

GRADUA'LITY. *s.* [from *gradual.*] Regular progression. *Brown.*

GRA'DUALLY. *ad.* [from *gradual.*] By degrees; in regular progression. *Newton.*

To GRA'DUATE. *v. a.* [*graduer*, Fr.]
1. To dignify with a degree in the university. *Carew.*
2. To mark with degrees. *Derham.*
3. To raise to a higher place in the scale of metals. *Boyle.*
4. To heighten; to improve. *Brown.*

GRA'DUATE. *s.* [*gradué*, French.] A man dignified with an academical degree. *Bramston.*

GRADUA'TION. *s.* [*graduation*, Fr.]
1. Regular progression by succession of degrees. *Grew.*
2. The act of conferring academical degrees.

GRAFF. *s.* [See GRAVE.] A ditch; a moat. *Clarendon.*

GRAFF. } *s.* [*greffe*, French.] A small
GRAFT. } branch inserted into the stock of another tree, and nourished by its sap, but bearing its own fruit; a young cyon. *Raleigh. Pope.*

To GRAFF. } *v. a.* [*greffer*, French.]
To GRAFT. }
1. To insert a cyon or branch of one tree into the stock of another. *Dryden.*
2. To propagate by insertion or inoculation. *Tusser.*
3. To insert into a place or body to which it did not originally belong. *Romans.*
4. To fill with an adscititious branch. *Shakespeare.*
5. To join one thing so as to receive support from another. *Swift.*

GRA'FTER. *s.* [from *graff*, or *graft.*] One who propagates fruit by grafting. *Evelyn.*

GRAIL. *s.* [from *grêle*, French.] Small particles of any kind. *Spenser.*

GRAIN. *s.* [*graine*, French; *granum*, Lat.]
1. A single seed of corn. *Shakespeare.*
2. Corn. *Dryden.*
3. The seed of any fruit.
4. Any minute particle; any single body. *Shakspeare.*
5. The smallest weight, of which in physick twenty make a scruple, and in Troy weight twenty-four make a peny weight; a grain so named because it is supposed of equal weight with a grain of corn. *Holder.*
6. Any thing proverbially small. *Wisd.*
7. GRAIN *of Allowance.* Something indulged or remitted. *Watts.*
8. The direction of the fibres of wood, or other fibrous matter. *Shakespeare.*
9. The body of the wood. *Dryden.*
10. The body considered with respect to the form or direction of the constituent particles. *Brown.*
11. Died or stained substance. *Spenser.*
12. Temper; disposition; inclination; humour. *Hudibras.*
13. The heart; the bottom. *Hayward.*
14. The form of the surface with regard to roughness and smoothness. *Newton.*

GRA'INED. *a.* [from *grain.*] Rough; made less smooth. *Shakespeare.*

GRAINS. *f.* [without a singular.] The husks of malt exhausted in brewing. *Ben. Johnson.*

GRA'INY. *a.* [from *grain.*]
1. Full of corn.
2. Full of grains or kernels.

GRAME'RCY. *inter.* [contracted from *grant me mercy.*] An obsolete expression of surprise. *Shakespeare.*

GRAMI'NEOUS. *a.* [*gramineus*, Latin.] Grassy.

GRAMINI'VOROUS. *a.* [*gramen* and *voro*, Latin.] Grass-eating. *Sharp.*

GRA'MMAR. *f.* [*grammaire*, French; *grammatica*, Latin.
1. The science of speaking correctly; the art which teaches the relations of words to each other. *Locke.*
2. Propriety or justness of speech. *Dryd.*
3. The book that treats of the various relations of words to one another.

GRA'MMAR *School. f.* A school in which the learned languages are grammatically taught. *Locke.*

GRAMMA'RIAN. *f.* [*grammairien*, Fr. from *grammar.*] One who teaches grammar; a philologer. *Holder.*

GRAMMA'TICAL. *a.* [*grammatical*, Fr.]
1. Belonging to grammar. *Sidney.*
2. Taught by grammar. *Dryden.*

GRAMMA'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *grammatical.*] According to the rules or science of grammar. *Watts.*

GRAMMATICA'STER. f. [Latin.] A mean verbal pedant; a low grammarian. *Rymer.*

GRA'MPLE. *f.* A crab-fish.

GRA'MPUS. *f.* A large fish of the cetaceous kind.

GRA'NARY. *f.* [*granarium*, Latin.] A storehouse for threshed corn. *Addison.*

GRA'NATE. *f.* [from *granum*, Lat.] A kind of marble so called, because it is marked with small variegations like grains.

GRAND. *a.* [*grand*, French; *grandis*, Latin.]
1. Great; illustrious; high in power. *Raleigh.*
2. Great; splendid; magnificent. *Young.*
3. Noble; sublime; lofty; conceived or expressed with great dignity.
4. It is used to signify ascent or descent of consanguinity.

GRA'NDAM. *f.* [*grand* and *dam* or *dame.*]
1. Grandmother; my father's or mother's mother. *Shakespeare.*
2. An old withered woman. *Dryden.*

GRA'NDCHILD. *f.* [*grand* and *child.*] The son or daughter of my son or daughter. *Bacon.*

GRA'NDAUGHTER. *f.* [*grand* and *daughter.*] The daughter of a son or daughter.

GRAND'EE. *f.* [*grand*, French.] A man of great rank, power, or dignity. *Watts.*

GRANDE'VITY. *f.* [from *grandævus*, Lat.] Great age; length of life. *Dict.*

GRANDE'VOUS. *a.* [*grandævus*, Latin.] Long lived; of great age. *Dict.*

GRA'NDEUR. *f.* [French.]
1. State; splendour of appearance; magnificence. *South.*
2. Elevation of sentiment or language.

GRA'NDFATHER. *f.* [*grand* and *father.*] The father of my father or mother. *Bacon.*

GRANDI'FICK. *a.* [*grandis* and *facio*, Latin.] Making great. *Dict.*

GRA'NDINOUS. *a.* [*grando*, Latin.] Full of hail.

GRA'NDITY. *f.* [from *grandis*, Latin.] Greatness; grandeur. *Camden.*

GRA'NDMOTHER. *f.* [*grand* and *mother.*] The father's or mother's mother. 1 *Tim.*

GRA'NDSIRE. *f.* [*grand* and *sire.*]
1. Grandfather. *Denham. Prior.*
2. Any ancestor, poetically. *Pope.*

GRA'NDSON. *f.* [*grand* and *son.*] The son of a son or daughter. *Swift.*

GRANGE. *f.* [*grange*, French.] A farm: generally a farm with a house at a distance from neighbours. *Ben. Johnson.*

GRA'NITE. *f.* [*granit*, Fr. from *granum*, Lat.] A stone composed of separate and very large concretions, rudely compacted together. The hard white granite with black spots, commonly called moor-stone, forms a very firm, and though rude, yet beautifully variegated mass. Hard red granite, variegated with black and white, now called oriental granite, is valuable for its extreme hardness and beauty, and capable of a most elegant polish. *Hill. Woodward.*

GRANI'VOROUS. *a.* [*granum* and *voro*, Lat.] Eating grain. *Arbuthnot.*

GRA'NNAM. *f.* [for *grandam.*] Grandmother. *Gay.*

To GRANT. *v. a.* [from *gratia* or *gratificor.*]
1. To admit that which is not yet proved. *Hooker.*
2. To bestow something which cannot be claimed of right. *Pope.*

GRANT. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of granting or bestowing.
2. The thing granted; a gift; a boon. *Dryden.*
3. [In law.] A gift in writing of such a thing as cannot aptly be passed or conveyed by word only. *Cowel.*
4. Admission of something in dispute. *Dryden.*

GRA'NTABLE. *a.* [from *grant.*] That which may be granted. *Ayliffe.*

GRA'NTEE. *f.* [from *grant.*] He to whom any grant is made. *Swift.*

GRA'NTOR. *f.* [from *grant.*] He by whom a grant is made. *Ayliffe.*

GRA'-

GRA'NULARY. *a.* [from *granule*] Small and compact; resembling a small grain or seed. *Brown.*

To GRA'NULATE. *v. n.* [*granuler*, Fr.] To be formed into small grains. *Stratt.*

To GRA'NULATE. *v. a.*
1. To break into small masses.
2. To raise into small asperities. *Ray.*

GRANULA'TION. *s.* [*granulation*, Fr.]
1. The act of pouring melted metal into cold water, so as it may congeal into small grains. Gunpowder and some salts are likewise said to be granulated, from their resemblance to grain. *Quincy.*
2. The act of shooting or breaking in small masses. *Sharp.*

GRA'NULE. *s.* [from *granum*, Latin.] A small compact particle. *Boyle.*

GRA'NULOUS. *a.* [from *granule.*] Full of little grains.

GRAPE. *s.* [*grappe*, French; *krappe*, Dut.] The fruit of the vine, growing in clusters. *Pope.*

GRA'PHICAL. *a.* [γραφω.] Well delineated. *Bacon.*

GRA'PHICALLY. *ad.* [from *graphical.*] In a picturesque manner; with good description or delineation.

GRA'PNEL. *s.* [*grapin*, French.]
1. A small anchor belonging to a little vessel.
2. A grappling iron with which in fight one ship fastens on another.

To GRA'PPLE. *v. n.* [*kroppeln*, German.]
1. To contend by seizing each other. *Milton.*
2. To contest in close fight. *Dryden.*

To GRA'PPLE. *v. a.*
1. To fasten; to fix. *Shakespeare.*
2. To seize; to lay fast hold of.

GRA'PPLE. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Contest, in which the combatants seize each other. *Milton.*
2. Close fight. *Shakespeare.*
3. Iron instrument by which one ship fastens on another. *Dryden.*

GRA'PPLEMENT. *s.* [from *grapple.*] Close fight. *Spenser.*

GRA'SHOPPER. *s.* [*gras* and *hop.*] A small insect that hops in the summer grass. *Addison.*

GRA'SIER. See GRAZIER.

To GRASP. *v. a.* [*grapare*, Italian.]
1. To hold in the hand; to gripe. *Sidney.*
2. To seize; to catch at. *Clarendon.*

To GRASP. *v. n.*
1. To catch; to endeavour to seize. *Swift.*
2. To struggle; to strive.
3. To gripe; to encroach. *Dryden.*

GRASP. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. The gripe or seizure of the hand. *Milton.*
2. Possession; hold. *Shakespeare.*
3. Power of seizing. *Clarendon.*

GRA'SPER. *s.* [from *grasp.*] One that grasps.

GRASS. *s.* [gpæp, Saxon.] The common herbage of field on which cattle feed. *Temple.*

GRASS *of Parnassus.* *s.* [*parnassia*, Latin.] A plant.

To GRASS. *v. n.* To breed grass. *Tusser.*

GRASS-PLOT. *s.* [*gras* and *plot.*] A small level covered with short grass. *Mortimer.*

GRASS-POLY. A species of WILLOWWORT.

GRA'SSINESS. *s.* [from *grassy.*] The state of abounding in grass.

GRA'SSY. *a.* [from *gras.*] Covered with grass. *Milton. Dryden.*

GRATE. *s.* [*crates*, Latin.]
1. Partition made with bars placed near to one another. *Addison.*
2. The range of bars within which fires are made. *Spectator.*

To GRATE. *v. a.* [*gratter*, French.]
1. To rub or wear any thing by the attrition of a rough body. *Spenser.*
2. To offend by any thing harsh or vexatious. *Swift.*
3. To form a sound by collision of asperities. *Milton.*

To GRATE. *v. n.*
1. To rub so as to injure or offend. *L'Estrange.*
2. To make a harsh noise. *Hooker.*

GRA'TEFUL. *a.* [*gratus*, Latin.]
1. Having a due sense of benefits. *Milton.*
2. Pleasing; acceptable; delightful; delicious. *Bacon.*

GRA'TEFULLY. *ad.* [from *grateful.*]
1. With willingness to acknowledge and repay benefits. *Dryden.*
2. In a pleasing manner. *Watts.*

GRA'TEFULNESS. *s.* [from *grateful.*]
1. Gratitude; duty to benefactors. *Herbert.*
2. Quality of being acceptable; pleasantness.

GRA'TER. *s.* [*gratoir*, Fr.] A kind of coarse file with which soft bodies are rubbed to powder.

GRATIFICA'TION. *s.* [*gratificatio*, Lat.]
1. The act of pleasing. *South.*
2. Pleasure; delight. *Rogers.*
3. Reward; recompence.

To GRA'TIFY. *v. a.* [*gratificor*, Latin.]
1. To indulge; to please by compliance. *Dryden.*
2. To delight; to please. *Addison.*
3. To requite with a gratification.

GRA'TINGLY. *ad.* [from *grate.*] Harshly; offensively.

GRA'TIS, *ad.* [Latin.] For nothing; without a recompence. *Arbuthnot.*

GRA'TITUDE. *f.* [*gratitude*, low Latin.]
1. Duty to benefactors. *Shakespeare.*
2. Desire to return benefits. *South.*

GRATUI'TOUS. *a.* [*gratuitus*, Latin.]
1. Voluntary; granted without claim or merit. *L'Estrange.*
2. Asserted without proof. *Ray.*

GRATUI'TOUSLY. *ad.* [from *gratuitous.*]
1. Without claim or merit.
2. Without proof. *Cheyne.*

GRATUITY. *f.* [*gratuité*, Fr.] A present or acknowledgment. *Swift.*

To GRA'TULATE. *v. a.* [*gratulor*, Lat.]
1. To congratulate; to salute with declarations of joy. *Shakespeare.*
2. To declare joy for. *Ben. Johnson.*

GRATULA'TION. *f.* [from *gratulatio*, Latin.] Salutations made by expressing joy. *Hooker.*

GRA'TULATORY. *a.* [from *gratulate.*] Congratulatory, expressing congratulation.

GRAVE, a final syllable in the names of places, is from the Saxon ȝɼæf, a grove or cave. *Gibson.*

GRAVE. *f.* [ȝɼæf, Saxon.] The place in which the dead are reposited. *Milton.*

GRA'VE-CLOATHS. *f.* [*grave* and *cloaths*] The dress of the dead. *Spenser. John.*

GRA'VE-STONE. *f.* [*grave* and *stone.*] The stone that is laid over the grave. *Shakespeare.*

To GRAVE. *v. a.* preter. *graved*; part. pass. *graven.*
1. To insculp; to carve in any hard substance. *Prior.*
2. To carve or form. *Hebrews. Dryden.*
3. [From *grave.*] To entomb. *Shakespeare.*
4. To clean, caulk, and sheath a ship. *Ainsworth.*

To GRAVE. *v. n.* To write or delineate on hard substances. *Exodus.*

GRAVE. *a.* [*grave*, French.]
1. Solemn; serious; sober. *More.*
2. Of weight; not futile; credible. *Grew.*
3. Not showy; not tawdry.
4. Not sharp of sound; not acute. *Holder.*

GRA'VEL. *f.* [*gravel*, Dutch.]
1. Hard sand. *Woodward.*
2. [*Gravelle*, French.] Sandy matter concreted in the kidneys. *Arbuthnot.*

To GRA'VEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To pave or cover with gravel. *Bacon.*
2. To stick in the sand. *Camden.*
3. To puzzle; to stop; to put to a stand. *Howel.*
4. [In horsemanship.] To hurt the foot with gravel conined by the shoe.

GRA'VELESS. *a.* [from *grave.*] Without a tomb; unburied. *Shakespeare.*

GRA'VELLY. *a.* [*graveleux*, Fr.] Full of gravel; abounding with gravel. *Harvey.*

GRA'VELY. *ad.* [from *grave*]
1. Solemnly; seriously; soberly without lightness. *Spectator.*
2. Without gaudiness or show.

GRA'VENESS. *f.* [from *grave.*] Seriousness; solemnity and sobriety. *Denham.*

GRAVEOLENT. *a.* [*graveolens*, Lat.] Strong scented.

GRA'VER. *f.* [*graveur*, Fr.]
1. One whose business is to inscribe or carve upon hard substances; one who copies pictures upon wood or metal to be impressed on paper. *Dryden.*
2. The stile or tool used in graving. *Boyle.*

GRAVI'DITY. *f.* [from *gravidus*, Latin.] Pregnancy. *Arbuthnot.*

GRA'VING. *f.* [from *grave.*] Carved work. 2 *Chro.*

To GRA'VITATE. *v. n.* [from *gravis*, Latin.] To tend to the center of attraction. *Bentley.*

GRAVITA'TION. *f.* [from *gravitate.*] Act of tending to the centre. *Pope.*

GRA'VITY. *f.* [*gravitas*, Latin.]
1. Weight; heaviness; tendency to the centre. *Brown.*
2. Atrociousness; weight of guilt. *Hooker.*
3. Seriousness; solemnity. *Bacon.*

GRA'VY. *f.* The serous juice that runs from flesh not much dried by the fire. *Arbuthnot.*

GRAY. *a.* [ȝɼæȝ, Saxon; *grau*, Danish.]
1. White with a mixture of black. *Newton.*
2. White or hoary with old age. *Walton.*
3. Dark like the opening or close of day. *Camden.*

GRAY. *f.* A badger.

GRA'YBEARD. *f.* [*gray* and *beard.*] An old man. *Shakespeare.*

GRA'YLING. *f.* The umber, a fish. *Walton.*

GRA'YNESS. *f.* [from *gray.*] The quality of being gray.

To GRAZE. *v. n.* [from *gras.*]
1. To eat grass; to feed on grass. *Shakespeare.*
2. To supply grass. *Bacon.*
3. [From *raser*, French.] To touch lightly. *Shakespeare.*

To GRAZE. *v. a.*
1. To tend grazing cattle. *Daniel.*
2. To feed upon. *Milton.*

GRA'ZIER. *f.* [from *graze.*] One who feeds cattle. *Howel.*

GREASE. *f.* [*graisse*, French.]
1. The soft part of the fat. *Shakespeare.*
2. [In

2. [In horſemanſhip.] A ſwelling and gourdineſs of the legs, which generally happens to a horſe after his journey.

To GREASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſmear or anoint with greaſe.
2. To bribe; to corrupt with preſents. *Dryden.*

GRE'ASINESS. *ſ.* [from *greaſe.*] Oilineſs; fatneſs. *Boyle.*

GRE'ASY. *a.* [from *greaſe.*]
1. Oily; fat; unctuous. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Smeared with greaſe. *Mortimer.*
3. Fat of body; bulky. *Shakeſpeare.*

GREAT. *a.* [ȝreat, Saxon.]
1. Large in bulk or number. *Locke.*
2. Having any quality in a high degree. *Tillotſon.*
3. Conſiderable in extent or duration. *2 Sam.*
4. Important; weighty. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Chief; principal. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Of high rank; of large power. *Pope.*
7. Illuſtrious; eminent. *Jeremiah.*
8. Grand of aſpect; of elevated mien. *Dryden.*
9. Noble; magnanimous. *Sidney.*
10. Swelling; proud. *Knolles.*
11. Familiar; much acquainted. *Bacon.*
12. Pregnant; teeming. *May.*
13. It is added in every ſtep of aſcending or deſcending conſanguinity: as *great* grandſon is the ſon of my grandſon. *Addiſon.*
14. Hard; difficult; grievous. *Taylor.*

GREAT. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] The whole; the groſs; the whole in a lump. *Raleigh.*

GRE'ATBELLIED. *a.* [*great* and *belly.*] Pregnant; teeming. *Wilkins.*

To GRE'ATEN. *v. a.* [from *great.*] To aggrandize; to enlarge. *Raleigh.*

GREATHEA'RTED. *a.* [*great* and *heart.*] High ſpirited; undejected. *Clarendon.*

GRE'ATLY. *a.* [from *great.*]
1. In a great degree. *Milton.*
2. Nobly; illuſtriouſly. *Dryden.*
3. Magnanimouſly; generouſly; bravely. *Addiſon.*

GRE'ATNESS. *ſ.* [from *great.*]
1. Largeneſs of quantity or number.
2. Comparative quantity. *Locke.*
3. High degree of any quality. *Rogers.*
4. High place; dignity; power; influence. *Dryden. Swift.*
5. Swelling pride; affected ſtate. *Bacon.*
6. Merit; magnanimity; nobleneſs of mind. *Milton.*
7. Grandeur; ſtate; magnificence. *Pope.*

GREAVE. *ſ.* A grove. *Spenſer.*

GREAVES. *ſ.* [from *grèves*, French.] Armour for the legs. *1 Sam.*

GRECISM. *ſ.* [*græciſmus*, Latin.] An idiom of the Greek language.

GREE. *ſ.* Good will; favour. *Spenſer.*

GREECE. *ſ.* [corrupted from *degrees.*] A flight of ſteps. *Shakeſpeare.*

GREE'DILY. *a.* [from *greedy.*] Eagerly; ravenouſly; voraciouſly. *Denham.*

GRE'EDINESS. *ſ.* [from *greedy.*] Ravenouſneſs; voracity; hunger; eagerneſs of appetite or deſire. *Denham.*

GREEDY. *a.* [ȝnæᵹiᵹ, Sax.]
1. Ravenous; voracious; hungry. *King Charles.*
2. Eager; vehemently deſirous. *Fairfax.*

GREEN. *a.* [*grun*, Germ*a*n; *groen*, Dut.]
1. Having a colour formed by compounding blue and yellow. *Pope.*
2. Pale; ſickly. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Flouriſhing; freſh; undecayed.
4. New; freſh: as, a *green* wound. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Not dry. *Hooker.*
6. Not roaſted; half raw. *Watts.*
7. Unripe; immature; young. *Shakeſp.*

GREEN. *ſ.*
1. The green colour. *Dryden.*
2. A graſſy plain. *Milton.*
3. Leaves; branches; wreaths. *Dryden.*

To GREEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make green. *Thomſon.*

GRE'ENBROOM. *ſ.* This ſhrub grows wild upon barren dry heaths. *Miller.*

GREE'NCLOTH. *ſ.* A board or court of juſtice held in the counting-houſe of the king's houſhold, for the taking cognizance of all matters of government and juſtice within the king's court-royal. *Dict. Bac.*

GRE'ENEYED. *a.* [*green* and *eye.*] Having eyes coloured with green. *Shakeſpeare.*

GREENFINCH. *ſ.* A kind of bird. *Mort.*

GRE'ENFINCH *ſ.* A kind of fiſh.

GRE'ENGAGE. *ſ.* A ſpecies of PLUM.

GRE'ENHOUSE. *ſ.* [*green* and *houſe.*] A houſe in which tender plants are ſheltered. *Evelyn.*

GRE'ENISH. *a.* [from *green.*] Somewhat green. *Spenſer.*

GRE'ENLY. *a.* [from *green.*]
1. With a greeniſh colour.
2. Newly; freſhly.
3. Immaturely.
4. Wanly; timidly. *Shakeſpeare.*

GRE'ENNESS. *ſ.* [from *green.*]
1. The quality of being green; viridity. *Ben. Johnſon.*
2. Immaturity; unripeneſs. *Sidney.*
3. Freſhneſs; vigour. *Scutb.*
4. Newneſs.

GRE'ENSICKNESS. *ſ.* [*green* and *ſickneſs.*] The diſeaſe of maids, ſo called from the paleneſs which it produces. *Arbuthnot.*

GRE'ENSWARD. } *ſ.* [*green* and *ſward.*]
GREENSWORD. } The turf on which graſs grows. *Shakeſpeare. Swift.*

GREENWEED. *ſ.* [*green* and *weed.*] Dyers weed.

GRE'EN-

GRE'ENWOOD. *f.* [*green* and *wood.*] A wood considered as it appears in the spring or summer. *Dryden.*

To GREET. *v. a.* [*grator*, Latin; ȝnetan, Saxon.]
1. To addreſs at meeting. *Donne.*
2. To addreſs in whatever manner. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To ſalute in kindneſs or reſpect. *Dryden.*
4. To congratulate. *Spenſer.*
5. To pay compliments at a diſtance. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. To meet, as thoſe do who go to pay congratulations. *Pope.*

To GREET. *v. n.* To meet and ſalute. *Shakeſpeare.*

GREE'TER. *f.* [from the verb.] He who greets.

GRE'ETING. *f.* [from *greet.*] Salutation at meeting, or compliments at a diſtance. *Shakeſpeare.*

GREEZE. *f.* A flight of ſteps. *Shakeſp.*

GREGAL. *a.* [*grex*, *gregis*, Latin.] Belonging to a flock. *Dictionary.*

GREGA'RIOUS. *a.* [*gregarius*, Latin.] Going in flocks or herds. *Ray.*

GRE'MIAL. *a.* [*gremium*, Latin.] Pertaining to the lap. *Dictionary.*

GRE'NADE. *f.* A little hollow globe or ball about two inches in diameter, which, being filled with fine powder, as ſoon as it is kindled, flies into many ſhatters, much to the damage of all that ſtand near. *Harris.*

GRE'NADIER. *f.* [*grenadier*, French, from *grenade.*] A tall foot-ſoldier, of whom there is one company in every regiment. *Gay.*

GRENA'DO. *f.* See GRENADE. *Cleaveland.*

GREUT. *f.* A kind of foſſile body. *Grew.*

GREW. The preterite of *grow.* *Dryden.*

GREY. *a.* [*gris*, French.] See GRAY.

GRE'YHOUND. *f.* [ȝnipunð, Saxon.] A tall fleet dog that chaſes in ſight. *Sidney.*

GRICE. *f.*
1. A little pig. *Gouldman.*
2. A ſtep or *greeze.* *Shakeſpeare.*

To GRIDE. *v. n.* [*gridare*, Italian.] To cut. *Milton.*

GRI'DELIN. *a.* A colour mixed of white and red. *Dryden.*

GRI'DIRON. *f.* [*grind*, Iſlandick, a grate, and *iron.*] A portable grate. *Spectator.*

GRIEF. *f.* [from *grieve.*]
1. Sorrow; trouble for ſomething paſt. *South.*
2. Grievance; harm. [*Grief*, French.] *Shakeſpeare.*

GRI'EVANCE. *f.* [from *grief.*]
1. A ſtate of uneaſineſs.
2. The cauſe of uneaſineſs. *Swift.*

To GRIEVE. *v. a.* [*grever*, French.] To afflict; to hurt. *Pſalms.*

To GRIEVE. *v. n.* To be in pain for ſomething paſt; to mourn; to ſorrow, as for the death of friends. *Shakeſpeare. Dryden.*

GRIE'VINGLY. *ad.* [from *grieve.*] In ſorrow; ſorrowfully. *Shakeſpeare.*

GRIE'VOUS. *a.* [*gravis*, Latin.]
1. Afflictive; painful; hard to be born. *Hooker.*
2. Such as cauſes ſorrow. *Watts.*
3. Expreſſing a great degree of uneaſineſs. *Clarendon.*
4. Atrocious; heavy. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Sometimes uſed adverbially in low language. *Shakeſpeare.*

GRIE'VOUSLY. *ad.* [from *grievous.*]
1. Painfully; with pain. *Spenſer.*
2. With diſcontent; with ill will. *Knolles.*
3. Calamitouſly; miſerably. *Hooker.*
4. Vexatiouſly. *Ray.*

GRIE'VOUSNESS. *f.* [from *grievous.*] Sorrow; pain. *Iſaiah* xxi.

GRIFFIN. } *f.* [*gryphus.*]
GRI'FFON. } A fabled animal, ſaid to be generated between the lion and eagle, and to have the head and paws of the lion, and the wings of the eagle. *Peacham.*

GRIG. *f.* [*krick* Bavarian, a little duck.]
1. A ſmall eel.
2. A merry creature. [Suppoſed from *Greek.*] *Swift.*

To GRILL. *v. n.* [*grille*, a grate, French.] To broil on a gridiron.

GRI'LLADE. *f.* [from *grill.*] To harraſs; to hurt. *Hudibras.*

GRIM. *a.* [ȝrimma, Saxon.]
1. Having a countenance of terrour; horrible. *Denham.*
2. Ugly; ill-looking. *Shakeſpeare.*

GRI'MACE. *f.* [French, from *grim.*]
1. A diſtortion of the countenance from habit, affectation, or inſolence. *South.*
2. Air of affectation. *Granville.*

GRIMA'LKIN. *f.* [*gris*, French, and *malkin.*] An old cat. *Philips.*

GRIME. *f.* [from *grim.*] Dirt deeply inſinuated. *Woodward.*

To GRIME. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dirt; to ſully deeply. *Shakeſpeare.*

GRI'MLY. *ad.* [from *grim.*]
1. Horribly; hideouſly. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Sourly; ſullenly. *Shakeſpeare.*

GRI'MNESS. *f.* [from *grim.*] Horror; frightfulneſs of viſage.

To GRIN. *v. n.* [ȝrennian, Saxon.]
1. To ſet the teeth together and withdraw the lips. *Shakeſpear.*
2. To fix the teeth as in anguiſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

GRIN. *f.* [from the verb.] The act of cloſing the teeth. *Watts.*

GRIN. *f.* [ȝryn, ȝyrene, Saxon.] A snare; a trap. *Job.*

To GRIND. *v. a.* preter. *I ground*; part. pass. *ground.* [ȝrindan, Saxon.]
1. To reduce any thing to powder by friction. *Bentley.*
2. To sharpen or smooth. *Herbert.*
3. To rub one against another. *Bacon.*
4. To harrass; to oppress. *Addison.*

To GRIND. *v. n.* To perform the act of grinding; to be moved as in grinding. *Milton. Rowe.*

GRINDER. *f.* [from *grind.*]
1. One that grinds.
2. The instrument of grinding. *Sandys.*
3. The back tooth. *Bacon.*

GRI'NDLESTONE. } *f.* [from *grind* and
GRINDSTONE. } *stone.*] The stone on which edged instruments are sharpened. *Hammond.*

GRI'NNER. *f.* [from *grin.*] He that grins. *Addison.*

GRI'NNINGLY. *ad.* [from *grin.*] With a grinning laugh. *Ainsworth.*

GRIP. *f.* A small ditch.

To GRIPE. *v. a.* [*greipan*, Gothick.]
1. To hold with the fingers closed. *Dryden.*
2. [*Gripper*, French.] To catch eagerly; to seize. *Shakespeare.*
3. To close; to clutch. *Pope.*
4. To pinch; to press; to squeeze. *Dryden.*

To GRIPE. *v. n.* To pinch the belly. *Dryden.*

GRIPE. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Grasp; hold; seizure of the hand or paw. *Dryden.*
2. Squeeze; pressure. *Dryden.*
3. Oppression; crushing power. *Shakesp.*
4. Affliction; pinching distress. *Otway.*
5. [In the plural.] Belly-ach; colick. *Floyer.*

GRI'PER. *f.* [from *gripe.*] Oppressor; usurer. *Burton.*

GRI'PINGLY. *ad.* [from *griping.*] With pain in the guts. *Bacon.*

GRI'PLE. *f.* A griping miser. *Spenser.*

GRI'SAMBER. *f.* Used by *Milton* for ambergrise.

GRI'SE. *f.* [A step, or scale of steps. *Shakespeare.*

GRI'SKIN. *f.* [*grisgin*, roast meat, Irish.] The vertebræ of a hog broiled.

GRI'SLY. *ad.* [ȝrislu, Saxon.] Dreadful; horrible; hideous; *Addison.*

GRIST. *f.* [ȝrist, Saxon.]
1. Corn to be ground. *Tusser.*
2. Supply; provision. *Swift.*

GRI'STLE. *f.* [ȝristle, Saxon.] A cartilage; *Ray.*

GRI'STLY. *a.* [from *gristle.*] Cartilaginous. *Blackmore.*

GRIT. *f.* [ȝrytta, Saxon.]
1. The coarse part of meal.
2. Oats husked, or coarsly ground.
3. Sand; rough hard particle. *Phillips.*
4. *Grits* are fossils found in minute masses, forming together a kind of powder; the several particles of which are of no determinate shape, but seem the rudely broken fragments of larger masses; not to be dissolved or disunited by water, but retaining their figure, and not cohering into a mass. *Hill.*

GRI'TTINESS. *f.* [from *gritty.*] Sandiness; the quality of abounding in grit. *Mortimer.*

GRI'TTY. *a.* [from *grit.*] Full of hard particles. *Newton.*

GRI'ZELIN. *a.* [More properly *gridelin.*] *Temple.*

GRI'ZZLE. *f.* [from *gris*, gray; *grisaille*, French.] A mixture of white and black; gray. *Shakespeare.*

GRI'ZZLED. *a.* [from *grizzle.*] Interspersed with gray *Dryden.*

GRI'ZZLY. *a.* [from *gris*, gray, French.] Somewhat gray. *Bacon.*

To GROAN. *v. n.* [ȝnanan, Saxon.] To breathe with a hoarse noise, as in pain or agony. *Pope.*

GROAN. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Breath expired with noise and difficulty. *Dryden.*
2. An hoarse dead sound. *Shakespeare.*

GRO'ANFUL. *a.* [*groan* and *full.*] Sad; agonizing. *Spenser.*

GROAT. *f.* [*groot*, Dutch.]
1. A piece valued at four pence.
2. A proverbial name for a small sum. *Swift.*
3. GROATS. Oats that have the hulls taken off. *Ainsworth.*

GRO'CER. *f.* [from *gross*, a large quantity] a man who buys and sells tea, sugar and plumbs and spices. *Watts.*

GRO'CERY. *f.* [from *grocer.*] Grocers ware. *Carendon.*

GRO'GERAM. } *f.* [*gros grain*, French.]
GROGRAM. } Stuff woven with a
GRO'GRAN. } large woof and a rough pile. *Donne.*

GROIN. *f.* The part next the thigh. *Dryden.*

GRO'MWELL. *f.* Gromill or graymill. A plant. *Miller.*

GROOM. *f.* [*grom* Dutch.]
1. A boy; a waiter; a servant. *Spenser. Fairfax.*
2. A young man. *Fairfax.*
3. A man newly married. *Dryden.*

GROOVE. *f.* [from *grave.*]
1. A deep cavern or hollow. *Boyle.*
2. A channel or hollow cut with a tool. *Moxon.*

To GROOVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut hollow. *Gulliver.*

To GROPE. *v. n.* [ȝnapan, Saxon.] To feel where one cannot see. *Sandys.*

To GROPE. *v. a.* To search by feeling in the dark. *Swift.*

GRO'PER. *f.* [from *grope.*] One that searches in the dark.

GROSS. *a.* [*gros*, French; *grosso*, Italian.]

1. Thick; bulky. *Baker.*
2. Shameful; unseemly. *Hooker.*
3. Intellectually coarse; palpable, impure; unrefined. *Smalridge.*
4. Inelegant; disproportionate in bulk. *Thompson.*
5. Thick; not refined; not pure. *Bacon.*
6. Stupid; dull. *Watts.*
7. Coarse; rough; opposite to delicate. *Wotton.*
8. Thick; fat; bulky.

GROSS. *f.* [from the adjective.]

1. The main body; the main force. *Addison.*
2. The bulk; the whole not divided into its several parts. *Hooker.*
4. The chief part; the main mass. *Bacon.*
5. The number of twelve dozen. *Locke.*

GROSSLY. *ad.* [from *gross.*]

1. Bulkily; in bulky parts; coarsely.
2. Without subtilty; without art; without delicacy. *Newton.*

GROSSNESS. *f.* [from *gross.*]

1. Coarseness; not subtilty; thickness. *Milton.*
2. Inelegant fatness; unwieldy corpulence. *Ascham.*
3. Want of refinement; want of delicacy. *Dryden.*

GROT. *f.* [*grotte*, French; *grotta*, Italian.] A cave; a cavern for coolness and pleasure. *Prior.*

GROTE'SQUE. *a.* [*grotesque*, French.] Distorted of figure; unnatural. *Pope.*

GRO'TTO. *f.* [*grotte*, French.] A cavern or cave made for coolness. *Woodward.*

GROVE. *f.* [from *grave.*] A walk covered by trees meeting above. *Granville.*

To GROVEL. *v. n.* [*gruſde*, Islandick, flat on the face.]

1. To lie prone; to creep low on the ground. *Spenser.*
2. To be mean; to be without dignity. *Addison.*

GROUND. *f.* [ȝnunb, Saxon.]

1. The earth, considered as solid or as low. *Milton.*
2. The earth as distinguished from air or water. *Dryden.*
3. Land; country. *Hudibras.*
4. Region; territory. *Milton.*
5. Farm; estate; possession. *Dryden.*
6. The floor or level of the place. *Matt.*
7. Dregs; lees; fæces. *Sharp.*
8. The first stratum of paint upon which the figures are afterwards painted. *Hakewill.*
9. The fundamental substance; that by which the additional or accidental parts are supported. *Pope.*
10. The plain song; the tune on which descants are raised. *Shakespeare.*
11. First hint; first traces of an invention. *Dryden.*
12. The first principles of knowledge. *Milton.*
13. The fundamental cause. *Sidney. Atterbury.*
14. The field or place of action. *Daniel.*
15. The space occupied by an army as they fight, advance, or retire. *Dryden.*
16. The intervening space between the flyer and pursuer. *Addison.*
17. The state in which one is with respect to opponents or competitors. *Atterbury.*
18. State of progress or recession. *Dryden.*
19. The foil to set a thing off. *Shakesp.*

To GROUND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fix on the ground. *Rambler.*
2. To found as upon cause or principle. *Hooker.*
3. To settle in first principles or rudiments of knowledge. *Eph.*

GROUND. The preterite and part. pass. of *grind.*

GRO'UND-ASH. *f.* A sapling of ash taken from the ground. *Mortimer.*

GRO'UND-BAIT. *f.* [from *ground* and *bait.*] A bait made of barley or malt boiled, thrown into the place where you angle. *Walton.*

GRO'UND-FLOOR. *f.* [*ground* and *floor.*] The lower story of a house.

GRO'UND-IVY. *f.* Alehoof, or tunhoof. *Temple.*

GRO'UND OAK. *f.* [*ground* and *oak.*] A sapling oak. *Mortimer.*

GRO'UND-PINE. *f.* A plant. *Hill.*

GRO'UND-PLATE. *f.* [In architecture.] The outermost pieces of timber lying on or near the ground, and framed into one another with mortises and tennons. *Mortimer.*

GRO'UND-PLOT. *f.*

1. The ground on which any building is placed. *Sidney.*
2. The ichnography of a building.

GROUND-RENT. *f.* Rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's ground. *Arbuthnot.*

GROUND ROOM. *f.* A room on the level with the ground. *Tatler.*

GRO'UNDEDLY. *ad.* [from *grounded.*] Upon firm principles. *Glanville.*

GRO'UNDLESS. *f.* [from *ground.*] Void of reason. *Freethinker.*

GRO'UNDLESSLY. *ad.* [from *groundless.*] Without reason; without cause. *Boyle.*

GRO'UNDLESSNESS. *f.* [from *groundless.*] Want of just reason. *Tillotson.*

GRO'UNDLING. *f.* [from *ground.*] A fish which keeps at the bottom of the water: one of the vulgar. *Shakespeare.*

GRO'UNDLY. *ad.* [from *ground.*] Upon principles; solidly. *Ascham.*

GRO'UNDSEL. *f.* [ȝrunꝺ and rile, the basis, Saxon.] The timber next the ground. *Moxon.*

GRO'UNDSEL. *f.* [*senecio*, Latin.] A plant.

GRO'UNDWORK. *f.* [*ground* and *work.*]
1. The ground; the first stratum. *Dryden.*
2. The first part of an undertaking; the fundamentals. *Milton.*
3. First principle; original reason. *Spenser.*

GROUP. *f.* [*grouppe*, French.] A croud; a cluster; a huddle. *Swift.*

To GROUP. *v. a.* [*groupper*, French.] To put into a croud; to huddle together. *Prior.*

GROUSE. *f.* A kind of fowl; a heath-cock. *Swift.*

GROUT. *f.* [ȝnut, Saxon.]
1. Coarse meal; pollard. *King.*
2. That which purges off. *Dryden.*
3. A kind of wild apple.

To GROW. *v. n.* preter. *grew*; part. pass. *grown.* [ȝnupan, Saxon.]
1. To vegetate; to have vegetable motion. *Wisd.*
2. To be produced by vegetation. *Abbot.*
3. To shoot in any particular form. *Dryden.*
4. To increase in stature. 2 *Samuel.*
5. To come to manhood from infancy. *Locke.*
6. To issue, as plants from a soil. *Dryden.*
7. To increase in bulk; to become greater. *Bacon.*
8. To improve; to make progress. *Pope.*
9. To advance to any state. *Shakespeare.*
10. To come by degrees. *Rogers.*
11. To come forward; to gather ground. *Knolles.*
12. To be changed from one state to another. *Dryden.*
13. To proceed as from a cause. *Hooker.*
14. To accrue; to be forthcoming. *Shakespeare.*
15. To adhere; to stick together. *Walton.*
16. To swell: a sea term. *Raleigh.*

GRO'WER. *f.* [from *grow.*] An increaser. *Mortimer.*

To GROWL. *v. n.* [*grollen*, Flemish.]
1. To snarl or murmur like an angry cur. *Ellis.*
2. To murmur; to grumble. *Gay.*

GROWN. The participle passive of *grow.*
1. Advanced in growth.
2. Covered or filled by the growth of any thing. *Proverbs.*
3. Arrived at full growth or stature. *Locke.*

GROWTH. *f.* [from *grow.*]
1. Vegetation; vegetable life. *Atterbury.*
2. Product; thing produced. *Milton.*
3. Increase in number, bulk, or frequency. *Temple.*
4. Increase of stature; advanced to maturity. *Arbuthnot.*
5. Improvement; advancement. *Hooker.*

GRO'WTHEAD. } *f.* [from *gross* or *great*
GRO'WTNOL. } *head.*]
1. A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*
2. An idle lazy fellow. *Tusser.*

To GRUB. *v. a.* [*graban*, preter. *gróf*, to dig, Gothick.] To dig up; to destroy by digging. *Dryden.*

GRUB. *f.* [from *grubbing*, or mining.]
1. A small worm that eats holes in bodies. *Shakespeare.*
2. A short thick man; a dwarf. *Carew.*

To GRU'BBLE. *v. n.* [*grubelen*, German.] To feel in the dark. *Dryden.*

GRU'BSTREET. *f.* The name of a street in London, much inhabited by writers of small histories, dictionaries, and temporary poems; whence any mean production is called *grubstreet.* *Gay.*

To GRUDGE. *v. a.* [*Grugnach*, Welsh.]
1. To envy; to see any advantage of another with discontent. *Sidney.*
2. To give or take unwillingly. *Addison.*

To GRUDGE. *v. n.*
1. To murmur; to repine. *Hook.*
2. To be unwilling; to be reluctant. *Raleigh.*
3. To be envious. *James.*
4. To wish in secret. *Dryden.*
5. To give or have any uneasy remains. *Dryden.*

GRUDGE. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Old quarrel; inveterate malevolence. *Sidney.*
2. Anger; ill-will. *Swift.*
3. Unwillingness to benefit.
4. Envy; odium; invidious censure. *Ben. Johnson.*
5. Remorse of conscience.
6. Some little commotion, or forerunner of a disease. *Ainsworth.*

GRU'DGINGLY. *ad.* [from *grudge.*] Unwillingly; malignantly. *Dryden.*

GRUEL. *f.* [*gruelle*, French.] Food made by boiling oatmeal in water. *Arbuthnot.*

GRUFF. *a.* [*groff*, Dutch.] Sour of aspect; harsh of manners. *Addison.*

GRU'FFLY. *ad.* [from *gruff.*] Harshly; ruggedly. *Dryden.*

GRU'FFNESS. *f.* [from *gruff.*] Ruggedneſs of mien.

GRUM. *a.* [from *grumble,*] Sour; ſurly. *Arbuthnot.*

To GRU'MBLE. *v. n.* [*grommelen,* Dutch.]
1. To murmur with diſcontent. *Prior.*
2. To growl; to ſnarl. *Dryden.*
3. To make a hoarſe rattle. *Rowe.*

GRU'MBLER. *f.* [from *grumble.*] One that grumbles; a murmurer. *Swift.*

GRU'MBLING. *f.* [from *grumble.*] A murmuring through diſcontent. *Shakeſpeare.*

GRUME. *ſ.* [*grumeau,* French; *grumus,* Latin.] A thick viſcid conſiſtence of a fluid. *Quincy.*

GRU'MLY. *ad.* [from *grum.*] Sullenly; moroſely.

GRU'MMEL. *ſ.* [*lithoſpermum,* Latin.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

GRU'MOUS. *a.* [from *grume.*] Thick; clotted. *Arbuthnot.*

GRU'MOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *grumous.*] Thickneſs of a coagulated liquor. *Wiſeman.*

GRU'NSEL. *ſ.* [uſually *groundſil.*] The lower part of the building. *Milton.*

To GRUNT. } *v. n.* [*grunnio,* Latin.]
To GRU'NTLE. } To murmur like a hog. *Swift.*

GRUNT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] The noiſe of a hog. *Dryden.*

GRU'NTER. *ſ.* [from *grunt.*]
1. He that grunts.
2. A kind of fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

GRU'NTLING *ſ.* [from *grunt.*] A young hog.

To GRUTCH. *v. n.* To envy; to repine. *Ben. Johnſon.*

GRUTCH. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Malice; ill-will. *Hudibras.*

GRY. *ſ.* Any thing of little value. *Diet.*

GUAIA'CUM. *ſ.* A phyſical wood. It is attenuant and aperient, and promotes diſcharge by ſweat and urine. *Hill.*

GUARANTEE. *ſ.* [*guarant,* French.] A power who undertakes to ſee ſtipulations performed. *South.*

To GUA'RANTY. *v. a.* [*guarantir,* French.]
1. To watch by way of defence and ſecurity.
2. To protect; to defend. *Waller.*
3. To preſerve by caution. *Addiſon.*
4. To provide againſt objections. *Notes on Odyſſey.*
5. To adorn with liſts, laces, or ornamental borders. *Shakeſpeare.*

To GUARD. *v. n.* To be in a ſtate of caution or defence. *Collier.*

GUARD. *ſ.* [*garde,* French.]
1. A man, or body of men, whoſe buſineſs is to watch. *Milton.*
2. A ſtate of caution; a ſtate of vigilance. *Smalridge.*
3. Limitation; anticipation of objection. *Atterbury.*
4. An ornamental hem, lace, or border.
5. Part of the hilt of a ſword.

GUA'RDAGE. *ſ.* [from *guard.*] State of wardſhip. *Shakeſpeare.*

GUARDER. *ſ.* One who guards.

GUA'RDIAN. *ſ.* [*gardien,* French.]
1. One that has the care of an orphan. *Arbuthnot.*
2. One to whom the care and preſervation of any thing is committed. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. A repoſitory or ſtorehouſe. Not uſed. *Shakeſpeare.*

GUARDIAN *of the Spiritualties.* He to whom the ſpiritual juriſdiction of any dioceſe is committed, during the vacancy of the ſee. *Cowel.*

GUA'RDIAN. *a.* Performing the office of a kind protector or ſuperintendant. *Dryd.*

GUA'RDIANSHIP. *ſ.* [from *guardian.*] The office of a guardian. *L'Eſtr.*

GUA'RDLESS. *a.* [from *guard.*] Without defence. *Waller.*

GUA'RDSHIP. *ſ.* [from *guard.*]
1. Care; protection. *Swift.*
2. [*Guard* and *ſhip.*] A king's ſhip to guard the coaſt.

GUA'IAVA. } *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*
GUA'VA. }

GUBERNA'TION *ſ.* [*gubernatio,* Latin] Government; ſuperintendency. *Watts.*

GUDGEON. *ſ.* [*goujon,* French.]
1. A ſmall fiſh found in brooks and rivers. *Pope.*
2. Something to be caught to a man's own diſadvantage. *Shakeſpeare.*

GUERDON. *ſ.* [*guerdon,* French.] A reward; a recompence. *Knolles.*

To GUESS. *v. n.* [*gbiſſen,* Dutch.]
1. To conjecture; to judge without any certain principles of judgment. *Raleigh.*
2. To conjecture rightly. *Stillingfleet.*

To GUESS. *v. a.* To hit upon by accident. *Locke.*

GUESS. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Conjecture; judgment without any poſitive or certain grounds. *Prior.*

GUE'SSER. *ſ.* [from *gueſs.*] Conjecturer; one who judges without certain knowledge. *Swift.*

GUE'SSINGLY. *ad.* [from *gueſſing.*] Conjecturally; uncertainly. *Shakeſpeare.*

GUEST. *ſ.* [ȝeſt, ȝiſt, Saxon.]
1. One entertained in the houſe of another. *Dryden.*
2. A ſtranger; one who comes newly to reſide. *Sidney.*

GUE'STCHAMBER. *ſ.* Chamber of entertainment. *Mark.*

To GU'GGLE. *v. n.* [*gorgoliare*, Italian.] To ſound as water running with intermiſſions out of a narrow veſſel.

GUI'DAGE. *ſ.* [from *guide.*] The reward given to a guide.

GUI'DANCE. *ſ.* [from *guide.*] Direction; government. *Rogers.*

To GUIDE. *v. a.* [*guider*, French.]
1. To direct. *South.*
2. To govern by counſel; to inſtruct. *Pſalms.*
3. To regulate; to ſuperintend. *Decay of Piety.*

GUIDE. *ſ.* [*guide*, French.]
1. One who directs another in his way. *Denham.*
2. One who directs another in his conduct. *Waller.*
3. Director; regulator. *Hooker.*

GUI'DELESS. *a.* [from *guide.*] Without a guide. *Dryden.*

GUI'DER. *ſ.* [from *guide.*] Director; regulator; guide. *South.*

GUIDON. ſ. [French.] A ſtandardbearer; a ſtandard.

GUILD. *ſ.* [ȝılꝺꝑıp, Saxon.] A ſociety; a corporation; a fraternity. *Cowel.*

GUILE. *ſ.* [*guille*, old French.] Deceitful cunning; inſidious artifice. *Milton.*

GUI'LEFUL. *a.* [*guile* and *full.*]
1. Wily; inſidious; miſchievouſly artful. *Hooker. Dryden.*
2. Treacherous; ſecretly miſchievous. *Shakeſpeare.*

GUI'LEFULLY. *ad.* [from *guileful.*] Inſidiouſly; treacherouſly. *Milton.*

GUI'LEFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *guileful.*] Secret treachery; tricking cunning.

GUI'LELESS. *a.* [from *guile.*] Without deceit; without inſidiouſneſs.

GUI'LER. *ſ.* [from *guile.*] One that betrays into danger by inſidious practices. *Spenſer.*

GUILT. *ſ.* [ȝılꝺ, Saxon.]
1. The ſtate of a man juſtly charged with a crime. *Hammond.*
2. A crime; an offence. *Shakeſpeare.*

GUI'LTILY. *ad.* [from *guilty.*] Without innocence. *Shakeſpeare.*

GUI'LTINESS. *ſ.* [from *guilty.*] The ſtate of being guilty; conſciouſneſs of crime. *Sidney.*

GUI'LTLESS. *a.* [from *guilt.*] Innocent; free from crime. *Pope.*

GUI'LTLESSLY. *ad.* [from *guiltleſs.*] Without guilt; innocently.

GUI'LTLESSNESS. *ſ.* [from *guiltleſs.*] Innocence; freedom from crime. *King Charles.*

GUI'LTY. *a.* [ȝılꝺıȝ, Saxon.]
1. Juſtly chargeable with a crime; not innocent. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Wicked; corrupt. *Thomſon.*

GUI'NEA. *ſ.* [from *Guinea*, a country in *Africa* abounding with gold.] A gold coin valued at one and twenty ſhillings. *Locke.*

GUI'NEADROPPER. *ſ.* One who cheats by dropping guineas. *Gay.*

GUI'NEAHEN *ſ.* A ſmall Indian hen.

GUINEAPEPPER. *ſ.* [*capſicum*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

GUINEAPIG. *ſ.* A ſmall animal with a pig's ſnout.

GUISE. *ſ.* [*guiſe*, French.]
1. Manner; mien; habit. *Fairfax. More.*
2. Practice; cuſtom; property. *Ben. Johnſon.*
3. External appearance; dreſs. *Temple.*

GUITAR *ſ.* [*ghitara*, Italian.] A ſtringed inſtrument of muſick. *Prior.*

GULCH *ſ.* [from *gulo*, Latin.] A

GU'LCHIN. *ſ.* little glutton. *Skinner.*

GULES. *a.* [perhaps from *geule*, the throat.] red. *Shakeſpeare.*

GULF. *ſ.* [*golfo*, Italian.]
1. A bay; an opening into land. *Knolles.*
2. An abyſs; an unmeaſurable depth. *Spenſer.*
3. A whirlpool; a ſucking eddy. *Shakeſ.*
4. Any thing inſatiable. *Shakeſpeare.*

GU'LFY. *a.* [from *gulf.*] Full of gulfs or whirlpools. *Pope.*

To GULL. *v. a.* [*guiller*, to cheat.] To trick; to cheat; to defraud. *Dryden.*

GULL. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A ſea-bird.
2. A cheat; a fraud; a trick. *Shakſp.*
3. A ſtupid animal; one eaſily cheated. *Hudibras.*

GU'LLCATCHER. *ſ.* [*gull* and *catch.*] A cheat. *Shakeſpeare.*

GU'LLER. *ſ.* [from *gull.*] A cheat; an impoſtor.

GU'LLERY. *ſ.* [from *gull.*] Cheat; impoſture. *Ainſworth.*

GU'LLET. *ſ.* [*goulet*, French.] The throat; the meat-pipe. *Denham.*

To GU'LLY. *v. n.* To run with noiſe.

GU'LLYHOLE. *ſ.* The hole where the gutters empty themſelves in the ſubterraneous ſewer.

GULO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *guloſus*, Lat.] Greedineſs; gluttony; voracity. *Brown.*

To GULP. *v. a.* [*golpen*, Dutch.] To ſwallow eagerly; to ſuck down without intermiſſion. *Gay.*

GULP. *ſ.* [from the verb.] As much as can be ſwallowed at once. *More.*

GUM. *ſ.* [*gummi*, Latin.]
1. A vegetable ſubſtance differing from a reſin, in being more viſcid, and diſſolving in aqueous menſtruums. *Quincy. Dryden.*

2. [Goma, Saxon.] The fleſhy covering that contains the teeth. *Swift.*

To GUM. *v. a.* To cloſe with gum. *Wiſeman.*

GU'MMINESS. *ſ.* [from *gummy.*] The ſtate of being gummy. *Wiſeman.*

GUMMO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *gummous.*] The nature of gum; gumminels. *Floyer.*

GU'MMOUS. *a.* [from *gum.*] Of the nature of gum. *Woodward.*

GU'MMY. *a.* [from *gum.*]

1. Conſiſting of gum; of the nature of gum. *Dryden.*
2. Productive of gum. *Milton.*
3. Overgrown with gum. *Dryden.*

GUN. *ſ.* The general name for firearms; the inſtrument from which ſhot is diſcharged by fire. *Knolles. Granville.*

GU'NNEL. *ſ.* [corrupted for *gunwale.*]

GU'NNER. *ſ.* [from *gun.*] Cannonier; he whoſe employment is to manage the artillery in a ſhip. *Shakeſpeare.*

GU'NNERY. *ſ.* [from *gunner.*] The ſcience of artillery.

GU'NPOWDER. *ſ.* [*gun* and *powder.*] The powder put into guns to be fired. *Brown.*

GU'NSHOT. *ſ.* [*gun* and *ſhot.*] The reach or range of a gun. *Dryden.*

GU'NSHOT. *a.* Made by the ſhot of a gun. *Wiſeman.*

GU'NSMITH. *ſ.* [*gun* and *ſmith.*] A man whoſe trade is to make guns. *Mort.*

GU'NSTICK. *ſ.* [*gun* and *ſtick.*] The rammer.

GU'NSTOCK. *ſ.* [*gun* and *ſtock.*] The wood to which the barrel of the gun is fixed. *Mortimer.*

GU'NSTONE. *ſ.* [*gun* and *ſtone.*] The ſhot of cannon. *Shakeſpeare.*

GU'NWALE, or GUNNEL *of a Ship.* That piece of timber which reaches on either ſide of the ſhip from the half-deck to the forecaſtle; this is called the *gunwale*, whether there be guns in the ſhip or no. *Harris.*

GURGE. *ſ.* [*gurges*, Latin.] Whirlpool; gulf. *Milton.*

GU'RGION. *ſ.* The coarſer part of the meal, ſifted from the bran.

To GU'RGLE. *v. n.* [*gorgoliare*, Italian.] To fall or guſh with noiſe, as water from a bottle. *Pope.*

GU'RNARD. } *ſ.* [*gournal*, French.] A
GU'RNET. } kind of ſea-fiſh. *Shakeſp.*

To GUSH. *v. n.* [*goſſelen*, Dutch.]

1. To flow or ruſh out with violence; not to ſpring in a ſmall ſtream, but in a large body. *Thomſon.*
2. To emit in a copious effluxion. *Pope.*

GUSH. *ſ.* [from the verb.] An emiſſion of liquor in a large quantity at once. *Harvey.*

GU'SSET *ſ.* [*gouſſet*, French.] Any thing ſewed on to cloth, in order to ſtrengthen it.

GUST. *ſ.* [*gouſt*, French; *guſtus*, Latin.]

1. Senſe of taſting. *Pope.*
2. Height of perception. *Milton.*
3. Love; liking. *Tillotſon.*
4. Turn of fancy; intellectual taſte. *Dryden.*
5. [From *guſtick*, Iſlandick.] A ſudden violent blaſt of wind. *Shakeſp. Addiſon.*

GU'STABLE. *ſ.* [*guſto*, Latin.]

1. To be taſted. *Harvey.*
2. Pleaſant to the taſte. *Derham.*

GUSTA'TION. *ſ.* [*guſto*, Latin.] The act of taſting. *Brown.*

GU'STFUL. *a.* [*guſt* and *full.*] Taſteful; well-taſted. *Decay of Piety.*

GU'STO. ſ. [Italian.]

1. The reliſh of any thing; the power by which any thing excites ſenſations in the palate. *Derham.*
2. Intellectual taſte; liking. *Dryden.*

GU'STY. *a.* [from *guſt.*] Stormy; tempeſtuous. *Shakeſpeare.*

GUT. *ſ.* [*kutteln*, German.]

1. The long pipe reaching with many convolutions from the ſtomach to the vent. *Arbuthnot.*
2. The ſtomach; the receptacle of food: proverbially. *Hudibras.*
3. Gluttony; love of gormandiſing. *Hakewill.*

To GUT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To eviſcerate; to draw; to exenterate. *Carew.*
2. To plunder of contents. *Spectator.*

GU'TTATED. *a.* [from *gutta*, Latin, a drop.] Beſprinkled with drops; bedropped. *Dict.*

GU'TTER. *ſ.* [from *guttur*, a throat, Latin.] A paſſage for water. *Addiſon.*

To GU'TTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut in ſmall hollows. *Sandys.*

To GU'TTLE. *v. a.* [from *gut.*] To feed luxurioufly; to gormandiſe. A low word. *Dryden.*

To GU'TTLE. *v. a.* [from *gut.*] To ſwallow. *L'Eſtrange.*

GU'TTLER. *ſ.* [from *guttle.*] A greedy eater.

GU'TTULOUS. *a.* [from *guttula*, Latin.] In the form of a ſmall drop. *Brown.*

GU'TTURAL. *a.* [*gutturalis*, Latin.] Pronounced in the throat; belonging to the throat. *Holder.*

GU'TTURALNESS. *ſ.* [from *guttural.*] The quality of being guttural. *Dict.*

GU'TWORT. *ſ.* [*gut* and *wort.*] An herb.

GUY. *ſ.* [from *guide.*] A rope uſed to lift any thing into the ſhip.

To GU'ZZLE. *v. n.* [from *gut*, or *guſt.*] To gormandiſe; to feed immoderately. *Gay.*

To GU'ZZLE. *v. a.* To ſwallow with immoderate guſt. *Dryden.*

GU'ZZLER.

GU'ZZLER. *f.* [from *guzzle.*] A gormandiſer. *Dryden.*

GYBE. *f.* [See GIBE.] A ſneer; a taunt; a ſarcaſm. *Shakeſpeare.*

To GYBE. *v. n.* To ſneer; to taunt. *Sperſ.*

GYMNA'STICALLY. *ad.* [from *gymnaſtick.*] Athletically; fitly for ſtrong exerciſe. *Brown.*

GYMNA'STICK. *ad.* [γυμναστικὸς.] Pertaining to athletick exerciſes. *Arbuthnot.*

GY'MNICK. *a.* [γυμνικὸς.] Such as practiſe the athletick or gymnaſtick exerciſes. *Milton.*

GYMNOSPE'RMOUS. *a.* [γύμνος and σπέρμα.] Having the ſeeds naked.

GY'NECOCRASY. *f.* [γυναικοκρατία.] Pettycoat government; female power.

GYRA'TION. *f.* [*gyro*, Latin.] The act of turning any thing about. *Newton.*

GYRE. *f.* [*gyrus*, Latin.] A circle deſcribed by any thing going in an orbit. *Spenſer. Sandys. Dryden.*

GYVES. *f.* [*gewyn*, Welſh.] Fetters; chains for the legs. *Ben. Johnſon.*

To GYVE. *v. a.* To fetter; to ſhackle. *Shakeſpeare.*

H.

HAB

HIs in Engliſh, as in other languages, a note of aſpiration, ſounded only by a ſtrong emiſſion of the breath, without any conformation of the organs of ſpeech, and is therefore by many grammarians accounted no letter. The *h* in Engliſh is ſcarcely ever mute at the beginning of a word; as *houſe.*

HA. *interject.* [*ha*, Latin.]

1. An expreſſion of wonder, ſurpriſe, ſudden queſtion, or ſudden exertion. *Shakeſp.*

2. An expreſſion of laughter. *Dryden.*

HAAK. *ſ.* A fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

HA'BEAS CORPUS. [Latin.] A writ which a man, indicted of ſome treſpaſs, being laid in priſon for the ſame, may have out of the King's Bench, thereby to remove himſelf thither at his own coſts. *Cowel.*

HABERDA'SHER. *ſ.* One who ſells ſmall wares; a pedlar. *Bacon.*

HA'BERDINE. *ſ.* A dried ſalt cod. *Ainſworth.*

HA'BERGEON. *ſ.* [*haubergeon*, French.] Armour to cover the neck and breaſt. *Hudibras.*

HABI'LIMENT. *ſ.* [*habilement*, French.] Dreſs; clothes; garment. *Swift.*

To HABI'LITATE. *v. n.* [*habiliter*, French.] To qualify; to entitle. *Bacon.*

HABILITA'TION. *ſ.* [from *habilitate.*] Qualification. *Bacon.*

HA'BILITY. *ſ.* [*habilite*, French.] Faculty; power.

HA'BIT. *ſ.* [*habitus*, Latin.]

1. State of any thing: as, *habit* of body.

2. Dreſs; accoutrement. *Shakeſpeare. Dryden.*

3. Habit is a power or ability in man of doing any thing acquired by frequent doing. *Locke.*

4. Cuſtom; inveterate uſe. *South.*

To HA'BIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dreſs; to accoutre; to array. *Clarendon.*

HA'BITABLE. *a.* [*habitable*, Fr.] Capable of being dwelt in. *Donne.*

HA'BITABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *habitable.*] Capacity of being dwelt in. *More.*

HA'BITANCE. *ſ.* [*habitatio*, Latin.] Dwelling; abode. *Spenſer.*

HA'BITANT. *ſ.* [*habitant*, French.] Dweller; one that lives in any place. *Pope.*

HABITA'TION. *ſ.* [*habitation*, French.]

1. The act of dwelling; the ſtate of a place receiving dwellers.

2. Place of abode; dwelling. *Milton.*

HABITA'TOR. *ſ.* [Latin.] Dweller; inhabitant. *Brown.*

HABI'TUAL. *a.* [*habituel.*] Cuſtomary; accuſtomed; inveterate. *South.*

HABI'TUALLY. *ad.* [from *habitual.*] Cuſtomarily; by habit. *Arbuthnot.*

HA'BITUDE. *ſ.* [*habitudo*, Latin.]

1. Relation; reſpect. *Hale.*

2. Familiarity; converſe; frequent converſe. *Dryden.*

3. Long cuſtom; habit; inveterate uſe. *Dryden.*

4. The power of doing any thing acquired by frequent repetition. *Dryden.*

HA'BNAB. *ad.* [*hap ne hap.*] At random; at the mercy of chance. *Hudibras.*

To HACK. *v. a.* [Paccan, Saxon.]

1. To cut into ſmall pieces; to chop. *Sidney.*

2. To ſpeak unreadily, or with heſitation. *Shakeſpeare.*

To HACK, *v. n.* To turn hackney or proſtitute. *Shakeſpeare.*

HA'CKLE.

HA'CKLE. *f.* Raw ſilk; any filmy ſubſtance unſpun. *Walton.*

To HA'CKLE. *v. a.* [from *hack.*] To dreſs flax.

HA'CKNEY. *f.* [*hacnai*, Welſh.]

1. A pacing horſe.
2. A hired horſe; hired horſes being uſually taught to pace. *Bacon.*
3. A hireling; a proſtitute. *Roſcommon.*
4. Any thing let out for hire. *Pope.*
5. Much uſed; common. *Harvey.*

To HA'CKNEY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To practiſe in one thing; to accuſtom to the road. *Shakeſpeare.*

HA'CQUETON. *f.* [*haquet*, old French.] Some piece of armour. *Spenſer.*

HAD. The preterite and part. paſſ. of *have.* *Shakeſpeare.*

HA'DDOCK. *f.* [*hadot*, French.] A ſea-fiſh of the cod kind. *Carew.*

HAFT. *f.* [Þæpt, Saxon.] A handle; that part of an inſtrument that is taken into the hand. *Dryden.*

To HAFT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſet in a haft.

HAG. *f.* [Þæzeſſe, a goblin, Saxon.]

1. A fury; a ſhe monſter.
2. A witch; an enchantreſs. *Shakſpeare.*
3. An old ugly woman. *Dryden.*

To HAG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To torment; to harraſs with terrour. *Hudibras.*

HA'GARD. *a.* [*hagard*, French.]

1. Wild; untamed; irreclaimable. *Spenſer.*
2. [*Hager*, German.] Lean. *L'Eſtr.*
3. [*Hage*, Welſh.] Ugly; rugged; deformed. *Smith.*

HA'GGARD. *f.*

1. Any thing wild or irreclaimable. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A ſpecies of hawk. *Sandys.*

HA'GGARDLY. *a.* [from *haggard.*] Deformed; ugly. *Dryden.*

HA'GGESS. *f.* [from *hog* or *hack.*] A maſs of meat incloſed in a membrane.

HA'GGISH. *a.* [from *hag.*] Of the nature of a hag; deformed; horrid. *Shakeſpeare.*

To HA'GGLE. *v. a.* [corrupted from *hackle* or *hack.*] To cut; to chop; to mangle. *Shakeſpeare.*

To HA'GGLE. *v. n.* To be tedious in a bargain; to be long in coming to the price.

HA'GGLER. *f.* [from *haggle.*]

1. One that cuts.
2. One that is tardy in bargaining.

HA'GIOGRAPHER. *f.* [ἁγιος and γραφω.] A holy writer. The Jews divide the holy ſcriptures of the Old Teſtament into the law, the prophets, and the *hagiographers.*

AH. *interject.* An expreſſion of ſudden effort. *Dryden.*

HAIL. *f.* [hagel, Saxon.] Drops of rain frozen in their falling. *Locke.*

To HAIL. *v. n.* To pour down hail. *Iſa.*

HAIL. *interj.* [hœl, health, Saxon.] A term of ſalutation. *Milton.*

To HAIL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſalute; to call to. *Dryden.*

HA'ILSHOT. *f.* [*hail* and *ſhot.*] Small ſhot ſcattered like hail. *Hayward.*

HA'ILSTONE. *f.* [*hail* and *ſtone.*] A particle or ſingle ball of hail. *Shakeſpeare.*

HAI'LY. *a.* [from *hail.*] Conſiſting of hail. *Pope.*

HAIR. *f.* [hæp, Saxon.]

1. One of the common teguments of the body. When we examine hairs with a microſcope, we find that they have each a round bulbous root which lies pretty deep in the ſkin, and which draws their nouriſhment from the ſurrounding humours: that each hair conſiſts of five or ſix others, wrapt up in a common tegument. *Quincy.*
2. A ſingle hair. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Any thing proverbially ſmall. *Shakeſp.*
4. Courſe; order; grain. *Shakeſpeare.*

HA'IRBRAINED *a.* [rather *hare-brained.*] Wild; irregular. *Judges.*

HAI'RBEL. *f.* The name of a flower; the hyacinth.

HAIRBREADTH. *f.* [*hair* and *breadth.*] A very ſmall diſtance. *Judges.*

HA'IRCLOTH. *f.* [*hair* and *cloth.*] Stuff made of hair, very rough and prickly, worn ſometimes in mortification. *Grew.*

HAIRLA'CE. *f.* [*hair* and *lace.*] The fillet with which the women tie up their hair. *Harvey.*

HA'IRLESS. *a.* [from *hair.*] Without hair. *Shakeſpeare.*

HA'IRINESS. *f.* [from *hairy.*] The ſtate of being covered with hair.

HA'IRY. *a.* [from *hair.*]

1. Overgrown with hair. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Conſiſting of hair. *Dryden.*

HAKE. *f.* A kind of fiſh. *Carew.*

HA'KOT. *f.* [from *hake.*] A kind of fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

HAL. The Saxon Þalle, *i. e.* a hall. *Gibſon.*

HA'LBERD. *f.* [*halebarde*, French.] A battle-ax fixed to a long pole. *Pope.*

HA'LBERDIER. *f.* [*halebardier*, French.] One who is armed with a halberd.

HA'LCYON. *f.* [*halcyo*, Latin.] A bird that breeds in the ſea: there is always a calm during her incubation. *Shakeſpeare.*

HA'LCYON. *a.* [from the noun.] Placid; quiet; ſtill. *Denham.*

HALE. *a.* Healthy; ſound; hearty. *Spenſer.*

To HALE. *v. a.* [*halen*, Dutch.] To drag by force; to pull violently. *Sanct. Brown.*

HA'LER. *f.* [from *hale.*] He who pulls and hales.

HALF. *f.* [ꝑealf, Saxon.]
1. A moiety; one part of two; an equal part. *Ben. Johnson.*
2. It ſometimes has a plural ſignification when a number is divided.

HALF. *ad.* In part; equally. *Dryden.*

HALF-BLOOD. *f.* One not born of the ſame father and mother. *Locke.*

HALF-BLOODED. *a.* [*half* and *blood.*] Mean; degenerate. *Shakeſpeare.*

HALF-FACED. *a.* [*half* and *faced.*] Showing only part of the face. *Shakeſpeare.*

HALF-HEARD. *a.* Imperfectly heard. *Pope.*

HALF-MOON. *f.* The moon in its appearance when at half increaſe or decreaſe.

HALF-PENY. *f.* plural *half-pence.* [*half* and *peny.*] A copper coin, of which two make a peny. *Dryden.*

HALF-PIKE. *f.* [*half* and *pike.*] The ſmall pike carried by officers. *Tatler.*

HALF-SEAS *over.* A proverbial expreſſion for any one far advanced. It is commonly uſed of one half drunk. *Dryden.*

HALF SPHERE. *f.* [*half* and *ſphere.*] Hemiſphere. *Ben. Johnſon.*

HALF-STRAINED. *a.* [*half* and *ſtrained.*] Half-bred; imperfect. *Dryden.*

HALF-SWORD. *f.* Cloſe fight. *Shakeſp.*

HALF-WAY. *ad.* [*half* and *way.*] In the middle. *Granville.*

HALF-WIT. *f.* [*half* and *wit.*] A blockhead; a fooliſh fellow. *Dryden.*

HA'LIBUT. *f.* A ſort of fiſh. *Anſw.*

HA'LIDOM. *f.* Our bleſſed lady. *Spenſer.*

HA'LMASS. [ꝑalıȝ and *maſs.*] The feaſt of All-ſouls. *Shakeſpeare.*

HA'LITUOUS. *ad.* [*halitus,* Latin.] Vaporous; fumous. *Boyle.*

HALL. *f.* [ꝑal, Saxon.]
1. A court of juſtice.
2. A manour-houſe ſo called, becauſe in it were held courts for the tenants. *Addiſon.*
3. The publick room of a corporation. *Garth.*
4. The firſt large room of a houſe. *Milton.*

HALLELU'JAH. *f.* [הללויה] *Praiſe ye the Lord.* A ſong of thankſgiving. *Milton.*

HA'LLOO. *interj.* [*Allons,* let us go!] A word of encouragement when dogs are let looſe on their game. *Dryden.*

To HA LLOO. *v. n.* [*haler,* French.] To cry as after the dogs. *Sidney.*

To HA'LLOO. *v. a.*
1. To encourage with ſhouts. *Prior.*
2. To chaſe with ſhouts. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To call or ſhout to. *Shakeſpeare.*

To HA'LLOW. *v. a.* [ꝑalȝian, ꝑalıȝ, Saxon, holy.]
1. To conſecrate; to make holy. *Hooker.*
2. To reverence as holy; *hallowed* be thy name.

HALLUCINA'TION. *f.* [*hallucinatio,* Lat.] Errour; blunder; miſtake. *Addiſon.*

HALM. *f.* [ꝑealm, Saxon.] Straw.

HA'LO. *f.* A red circle round the ſun or moon. *Newton.*

HA'LSENING. *a.* [*hals,* German.] Sounding hardily. *Carew.*

HA'LSER. *f.* [from ꝑalr, neck, and reel, a rope.] A rope leſs than a cable. *Chapman.*

To HALT. *v. n.* [ꝑealt, Saxon, lame.]
1. To limp; to be lame. *Dryden.*
2. To ſtop in a march. *Addiſon.*
3. To heſitate; to ſtand dubious. 1 *Kings.*
4. To fail; to faulter. *Shakeſpeare.*

HALT. *a.* [from the verb.] Lame; crippled. *Luke.*

HALT. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of limping; the manner of limping.
2. [*halte,* French.] A ſtop in a march. *Milton.*

HA'LTER. *f.* [from *halt.*] He who limps.

HA'LTER. *f.* [ꝑealrꝛe, Saxon.]
1. A rope to hang malefactors. *Shakeſp.*
2. A cord; a ſtrong ſtring. *Sandys.*

To HA'LTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind with a cord. *Atterbury.*

To HALVE. *v. a.* [from *half, halves.*] To divide into two parts.

HALVES. *interj.* [from *half.*] An expreſſion by which any one lays claim to an equal ſhare. *Cleaveland.*

HAM. [Saxon ꝑam, a houſe; farm.]

HAM. *f.* [ꝑam, Saxon.]
1. The hip; the hinder part of the articulation of the thigh. *Wiſeman.*
2. The thigh of a hog ſalted. *Pope.*

HA'MATED. *a* [*hamatus,* Latin.] Hooked; ſet with hooks.

To HA'MBLE. *v. a.* [from *ham.*] To cut the ſinews; to hamſtring.

HAME. *ſ.* [ꝑama, Saxon.] The collar by which a horſe draws in a waggon.

HA'MLET. *f.* [ꝑam, Saxon.] A ſmall village. *Bacon.*

HA'MMER. *f.* [ꝑamen, Saxon.]
1. The inſtrument conſiſting of a long handle and heavy head, with which any thing is forced or driven. *Brown.*
2. Any thing deſtructive. *Hakewill.*

To HA'MMER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To beat with a hammer. *Sandys.*
2. To forge or form with a hammer. *Dryden.*
3. To work in the mind; to contrive by intellectual labour. *Shakeſpeare.*

To HA'MMER. *v. n.*
1. To work; to be buſy. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To

2. To be in agitation. *Shakespeare.*

HA'MMERER. *s.* [from *hammer.*] He who works with a hammer.

HA'MMERHARD. *s.* [*hammer* and *hard.*] *Hammerhard* is when you harden iron or steel with much hammering on it. *Moxon.*

HA'MMOCK. *s.* [Hamaca, Saxon.] A swinging bed. *Temple.*

HA'MPER. *s.* [*hanaperium.*] A large basket for carriage. *Swift.*

To HA'MPER. *v. a.*

1. To shackle; to entangle in chains. *Herbert.*
2. To ensnare; to inveigle. *Hudibras.*
3. To complicate; to entangle. *Blackm.*
4. To perplex; to embarrass by many lets and troubles. *Hudibras.*

HA'MSTRING. *s.* [*ham* and *string.*] The tendon of the ham. *Shakespeare.*

To HA'MSTRING. *v. a.* preter. and part. pass. *hamstrung.* To lame by cutting the tendon of the ham. *Dryden.*

HA'NAPER. *s.* [*hanaperium,* low Latin.] A treasury; an exchequer. *Bacon.*

HA'NCES. *s.* [In a ship.] Falls of the fife-rails placed on bannisters on the poop and quarter-deck down to the gangway. *Harris.*

HANCES. [In architecture.] The ends of elliptical arches. *Harris. Moxon.*

HAND. *s.* [Hand, Hond, Saxon.]

1. The palm with the fingers. *Berkley.*
2. Measure of four inches.
3. Side, right or left. *Exodus.*
4. Part; quarter; side. *Swift.*
5. Ready payment. *Tillotson.*
6. Rate; price. *Bacon.*
7. Terms; conditions. *Taylor.*
8. Act; deed; external action. *King Charles.*
9. Labour; act of the hand. *Addison.*
10. Performance. *Shakespeare.*
11. Power of performance. *Addison.*
12. Attempt; undertaking. *Spenser.*
13. Manner of gathering or taking. *Bacon.*
14. Workmanship; power or act of manufacturing or making.
15. Manner of acting or performing. *Dryden.*
16. Agency; part in action. *South.*
17. The act of giving or presenting. 2 *Samuel.*
18. Act of receiving any thing ready to one's *hand.* *Locke.*
19. Care; necessity of managing. *Pope.*
20. Discharge of duty. *Hooker.*
21. Reach; nearness: as, at *hand,* within reach. *Boyle.*
22. Manual management. *Dryden.*
23. State of being in preparation. *Shakespeare.*
24. State of being in present agitation. *Shakespeare.*
25. Cards held at a game. *Bacon.*
26. That which is used in opposition to another. *Hudibras.*
27. Scheme of action. *Ben. Johnson.*
28. Advantage; gain; superiority. *Hayward.*
29. Competition; contest. *Shakespeare.*
30. Transmission; conveyance. *Col.*
31. Possession; power. *Hooker.*
32. Pressure of the bridle. *Shakespeare.*
33. Method of government; discipline; restraint. *Bacon.*
34. Influence; management. *Daniel.*
35. That which performs the office of a hand in pointing. *Locke.*
36. Agent; person employed. *Swift.*
37. Giver, and receiver. *Tillotson.*
38. An actor; a workman; a soldier. *Locke.*
39. Catch or reach without choice. *Milton.*
40. Form or cast of writing. *Denham. Felton.*
41. HAND *over head.* Negligently; rashly. *L'Estrange.*
42. HAND *to* HAND. Close fight. *Shakespeare.*
43. HAND *in* HAND. In union; conjointly. *Swift.*
44. HAND *in* HAND. Fit; pat. *Shakes.*
45. HAND *to mouth.* As want requires. *L'Estrange.*
46. *To bear in* HAND. To keep in expectation; to elude. *Shakespeare.*
47. *To be* HAND *and Glove.* To be intimate and familiar.

To HAND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To give or transmit with the hand. *Brown.*
2. To guide or lead by the hand. *Donne.*
3. To seize; to lay hands on. *Shakesp.*
4. To manage; to move with the hand. *Prior.*
5. To transmit in succession; to deliver down from one to another. *Woodward.*

HAND is much used in composition for that which is manageable by the hand, as a *handsaw*; or born in the hand, as a *handbarrow.*

HAND-BASKET. *s.* A portable basket. *Mortimer.*

HAND-BELL. *s.* A bell rung by the hand. *Bacon.*

HAND-BREADTH. *s.* A space equal to the breadth of the hand. *Arbuthnot.*

HA'NDED. *a.* [from *hand.*]

1. Having the use of the hand left or right. *Brown.*
2. With hands joined. *Milton.*

HA'NDER. *s.* [from *hand.*] Transmitter; conveyor in succession. *Dryden.*

HA'ND-

HA'NDFAST. *f.* [*hand* and *fast.*] Hold; cuſtody. *Shakeſpeare.*

HA'NDFUL. *f.* [*hand* and *full.*]

1. As much as the hand can gripe or contain. *Freeholder.*
2. A palm; a hand's breadth; four inches. *Bacon.*
3. A ſmall number or quantity. *Raleigh. Clarendon.*

HAND-GALLOP. *f.* A ſlow eaſy gallop, in which the hand preſſes the bridle to hinder increaſe of ſpeed. *Dryden.*

HAND-GUN. *f.* A gun wielded by the hand. *Camden.*

HA'NDICRAFT. *f.* [*hand* and *craft.*] Manual occupation. *Swift.*

HANDICRA'FTSMAN. *f.* [*handicraft* and *man.*] A manufacturer; one employed in manual occupation. *Swift.*

HA'NDILY. *a.* [from *handy.*] With ſkill; with dexterity.

HA'NDINESS. *f.* [from *handy.*] Readineſs; dexterity.

HA'NDIWORK. *f.* [*hardy* and *work.*] Work of the hand; product of labour; manufacture. *L'Eſtrange.*

HA'NDKERCHIEF. *f.* [*hand* and *kercher.*] A piece of ſilk or linen uſed to wipe the face, or cover the neck. *Arbuthnot.*

To HA'NDLE. *v. a.* [*handelen*, Dutch.]

1. To touch; to feel with the hand. *Loc.*
2. To manage; to wield. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To make familiar to the hand by frequent touching. *Temple.*
4. To treat in diſcourſe. *Shakſpeare. Atterbury.*
5. To deal with; to practiſe. *Jeremiah.*
6. To treat well or ill. *Clarendon.*
7. To practiſe upon; to do with. *Shak.*

HA'NDLE. *f.* [Pandle, Saxon.]

1. That part of any thing by which it is held in the hand. *Taylor.*
2. That of which uſe is made. *South.*

HA'NDLESS. *a.* [*hand* and *leſs.*] Without a hand. *Shakeſpeare.*

HA'NDMAID. *f.* A maid that waits at hand. *Fairfax.*

HA'NDMIL. *f.* [*hand* and *mill.*] A mill moved by the hand. *Dryden.*

HANDS *off.* A vulgar phraſe for keep off; forbear. *L'Eſtrange.*

HA'NDSAILS. *f.* Sails managed by the hand. *Temple.*

HA'NDSAW. *f.* A ſaw manageable by the hand. *Mortimer.*

HA'NDSEL. *f.* [*handſel*, Dutch.] The firſt act of uſing any thing; the firſt act of ſale. *Herbert.*

To HA'NDSEL. *v. a.* To uſe or do any thing the firſt time. *Cowley.*

HA'NDSOME. *a.* [*handſaem*, Dutch.]

1. Ready; gainly; convenient. *Spenſer.*
2. Beautiful with dignity; graceful. *Add.*
3. Elegant; graceful. *Felton.*
4. Ample; liberal: as, a *handſome* fortune.
5. Generous; noble: as, a *handſome* action.

To HA'NDSOME. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To render elegant or neat. *Denne.*

HA'NDSOMELY. *ad.* [from *handſome.*]

1. Conveniently; dexterouſly. *Spenſer.*
2. Beautifully; gracefully.
3. Elegantly; neatly. *Wiſd.*
4. Liberally; generouſly. *Addiſon.*

HA'NDSOMENESS. *f.* [from *handſome.*] Beauty; grace; elegance. *Boyle.*

HA'NDVICE. *f.* [*hand* and *vice.*] A vice to hold ſmall work in. *Moxon.*

HA'NDWRITING. *f.* [*hand* and *writing.*] A caſt or form of writing peculiar to each hand. *Cockburn.*

HA'NDY. *a.* [from *hand.*]

1. Executed or performed by the hand. *Knolles.*
2. Ready; dexterous; ſkilful. *Dryden.*
3. Convenient. *Moxon.*

HA'NDYDANDY. *f.* A play in which children change hands and places. *Shakſpeare.*

To HANG. *v. a.* preter and part. paſſ. *hanged* or *hung*, anciently *hong.*

1. To ſuſpend; to faſten in ſuch a manner as to be ſuſtained not below, but above. *South.*
2. To place without any ſolid ſupport. *Sandys.*
3. To choak and kill by ſuſpending by the neck. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To diſplay; to ſhow aloft. *Addiſon.*
5. To let fall below the proper ſituation. *Eccluſ.*
6. To fix in ſuch a manner as in ſome directions to be moveable. *1 Mac.*
7. To adorn by hanging upon. *Dryden.*
8. To furniſh with ornaments or draperies faſtened to the wall. *Bacon.*

To HANG. *v. n.*

1. To be ſuſpended; to be ſupported above, not below. *Spenſer.*
2. To depend; to fall looſely on the lower part; to dangle. *2 Mac. Dryden.*
3. To bend forward. *Addiſon.*
4. To float; to play. *Prior.*
5. To be ſupported by ſomething raiſed above the ground. *Addiſon.*
6. To reſt upon by embracing. *Peacham.*
7. To hover; to impend. *Atterbury.*
8. To be looſely joined. *Shakſpeare.*
9. To drag; to be incommodiouſly joined. *Addiſon.*
10. To be compact or united. *Addiſon.*
11. To adhere. *Addiſon.*
12. To reſt. *Shakſpeare.*
13. To be in ſuſpenſe; to be in a ſtate of uncertainty. *Deuteronomy.*
14. To be delayed; to linger. *Milton.*
15. To be dependant on. *Shakſpeare.*

16. To be fixed or suspended with attention. *Pope.*
17. To have a steep declivity. *Mortimer.*
18. To be executed by the halter. *Pope.*
19. To decline; to tend down. *Pope.*

HA'NGER. *s.* [from *hang.*] That by which any thing hangs: as, the pot *hangers.*

HA'NGER. *s.* [from *hang.*] A short broad sword.

HA'NGER-ON. *s.* [from *hang.*] A dependant. *Brown. Swift.*

HA'NGING. *s.* [from *hang.*] Drapery hung or fastened against the walls of rooms. *Prior.*

HA'NGING. *participial a.* [from *hang.*]
1. Foreboding death by the halter. *Shakespeare.*
2. Requiring to be punished by the halter.

HA'NGMAN. *s.* [*hang* and *man.*] The publick executioner. *Sidney.*

HANK. *s.* [*hank*, Islandick.] A skein of thread.

To HA'NKER. *v. n.* [*hankeren*, Dutch.] To long importunately. *Hudibras. Addison.*

HANT, for *has not*, or *have not. Addison.*

HAP. *s.* [*anhap*, in Welsh, is misfortune.]
1. Chance; fortune. *Hooker.*
2. That which happens by chance or fortune. *Sidney.*
3. Accident; casual event; misfortune. *Fairfax.*

HAP-HAZARD. *s.* Chance; accident. *Locke.*

To HAP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To come by accident; to fall out; to happen. *Bacon.*

HA'PLY. *ad.* [from *hap.*]
1. Perhaps; peradventure; it may be. *Swift.*
2. By chance; by accident. *Milton.*

HA'PLESS. *a.* [from *hap.*] Unhappy; unfortunate; luckless. *Smith.*

To HA'PPEN. *v. n.* [from *hap.*]
1. To fall out; to chance; to come to pass. *Tillotson.*
2. To light; to fall by chance. *Graunt.*

HA'PPILY. *ad.* [from *happy.*]
1. Fortunately; luckily; successfully. *Waller.*
2. Addressfully; gracefully; without labour. *Pope.*
3. In a state of felicity.

HA'PPINESS. *s.* [from *happy.*]
1. Felicity; state in which the desires are satisfied. *Hooker.*
2. Good luck; good fortune.
3. Fortuitous elegance. *Denham.*

HA'PPY. *a.* [from *hap.*]
1. In a state of felicity. *Sidney. Milton. Addison.*
2. Lucky; successful; fortunate. *Boyle.*
3. Addressful; ready. *Swift.*

HA'QUETON. *s.* A piece of armour. *Spenser.*

HARA'NGUE. *s.* [*harangue*, French.] A speech; a popular oration. *Swift.*

To HARA'NGUE. *v. n.* [*haranguer*, Fr.] To make a speech.

HARA'NGUER. *s.* [from *harangue.*] An orator; a publick speaker.

To HA'RASS. *v. a.* [*harasser*, French.] To weary; to fatigue. *Addison.*

HA'RASS. *s.* [from the verb.] Waste; disturbance. *Milton.*

HA'RBINGER. *s.* [*herberger*, Dutch.] A forerunner; a precursor. *Dryden.*

HA'RBOUR. *s.* [*herberge*, French.]
1. A lodging; a place of entertainment. *Dryden.*
2. A port or haven for shipping. *Shakespeare.*
3. An asylum; a shelter.

To HA'RBOUR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To receive entertainment; to sojourn. *Philips.*

To HA'RBOUR. *v. a.*
1. To entertain; to permit to reside. *Rowe.*
2. To shelter; to secure. *Sidney.*

HA'RBOURAGE. *s.* [*herbergage*, French.] Shelter; entertainment. *Shakespeare.*

HA'RBOURER. *s.* [from *harbour.*] One that entertains another.

HA'RBOURLESS. *a.* [from *harbour.*] Without harbour.

HARD. *a.* [peapo, Saxon; *hard*, Dutch.]
1. Firm; resisting penetration or separation. *Shakespeare.*
2. Difficult; not easy to the intellect. *Sidney.*
3. Difficult of accomplishment. *Dryden.*
4. Painful; distressful; laborious. *Clarendon.*
5. Cruel; oppressive; rigorous. *Atterbury.*
6. Sour; rough; severe. *Shakespeare.*
7. Unfavourable; unkind. *Dryden.*
8. Insensible; untouched. *Dryden.*
9. Unhappy; vexatious. *Temple.*
10. Vehement; keen; severe: as, a *hard* winter.
11. Unreasonable; unjust. *Swift.*
12. Forced; not easily granted. *Burnet.*
13. Powerful. *Watts.*
14. Austere; rough, as liquids. *Bacon.*
15. Harsh; stiff; constrained. *Dryden.*
16. Not plentiful; not prosperous. *Dryd.*
17. Avaricious; faultily sparing.

HARD. *ad.* [*hardo*, German.]
1. Close; near. *Judges.*
2. Diligently; laboriously; incessantly. *Atterbury.*
3. Uneasily; vexatiously. *Shakespeare.*
4. Vehemently; distressfully. *L'Estrange.*
5. Fast; nimbly. *L'Estrange.*
6. With difficulty. *Bacon.*
7. Tem-

7. Tempestuously; boisterously. *Taylor.*

HA'RDBOUND. *a.* [*hard* and *bound.*] Costive. *Pope.*

To HA'RDEN. *v. a.* [from *hard.*]
1. To make hard; to indurate. *Woodward.*
2. To confirm in effrontery; to make impudent.
3. To confirm in wickedness; to make obdurate. *Addison.*
4. To make insensible; to stupify. *Swift.*
5. To make firm; to endue with constancy. *Dryden.*

HA'RDENER. *s.* [from *harden.*] One that makes any thing hard.

HARDFA'VOURED. *a.* [*hard* and *favour.*] Coarse of feature.

HARDHA'NDED. *a.* [*hard* and *hand.*] Coarse; mechanick. *Shakespeare.*

HA'RDHEAD. *s.* [*hard* and *head.*] Clash of heads. *Dryden.*

HARDHE'ARTED. *a.* [*hard* and *heart.*] Cruel; inexorable; merciless; pitiless. *Arbuthnot.*

HARDHE'ARTEDNESS. *s.* [from *hard-hearted.*] Cruelty; want of tenderness. *South.*

HA'RDIHEAD. } *s.* [from *hardy.*] Stout-
HA'RDIHOOD. } ness; bravery. Obsolete. *Milton.*

HA'RDIMENT. *s.* [from *hardy.*] Courage; stoutness; bravery. *Shakespeare. Fairfax.*

HA'RDINESS. *s.*
1. Hardship; fatigue. *Spenser.*
2. Stoutness; courage; bravery. *Shakespeare.*
3. Effrontery; confidence.

HARDLA'BOURED. *a.* [*hard* and *labour.*] Elaborate; studied. *Swift.*

HA'RDLY. *ad.* [from *hard.*]
1. With difficulty; not easily. *South.*
2. Scarcely; scant; not lightly. *Swift.*
3. Grudgingly; as an injury. *Shakespeare.*
4. Severely; unfavourably. *Hooker.*
5. Rigorously; oppressively. *Swift.*
6. Unwelcomely; harshly. *Locke.*
7. Not softly; not tenderly; not delicately. *Dryden.*

HA'RDMOUTHED. *a.* [*hard* and *mouth.*] Disobedient to the rein; not sensible of the bit. *Dryden.*

HA'RDNESS. *s.* [from *hard.*]
1. Durity; power of resistance in bodies. *Woodward.*
2. Difficulty to be understood. *Shakespeare.*
3. Difficulty to be accomplished. *Sidney.*
4. Scarcity; penury. *Swift.*
5. Obduracy; profligateness. *South.*
6. Coarseness; harshness of look. *Ray.*
7. Keenness; vehemence of weather or seasons. *Mortimer.*
8. Cruelty of temper; savageness; harshness. *Shakespeare.*
9. Stiffness; harshness. *Dryden.*
10. Faulty parsimony; stinginess.

HA'RDOCK. *s.* I suppose the same with *burdock.* *Shakespeare.*

HARDS. *s.* The refuse or coarser part of flax.

HA'RDSHIP. *s.* [from *hard.*]
1. Injury; oppression. *Swift.*
2. Inconvenience; fatigue. *Sprat.*

HA'RDWARE. *s.* [*hard* and *ware.*] Manufactures of metal.

HA'RDWAREMAN. *s.* [*hardware* and *man.*] A maker or seller of metalline manufactures. *Swift.*

HA'RDY. *a.* [*hardi*, French.]
1. Bold; brave; stout; daring. *Bacon.*
2. Strong; hard; firm. *South.*

HARE and HARE, differing in pronunciation only, signify both an army and a lord. *Gibson.*

HARE. *s.* [hara, Saxon.]
1. A small quadruped, remarkable for timidity, vigilance, and fecundity. *More.*
2. A constellation. *Creech.*

To HARE. *v. a.* [*harier*, French.] To fright. *Locke.*

HA'REBEL. *s.* [*hare* and *bell.*] A blue flower campaniform. *Shakespeare.*

HA'REBRAINED. *a.* [from *hare* the verb and *brain.*] Volatile; unsettled; wild. *Bacon.*

HA'REFOOT. *s.* [*hare* and *foot.*]
1. A bird.
2. An herb.

HA'RELIP. *s.* A fissure in the upper lip with want of substance. *Quincy.*

HA'RESEAR. *s.* [*bupleurum*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

HA'RIER. *s.* [from *hare.*] A dog for hunting hares. *Ainsworth.*

To HARK. *v. n.* [contracted from *hearken.*] To listen. *Hudibras.*

HARK. *interj.* [it is originally the imperative of the verb *hark.*] List! hear! listen! *Rowe.*

HARL. *s.*
1. The filaments of flax.
2. Any filamentous substance. *Mortimer.*

HA'RLEQUIN. *s.* [*Menage* derives it from a famous comedian that frequented M. *Harley*'s house, whom his friends called *Harlequino*, little Harley.] A buffoon who plays tricks to divert the populace; a jack-pudding. *Prior.*

HA'RLOT. *s.* [*herlodes*, Welsh, a girl.] A whore; a strumpet. *Dryden.*

HA'RLOTRY. *s.* [from *harlot.*]
1. The trade of a harlot; fornication. *Dryden.*
2. A name of contempt for a woman. *Shakespeare.*

HARM. *f.* [hearm, Saxon.]
1. Injury; crime; wickedneſs.
2. Miſchief; detriment; hurt. *Swift.*

To HARM. *v. a.* To hurt; to injure. *Waller.*

HA'RMFUL. *a.* [*harm* and *full.*] Hurtful; miſchievous. *Raleigh.*

HA'RMFULLY. *ad.* [from *harmful.*] Hurtfully; noxiouſly. *Aſcham.*

HA'RMFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *harmful.*] Hurtfulneſs; miſchievouſneſs.

HA'RMLESS. *a.* [from *harm.*]
1. Innocent; innoxious; not hurtful. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Unhurt; undamaged. *Raleigh.*

HA'RMLESSLY. *ad.* [from *harmleſs.*] Innocently; without hurt; without crime. *Decay of Piety.*

HA'RMLESSNESS. *ſ.* [from *harmleſs.*] Innocence; freedom from injury or hurt. *Donne.*

HARMONICAL. } *a.* [ἁρμονικὸς; *harmo-*
HARMONICK. } *nique*, French.] Adapted to each other; muſical. *Pope.*

HARMO'NIOUS. *a.* [*harmonieux*, French, from *harmony.*]
1. Adapted to each other; having the parts proportioned to each other. *Cowley.*
2. Muſical. *Dryden.*

HA'RMONIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *harmonious.*]
1. With juſt adaptation and proportion of parts to each other. *Bentley.*
2. Muſically; with concord of ſounds. *Stilling fleet.*

HARMO NIOUSNESS *ſ.* [from *harmonious.*] Proportion; muſicalneſs.

To HA'RMONIZE. *v. a.* [from *harmony.*] To adjuſt in fit proportions. *Dryden.*

HA'RMONY. *ſ.* [ἁρμονία.]
1. The juſt adaptation of one part to another. *Bacon.*
2. Juſt proportion of ſound. *Watts.*
3. Concord; correſpondent ſentiment. *Milton.*

HA'RNESS. *ſ.* [*harnois*, French.]
1. Armour; defenſive furniture of war. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The traces of draught horſes, particularly of carriages of pleaſure. *Dryden.*

To HA'RNESS. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To dreſs in armour. *Rowe.*
2. To fix horſes in their traces. *Hale.*

HARP. *ſ.* [hearp, Saxon.]
1. A lyre; an inſtrument ſtrung with wire and ſtruck with the finger. *Dryden.*
2. A conſtellation. *Creech.*

To HARP. *v. n.* [*harper*, French.]
1. To play on the harp. 1 *Cor.*
2. To touch any paſſion. *Shakeſpeare.*

HA'RPER. *ſ.* [from *harp.*] A player on the harp. *Tickell.*

HA'RPING *Iron. ſ.* [from *harpago*, Lat.] A bearded dart with a line faſtened to the handle, with which whales are ſtruck and caught. *Waller.*

HARPONE'ER. *ſ.* [*harponeur*, French.] He that throws the harpoon.

HARPO'ON. *ſ.* [*harpon*, French.] A harping iron.

HA'RPSICORD. *ſ.* A muſical inſtrument.

HA'RPY. *ſ.* [*harpyia*, Latin.] The *harpies* were a kind of birds which had the faces of women, and foul long claws, very filthy creatures. *Raleigh.*
2. A ravenous wretch. *Shakeſpeare.*

HA'RQUEBUSS. *ſ.* [See ARQUEBUS.] A handgun.

HA'RQUEBUSSIER. *ſ.* [from *harquebuſs.*] One armed with a harquebuſs. *Knolles.*

HARRIDA'N. *ſ.* [corrupted from *haridelle*, French, a worn-out worthleſs horſe.] A decayed ſtrumpet. *Swift.*

HA'RROW. *ſ.* [*charroue*, French.] A frame of timbers croſſing each other, and ſet with teeth. *Mortimer.*

To HA'RROW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To break with the harrow. *Shakeſp.*
2. To tear up; to rip up. *Rowe.*
3. To pillage; to ſtrip; to lay waſte. *Bacon.*
4. [From hepxian, Sax.] To invade; to harraſs with incurſions.
5. To diſturb; to put into commotion.

HA'RROW. *interj.* An exclamation of ſudden diſtreſs.

HA'RROWER. *ſ.* [from *harrow.*]
1. He who harrows.
2. A kind of hawk. *Ainſworth.*

To HA'RRY. *v. a.* [*harer*, French.]
1. To teaze; to hare; to ruffle. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. In Scotland it ſignifies to rob, plunder, or oppreſs.

HARSH. *a.*
1. Auſtere; roughly ſour. *Denham.*
2. Rough to the ear. *Dryden.*
3. Crabbed; moroſe; peeviſh. *Taylor.*
4. Rugged to the touch. *Boyle.*
5. Unpleaſing; rigorous. *Dryden.*

HA'RSHLY. *a.* [from *harſh.*]
1. Sourly; auſterely to the palate.
2. With violence; in oppoſition to gentleneſs. *Milton.*
3. Severely; moroſely; crabbedly. *Addiſon.*
4. Ruggedly to the ear. *Shakeſpeare.*

HA'RSHNESS. *ſ.* [from *harſh.*]
1. Sourneſs; auſtere taſte. *Bacon.*
2. Roughneſs to the ear. *Dryden. Pope.*
3. Ruggedneſs to the touch. *Bacon.*
4. Crabbedneſs; peeviſhneſs.

HART. *ſ.* [peopt, Saxon.] A he deer of the large kind; the male of the roe. *May.*

HA'RTS

HA'RTSHORN. *f.* Spirit drawn from horn.
HA'RT HORN. *f.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*
HA'RT-ROYAL. *f.* A plant.
HA'RTSTONGUE. A plant.
HA'RTWORT. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*
HA'RVEST. *f.* [hæpꝛ-ꝛt, Saxon.]
1. The ſeaſon of reaping and gathering the corn. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. The corn ripened, gathered and inned. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. The product of labour. *Dryden.*
HA'RVEST-HOME. *f.*
1. The ſong which the reapers ſing at the feaſt made for having inned the harveſt. *Dryden.*
2. The time of gathering harveſt. *Dryden.*
3. The opportunity of gathering treaſure. *Shakeſpeare.*
HA'RVEST-LORD. *f.* The head reaper at the harveſt. *Tuſſer.*
HA'RVESTER. *f.* [from *harveſt.*] One who works at the harveſt.
HA'RVESTMAN. *f.* A labourer in harveſt.
To HASH. *v. n.* [*hacher*, French.] To mince; to chop into ſmall pieces, and mingle. *Garth.*
HASK. *f.* This ſeems to ſignify a caſe or habitation made of ruſhes or flags. *Spenſer.*
HA'SLET. } *f.* [a bundle; *haſtier*, Fr.]
HA'RSLET. } The heart, liver, and lights of a hog, with the windpipe and part of the throat to it.
HASP. *f.* [hæpꝛ, Saxon.] A claſp folded over a ſtaple, and faſtened on with a padlock. *Mortimer.*
To HASP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſhut with a haſp.
HA'SSOCK. *f.* [*haſock*, German.] A thick mat on which men kneel at church. *Addiſon.*
HAST. The ſecond perſon ſingular of *have.*
HASTE. *f.* [*haſte*, French.]
1. Hurry; ſpeed; nimbleneſs; precipitation. *Dryden.*
2. Paſſion; vehemence.
To HASTE. } *v. n.* [*haſter*, French.]
To HA'STEN. }
1. To make haſte; to be in a hurry. *Jeremiah.*
2. To move with ſwiftneſs. *Denham.*
To HASTE. } *v. a.* To puſh forward;
To HA'STEN. } to urge on; to precipitate. *Prior.*
HA'STENER. *f.* [from *haſten.*] One that haſtens or hurries.
HA'STILY. *a.* [from *haſty.*]
1. In a hurry; ſpeedily; nimbly; quickly. *Spenſer.*
2. Raſhly; precipitately. *Swift.*
3. Paſſionately; with vehemence.
HA'STINESS. *f.* [from *haſty.*]
1. Haſte; ſpeed. *Sidney.*
2. Hurry; precipitation. *Dryden.*
3. Angry teſtineſs; paſſionate vehemence.
HA'STINGS. *f.* [from *haſty.*] Peas that come early. *Mortimer.*
HA'STY. *a.* [*haſtif*, French.]
1. Quick; ſpeedy. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Paſſionate; vehement. *Proverbs.*
3. Raſh; precipitate. *Eccl.*
4. Early ripe. *Iſaiah.*
HA'STY-PUDDING. *f.* A pudding made of milk and flour, boiled quick together. *Dorſet.*
HAT. *f.* [hæt, Saxon.] A cover for the head. *Dryden.*
HA'TBAND. *f.* [*hat* and *band.*] A ſtring tied round the hat. *Bacon.*
HA'TCASE. *f.* [*hat* and *caſe.*] A ſlight box for a hat. *Addiſon.*
To HATCH. *v. a.* [*hecken*, German.]
1. To produce young from eggs. *Milton.*
2. To quicken the egg by incubation. *Addiſon.*
3. To produce by precedent action.
4. To form by meditation; to contrive. *Hayward.*
5. [From *hacher*, to cut.] To ſhade by lines in drawing or graving. *Dryden.*
To HATCH. *v. n.*
1. To be in the ſtate of growing quick.
2. To be in a ſtate of advance towards effect.
HATCH. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. A brood excluded from the egg.
2. The act of excluſion from the egg.
3. Diſcloſure; diſcovery. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. [Hæcc, Saxon.] The half door. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. [In the plural.] The doors or openings by which they deſcend from one deck or floor of a ſhip to another. *Dryden.*
6. *To be under* HATCHES. To be in a ſtate of ignominy, poverty, or depreſſion. *Locke.*
To HA'TCHEL. *v. a.* [*hachelen*, German.] To beat flax ſo as to ſeparate the fibrous from the brittle part. *Woodward.*
HA'TCHEL. *f.* [from the verb; *hachel*, German.] The inſtrument with which flax is beaten.
HA'TCHELLER. *f.* [from *hatchel.*] A beater of flax.
HA'TCHET. *f.* [*hachette*, French.] A ſmall axe. *Craſhaw.*
HA'TCHET-FACE. *f.* An ugly face. *Dryden.*
HA'TCHMENT. *f.* [corrupted from *atchievement.*] Armorial eſcutcheon placed over a door at a funeral. *Shakeſpeare.*
HA'TCHWAY. *f.* [*hatches* and *way.*] The way over or through the hatches.
To HATE. *v. a.* [hazian, Saxon.] To deteſt; to abhor; to abominate. *Shakeſpeare.*

HATE. *f.* [haze, Saxon] Malignity; deteſtation. *Broome.*

HA'TEFUL. *a.* [*hate* and *full.*]

1. That which cauſes abhorrence. *Shakeſpeare. Peacham. Milton.*
2. Abhorrent; deteſting; malignant; malevolent. *Dryden.*

HA'TEFULLY. *a.* [from *hateful.*]

1. Odiouſly; abominably.
2. Malignantly; maliciouſly. *Chapman.*

HA'TEFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *hateful.*] Odiouſneſs.

HA'TER. *ſ.* [from *hate.*] One that hates. *Sidney.*

HA'TRED. *ſ.* [from *hate.*] Hate; ill-will; malignity. *South.*

To HA'TTER. *v. a.* To haraſs; to weary. *Dryden.*

HA'TTER. *ſ.* [from *hat.*] A maker of hats. *Swift.*

HA'TTOCK. *ſ.* [*attock*, Erſe.] A ſhock of corn. *Diſt.*

HAU'BERK. *ſ.* [*hauberg*, old French.] A coat of mail. *Spenſer.*

To HAVE. *v. a.* pret. and part. paſſ. *had.* [habban, Saxon; *hebben*, Dutch.]

1. Not to be without. *Acts.*
2. To carry; to wear. *Sidney.*
3. To make uſe of. *Judges.*
4. To poſſeſs. *Exodus.*
5. To bear; to carry; to be attended with or united to, as an accident or concomitant. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. To obtain; to enjoy. *John.*
7. To take; to receive. *Dryden.*
8. To be in any ſtate. *1 Sam.*
9. To put; to take. *Tuſſer.*
10. To procure; to find. *Locke.*
11. Not to neglect; not to omit. *Shak.*
12. To hold; to regard. *Pſalms.*
13. To maintain; to hold opinion. *Bacon.*
14. To contain. *Shakeſpeare.*
15. To require; to claim. *Dryden.*
16. To be a huſband or wife to another. *Shakeſpeare.*
17. To be engaged, as in a taſk. *Hook. Add.*
18. To buy. *Collier.*
19. It is moſt uſed in Engliſh, as in other European languages, as an auxiliary verb to make the tenſes. *Have* the preterperfect, and *had* the preterpluperfect.
20. HAVE *at*, or *with*, is an expreſſion denoting reſolution to make ſome attempt. *Dryden.*

HA'VEN. *ſ.* [*haven*, Dutch.]

1. A port; a harbour; a ſafe ſtation for ſhips. *Denham.*
2. A ſhelter; an aſylum. *Shakeſpeare.*

HA'VENER. *ſ.* [from *haven.*] An overſeer of a port. *Carew.*

HA'VER. *ſ.* [from *have.*] Poſſeſſor; holder. *Shakeſpeare.*

HA'VER is a common word in the northern counties for oats. *Peacham.*

HAUGHT. *a.* [*haut*, French.]

1. Haughty; inſolent; proud. *Shakeſp.*
2. High; proudly magnanimous. *Spenſer.*

HAU'GHTILY. *ad.* [from *haughty.*] Proudly; arrogantly. *Dryden.*

HA'UGHTINESS. *ſ.* [from *haughty.*] Pride; arrogance. *Dryden.*

HA'UGHTY. *a.* [*hautaine*, French.]

1. Proud; lofty; inſolent; arrogant; contemptuous. *Clarendon.*
2. Proudly great. *Prior.*
3. Bold; adventurous. *Spenſer.*

HA'VING. *ſ.* [from *have.*]

1. Poſſeſſion; eſtate; fortune. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The act or ſtate of poſſeſſing. *Sidney.*
3. Behaviour; regularity. *Shakeſpeare.*

HA'VIOUR. *ſ.* [for *behaviour.*] Conduct; manners. *Spenſer.*

To HAUL. *v. a.* [*haler*, French, to draw.] To pull; to draw; to drag by violence. *Denham.*

HAUL. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Pull; violence in dragging. *Thomſon.*

HAUM. *ſ.* [healm, Saxon.] Straw. *Tuſſer.*

HAUNCH. *ſ.* [*hanche*, Dutch; *hanche*, Fr. *anca*, Italian.]

1. The thigh; the hind hip. *Locke.*
2. The rear; the hind part. *Shakeſpeare.*

To HAUNT. *v. a.* [*hanter*, French.]

1. To frequent; to be much about any place or perſon. *Sidney.*
2. It is uſed frequently in an ill ſenſe of one that comes unwelcome. *Swift.*
3. It is eminently uſed of apparitions.

To HAUNT. *v. n.* To be much about; to appear frequently. *Shakeſpeare.*

HAUNT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Place in which one is frequently found. *L'Eſtrange. Pope.*
2. Habit of being in a certain place. *Arbuthnot.*

HA'UNTER. *ſ.* [from *haunt.*] Frequenter; one that is often found in any place. *Wotton.*

HA'VOCK. *ſ.* [*baſog*, Welſh.] Waſte; wide and general devaſtation. *Addiſon.*

HA'VOCK. *interj.* A word of encouragement to ſlaughter. *Shakeſpeare.*

To HA'VOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To waſte; to deſtroy. *Milton.*

HA'UTBOY. *ſ.* [*haut* and *bois.*] A wind inſtrument. *Shakeſpeare.*

HA'UTBOY *Strawberry.* See STRAWBERRY.

HAW. *ſ.* [haz, Saxon.]

1. The berry and ſeed of the hawthorn. *Tuſſer.*
2. An excreſcence in the eye.
3. [haga, Saxon.] A ſmall piece of ground adjoining to an houſe. *Carew.*

HA'WTHORN. *ſ.* [hæg ðopn, Saxon.]

A species of medlar; the thorn that bears haws. *Miller.*

To HAW. *v. n.* To speak slowly with frequent intermission and hesitation. *L'Estrange.*

HAWK. *s.* [*hæbeg*, Welsh.]
1. A bird of prey, used much anciently in sport to catch other birds. *Peacham.*
2. [*Hoch*, Welsh.] An effort to force phlegm up the throat.

To HAWK. *v. n.* [from *hawk.*]
1. To fly hawks at fowls. *Prior.*
2. To fly at; to attack on the wing. *Dryden.*
3. [*Hoch*, Welsh.] To force up phlegm with a noise. *Wiseman.*
4. To sell by proclaiming in the streets. *Swift.*

HA'WKED. *a.* [from *hawk.*] Formed like a hawk's bill. *Brown.*

HA'WKER. *s.* [from *hock*, German.] One who sells his wares by proclaiming them in the street. *Pope.*

HA'WKWEED. *s.* A plant. *Miller.*

HA'WSES. *s.* [of a ship.] Two round holes under the ship's head or beak, through which the cables pass. *Harris.*

HAY. *s.* [hæg, hig, Saxon.] Grass dried to fodder cattle in winter. *Camden. May.*

To dance the HAY. To dance in a ring. *Drayton.*

HAY. *s.* [from *haie*, French.] A net which incloses the haunt of an animal. *Mortimer.*

HA'YMAKER. *s.* [*hay* and *make.*] One employed in drying grass for hay. *Pope.*

HA'ZARD. *s.* [*hazard*, French.]
1. Chance; accident; fortuitous hap. *Locke.*
2. Danger; chance of danger. *Rogers.*
3. A game at dice. *Swift.*

To HA'ZARD. *v. a.* [*hazarder*, French.] To expose to chance. *Hayward.*

To HA'ZARD. *v. n.*
1. To try the chance. *Shakespeare.*
2. To adventure. *Waller.*

HA'ZARDABLE. *a.* [from *hazard.*] Venturesome; liable to chance. *Brown.*

HA'ZARDER. *s.* [from *hazard.*] He who hazards.

HA'ZARDRY. *s.* [from *hazard.*] Temerity; precipitation. *Spenser.*

HA'ZARDOUS. *a.* [*hazardeux*, Fr. from *hazard.*] Dangerous; exposed to chance. *Dryden.*

HA'ZARDOUSLY. *ad.* [from *hazardous.*] With danger or chance.

HAZE. *s.* Fog; mist.

To HAZE. *v. n.* To be foggy or misty.

To HAZE. *v. a.* To fright one. *Ainsworth.*

HA'ZEL. *s.* A nut-tree. *Miller.*

HA'ZEL. *a.* [from the noun.] Light brown; of the colour of hazle.

HA'ZELLY. *a.* Of the colour of hazel; a light brown. *Mortimer.*

HA'ZY. *a.* [from *haze.*] Dark; foggy; misty. *Burnet.*

HE. *pronoun.* gen. *him*; plur. *they*; gen. *them.* [he, Saxon.]
1. The man that was named before. *Milton.*
2. The man; the person. *Daniel.*
3. Man or male being. *Dryden.*
4. Male: as, a *he* bear, a *he* goat. *Bacon.*

HEAD. *s.* [heap∂, heap∂, Saxon.]
1. The part of the animal that contains the brain or the organ of sensation or thought. *Dryden.*
2. Person as exposed to any danger or penalty. *Milton.*
3. Denomination of any animals. *Arbuthnot.*
4. Chief; principal person; one to whom the rest are subordinate. *Tillotson.*
5. Place of honour; the first place. *Addison.*
6. Place of command. *Addison.*
7. Countenance; presence. *Dryden.*
8. Understanding; faculties of the mind. *L'Estrange.*
9. Face; front; fore part. *Dryden.*
10. Resistance; hostile opposition. *South.*
11. Spontaneous resolution. *Davies.*
12. State of a deer's horns, by which his age is known. *Shakespeare.*
13. Individual. *Graunt.*
14. The top of any thing bigger than the rest. *Watts.*
15. Place of chief resort. *Clarendon.*
16. The fore part of any thing, as of a ship. *Raleigh.*
17. That which rises on the top. *Mort.*
18. The blade of an ax. *Deuter.*
19. Upper part of a bed. *Genesis.*
20. The brain. *Pope.*
21. Dregs of the head. *Swift.*
22. Principal topicks of discourse. *Atterbury.*
23. Source of a stream. *Raleigh.*
24. Crisis; pitch. *Addison.*
25. Power; influence; force; strength; dominion. *South.*
26. Body; conflux. *Bacon.*
27. Power; armed force. *Shakespeare.*
28. Liberty in running a horse. *Shakesp.*
29. It is very improperly applied to roots. *Gay.*
30. HEAD *and Ears.* The whole person. *Granville.*
31. HEAD *and shoulders.* By force violently. *Milton.*

To HEAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To lead; to influence; to direct; to govern. *Prior.*
2. To behead; to kill by taking away the head. *Shakespeare.*

3. To

3. To fit any thing with a head, or principal part. *Spenſer.*
4. To lop trees. *Mortimer.*

HE'ADACH. *ſ.* Pain in the head. *Sidney.*

HE'ADBAND. *ſ.* [*head* and *band.*]
1. A fillet for the head; a topknot. *If.*
2. The band to each end of a book.

HE'ADBOROUGH. *ſ.* [*head* and *borough.*] A conſtable; a ſubordinate conſtable. *Camden.*

HE'ADDRESS. *ſ.* [*head* and *dreſs.*]
1. The covering of a woman's head. *Pope.*
2. Any thing reſembling a headdreſs. *Addiſon.*

HE'ADER. *ſ.* [from *head.*]
1. One that heads nails or pins, or the like.
2. The firſt brick in the angle. *Moxon.*

HE'ADGARGLE. *ſ.* A diſeaſe in cattle. *Mortimer.*

HE'ADINESS. *ſ.* [from *head.*] Rage; raſhneſs; ſtubbornneſs; precipitation; obſtinacy. *Spenſer.*

HE'ADLAND. *ſ.* [*head* and *land.*]
1. Promontory; cape. *Dryden.*
2. Ground under hedges. *Tuſſer.*

HE'ADLESS. *a.* [from *head.*]
1. Without an head; beheaded. *Spenſer.*
2. Without a chief. *Raleigh.*
3. Obſtinate; inconſiderate; ignorant. *Spenſer.*

HE'ADLONG. *a.*
1. Raſh; thoughtleſs.
2. Sudden; precipitate. *Sidney.*

HE'ADLONG. *a.* [*head* and *long.*]
1. With the head foremoſt. *Pope.*
2. Raſhly; without thought; precipitately. *Dryden.*
3. Haſtily; without delay or reſpite. *Dryden.*
4. It is very negligently uſed by *Shakeſpeare.*

HE'ADMOULD-SHOT. *ſ.* [*head, mould,* and *ſhot.*] This is when the ſutures of the ſkull, generally the coronal, ride; that is, have their edges ſhot over one another. *Quincy.*

HE'ADPIECE. *ſ.* [*head* and *piece.*]
1. Armour for the head; helmet; motion. *Swift.*
2. Underſtanding; force of mind. *Prideaux.*

HE'ADQUARTERS. *ſ.* [*head* and *quarters.*] The place of general rendezvous, or lodgment for ſoldiers. *Collier.*

HE'ADSHIP. *ſ.* [from *head.*] Dignity; authority; chief place.

HE'ADSMAN. *ſ.* [*head* and *man.*] Executioner. *Dryden.*

HE'ADSTAL. *ſ.* [*head* and *ſtall.*] Part of the bridle that covers the head. *Shakeſ.*

HE'ADSTONE. *ſ.* [*head* and *ſtone.*] The firſt or capital ſtone. *Pſalms.*

HE'ADSTRONG. *a.* [*head* and *ſtrong.*] Unreſtrained; violent; ungovernable. *Hooker. Philips.*

HE'ADWORKMAN. *ſ.* [*head, work,* and *man.*] The foreman. *Swift.*

HE'ADY. *a.* [from *head.*]
1. Raſh; precipitate; haſty; violent. *Ben. Johnſon.*
2. Apt to affect the head. *Boyle.*

To HEAL. *v. a.* [hælan, Saxon.]
1. To cure a perſon; to reſtore from hurt or ſickneſs. *Watts.*
2. To cure a wound or diſtemper. *Wiſeman.*
3. To perform the act of making a ſore to cicatrize. *Wiſeman.*
4. To reconcile: as, he *healed* all diſſenſions.

To HEAL. *v. n.* To grow well. *Sharp.*

HEALER. *n. ſ.* [from *heal.*] One who cures or heals. *If.*

HE'ALING. *participial a.* [from *heal.*] Mild; mollifying; gentle; aſſuaſive.

HEALTH. *ſ.* [from *hael,* Saxon.]
1. Freedom from bodily pain or ſickneſs. *Quincy.*
2. Welfare of mind; purity; goodneſs. *Bacon.*
3. Salvation ſpiritual and temporal. *Pſ.*
4. Wiſh of happineſs in drinking. *Shakeſ.*

HE'ALTHFUL. *a.* [*health* and *full.*]
1. Free from ſickneſs. *South.*
2. Well diſpoſed. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Wholeſome; ſalubrious. *Bacon.*
4. Salutary; productive of ſalvation. *Com. Prayer.*

HE'ALTHFULLY. *ad.* [from *healthful.*]
1. In health.
2. Wholſomely.

HE'ALTHFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *healthful.*]
1. State of being well.
2. Wholſomeneſs; ſalubrious qualities. *Addiſon.*

HE'ALTHILY. *a.* [from *healthy.*] Without ſickneſs.

HE'ALTHINESS. *ſ.* [from *healthy.*] The ſtate of health.

HE'ALTHLESS. *a.* [from *health.*] Weak; ſickly; infirm. *Taylor.*

HE'ALTHSOME. *a.* [from *health.*] Wholſome; ſalutary. *Shakeſpeare.*

HEALTHY. *a.* [from *health.*] In health; free from ſickneſs. *Arbuthnot.*

HEAM. *ſ.* In beaſts, the ſame as the afterbirth in women.

HEAP. *ſ.* [heap, Saxon.]
1. Many ſingle things thrown together; a pile. *Dryden.*
2. A crowd; a throng; a rabble. *Bacon.*
3. Cluſter; number driven together. *Dryden.*

To HEAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To

1. To throw on heaps; to pile; to throw together. *Ezek.*
2. To accumulate; to lay up. *Job.*
3. To add to something else. *Shakesp.*

HE'APER. *s.* [from *heap.*] One that makes piles or heaps

HE'APY. *a.* [from *heap.*] Lying in heaps. *Gay.*

To HEAR. *v. n.* [hyjran, Saxon.]
1. To enjoy the sense by which words are distinguished. *Holder.*
2. To listen; to hearken. *Denh. m.*
3. To be told; to have an account. *Acts.*

To HEAR. *v. a.*
1. To perceive by the ear. 2 *Chro.*
2. To give an audience, or allowance to speak. *Acts.*
3. To attend; to listen to; to obey. *Matth.*
5. To try; to attend judicially. *Ezek.*
4. To attend favourably. *Deuter.*
6. To acknowledge. *Prior.*

HEARD signifies a keeper; as *beardbearkt*, a glorious keeper. *Gibson.*

HE'ARER. *s.* [from *hear.*] One who attends to any doctrine or discourse. *Ben. Johnson.*

HE'ARING. *s.* [from *hear.*]
1. The sense by which sounds are perceived.
2. Audience. *Shakespeare.*
3. Judicial trial. *Addison.*
4. Reach of the ear. *Hooker.*

To HE'ARKEN. *v. n.* [heapcnian, Saxon.]
1. To listen by way of curiosity. *Rogers.*
2. To attend; to pay regard. *Pope.*

HE'ARKENER. *s.* [from *hearken.*] Listener; one that hearkens.

HE'ARSAY. [*hear* and *say.*] Report; rumour. *Raleigh.*

HEARSE. *s.* [of unknown etymology.]
1. A carriage in which the dead are conveyed to the grave.
2. A temporary monument set over a grave. *Shakespeare.*

HEART. *s.* [heopt, Saxon.]
1. The muscle which by its contraction and dilation propels the blood through the course of circulation, and is therefore considered as the source of vital motion. *Shakespeare.*
2. The chief part; the vital part. *Bacon.*
3. The inner part of any thing. *Abbot.*
4. Person; character. *Shakespeare.*
5. Courage; spirit. *Clarendon.*
6. Seat of love. *Pope.*
7. Affection; inclination. *Dryden.*
8. Memory. *South.*
9. Good-will; ardour of zeal. *Clarend.*
10. Passions; anxiety; concern. *Shakes.*
11. Secret thoughts; recesses of the mind. *Dryden.*
12. Disposition of mind. *Sidney.*
13. *A hard heart* is cruelty. *Rowe.*
14. *To find in the* HEART. To be not wholly averse. *Sidney.*
15. Secret meaning; hidden intention. *Shakespeare.*
16. Conscience; sense of good or ill. *Hooker.*
17. Strength; power. *Bacon.*
18. Utmost degree. *Shakespeare.*
20. It is much used in composition for mind, or affection.

HEART-ACH. *s.* [*heart* and *ach.*] Sorrow; pang; anguish. *Shakespeare.*

HEART BREAK *s.* [*heart* and *break.*] Overpowering sorrow. *Shakspeare.*

HEART-BREAKER. *s.* A cant name for a woman's curls. *Hudibras.*

HEART-BREAKING. *a.* Overpowering with sorrow. *Spenser.*

HEART-BREAKING. *s.* Overpowering grief. *Hakewill.*

HE'ART BURNED. *a.* [*heart* and *burn.*] Having the heart inflamed. *Shakespeare.*

HEART-BURNING. *s.* [*heart* and *burn.*]
1. Pain at the stomach, commonly from an acrid humour. *Woodward.*
2. Discontent; secret enmity. *Swift.*

HEART-DEAR. *a.* Sincerely beloved. *Shakespeare.*

HEART-EASE. *s.* Quiet; tranquillity. *Shakespeare.*

HEART-EASING. *a.* Giving quiet. *Milton.*

HEART-FELT. *a.* Felt in the conscience. *Pope.*

HEART PEAS. *s.* A plant. *Miller.*

HEART-SICK. *a.*
1. Pained in mind. *Taylor.*
2. Mortally ill; hurt in the constitution. *Shakespeare.*

HEARTS-EASE. *s.* A plant. *Mortimer.*

HEART-STRING. *s.* [*string* and *heart.*] The tendons or nerves supposed to brace and sustain the heart. *Spenser. Taylor.*

HEART-STRUCK. *a.*
1. Driven to the heart; infixed for ever in the mind. *Shakespeare.*
2. Shocked with fear or dismay. *Milton.*

HEART-SWELLING. *a.* Rankling in the mind. *Spenser.*

HEART WHOLE. *a.*
1. With the affections yet unfixed. *Shakespeare.*
2. With the vitals yet unimpaired.

HEART-WOUNDED. *a.* Filled with passion of love or grief. *Pope.*

HE'ARTED. *a.* It is only used in composition: as, hard *hearted.*

To HE'ARTEN. *v. a.* [from *heart.*]
1. To encourage; to animate; to stir up. *Sidney.*
2. To meliorate with manure. *May.*

HEARTH. *f.* The pavement of a room in which a fire is made. *Dryden.*

HE'ARTILY. *a.* [from *hearty.*]
1. Sincerely; actively; diligently; vigorously. *Atterbury.*
2. From the heart; fully. *Prior.*
3. Eagerly; with desire. *Addison.*

HE'ARTINESS. *f.* [from *hearty.*]
1. Sincerity; freedom from hypocrisy. *Shakespeare.*
2. Vigour; diligence; strength. *Taylor.*

HE'ARTLESS. *a.* [from *heart.*] Without courage; spiritless. *Cowley.*

HE'ARTLESSLY. *ad.* [from *heartless.*] Without courage; faintly; timidly.

HE'ARTLESSNESS. *f.* [from *heartless.*] Want of courage or spirit; dejection of mind.

HE'ARTY. *a.* [from *heart.*]
1. Sincere; undissembled; warm; zealous. *Clarendon.*
2. In full health.
3. Vigorous; strong. *Pope.*
4. Strong; hard; durable. *Wotton.*

HEARTY-HALE. *a.* [*heart* and *hale.*] Good for the heart. *Spenser.*

HEAT. *f.* [heat, hæt, Saxon.]
1. The sensation caused by the approach or touch of fire.
2. The cause of the sensation of burning. *Hooker.*
3. Hot weather. *Addison.*
4. State of any body under the action of the fire. *Mexon.*
5. One violent action unintermitted. *Dryden.*
6. The state of being once hot. *Dryden.*
7. A course at a race. *Dryden.*
8. Pimples in the face; flush. *Addison.*
9. Agitation of sudden or violent passion. *Sidney.*
10. Faction; contest; party rage. *King Charles.*
11. Ardour of thought or elocution. *Add.*

To HEAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To make hot; to endue with the power of burning. *Daniel.*
2. To cause to ferment. *Mortimer.*
3. To make the constitution feverish. *Arbuthnot.*
4. To warm with vehemence of passion or desire. *Dryden.*
5. To agitate the blood and spirits with action. *Dryden.*

HE'ATER. *f.* [from *heat.*] An iron made hot, and put into a box-iron, to smooth and plait linnen.

HEATH. *f.* [*erica*, Latin.]
1. A plant.
2. A place overgrown with heath. *Shakes.*
3. A place covered with shrubs of whatever kind. *Bacon.*

HEATH-COCK. *f.* [*heath* and *cock.*] A large fowl that frequents heaths. *Carew.*

HEATH-PEAS. *f.* A species of bitter vetch.

HEATH-ROSE. *f.* [*heath* and *rose.*] A plant. *Ainsworth.*

HE'ATHEN. *f.* [*heyden*, German.] The gentiles; the pagans; the nations unacquainted with the covenant of grace. *Addison.*

HE'ATHEN. *a.* Gentile; pagan. *Addison.*

HE'ATHENISH. *a.* [from *heathen.*]
1. Belonging to the gentiles. *Hooker.*
2. Wild; savage; rapacious; cruel. *South.*

HE'ATHENISHLY. *a.* [from *heathen.*] After the manner of heathens.

HE'ATHENISM. *f.* [from *heathen.*] Gentilism; paganism. *Hammond.*

HE'ATHY. *a.* [from *heath.*] Full of heath. *Mortimer.*

To HEAVE. *v. a.* pret. *heaved*, anciently *hove*; part. *heaved*, or *hoven.*
1. To lift; to raise from the ground. *Milton.*
2. To carry. *Shakespeare.*
3. To raise; to lift. *Dryden.*
4. To cause to swell. *Thomson.*
5. To force up from the breast. *Shakesp.*
6. To exalt; to elevate. *Shakespeare.*
7. To puff; to elate. *Hayward.*

To HEAVE. *v. n.*
1. To pant; to breath with pain. *Dryd.*
2. To labour. *Atterbury.*
3. To rise with pain; to swell and fall. *Prior.*
4. To keck; to feel a tendency to vomit.

HEAVE. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Lift; exertion or effort upwards. *Dryden.*
2. Rising of the breast. *Shakespeare.*
3. Effort to vomit.
4. Struggle to rise. *Hudibras.*

HEAVE *Offering.* *f.* An offering among the Jews. *Numbers.*

HE'AVEN. *f.* [heopon, Saxon.]
1. The regions above; the expanse of the sky. *Raleigh. Dryden.*
2. The habitation of God, good angels, and pure souls departed. *Milton.*
3. The supreme power; the sovereign of heaven. *Temple.*
4. The pagan gods; the celestials. *Shakespeare.*
5. Elevation; sublimity. *Shakespeare.*

HEAVEN-BORN. Descended from the celestial regions. *Dryden.*

HEAVEN-BRED. Produced or cultivated in heaven. *Shakespeare.*

HEAVEN-BUILT. Built by the agency of gods. *Pope.*

HEAVEN-DIRECTED.

1. Raised towards the sky. *Pope.*
2. Taught by the powers of heaven. *Pope.*

HE'AVENLY. *a.* [from *heaven*]
1. Resembling heaven; supremely excellent. *Sidney.*
2. Celestial; inhabiting heaven. *Dryd.*

HE'AVENLY. *ad.*
1. In a manner resembling that of heaven. *Pope.*
2. By the agency or influence of heaven. *Milton.*

HE'AVENWARD. *ad.* [*heaven* and peapb, Saxon.] Towards heaven. *Prior.*

HE'AVILY. *ad.* [from *heavy.*]
1. With great ponderousness.
2. Grievously; afflictively. *Collier.*
3. Sorrowfully; with an air of dejection. *Clarendon.*

HE'AVINESS. *f.* [from *heavy.*]
1. Ponderousness; the quality of being heavy; weight. *Wilkins.*
2. Dejection of mind; depression of spirit. *Hooker.*
3. Inaptitude to motion or thought. *Arbuthnot.*
4. Oppression; crush; affliction.
5. Deepness or richness of soil. *Arbuthnot.*

HE'AVY. *ad.* [heapiz, Saxon.]
1. Weighty; ponderous; tending strongly to the center. *Wilkins.*
2. Sorrowful; dejected; depressed. *Shakespeare.*
3. Grievous; oppressive; afflictive. *Swift.*
4. Wanting alacrity; wanting briskness of appearance. *Prior.*
5. Wanting spirit or rapidity of sentiment; unanimated. *Swift.*
6. Wanting activity; indolent; lazy. *Dryden.*
7. Drousy; dull; torpid. *Luke.*
8. Slow; sluggish. *Shakspeare.*
9. Stupid; foolish. *Knolles.*
10. Burdensome; troublesome; tedious. *Swift.*
11. Loaded; incumbered; burthened. *Bacon.*
12. Not easily digested. *Arbuthnot.*
13. Rich in soil; fertile, as *heavy* lands.
14. Deep; cumbersome, as *heavy* roads.

HE'AVY. *ad.* As an adverb it is only used in composition; heavily. *Matthew.*

HE'BDOMAD. *f.* [*hebdomas*, Latin.] A week; a space of seven days. *Brown.*

HEBDO'MADAL. } *ad.* [from *hebdomas*,
HEBDO'MADARY. } Latin.] Weekly; consisting of seven days. *Brown.*

To HEBE'TATE *v. a.* [*hebeto*, Latin.] To dull; to blunt; to stupify. *Arbuthnot.*

HEBETA'TION. *f.* [from *hebetate.*]
1. The act of dulling.
2. The state of being dulled.

HE'BETUDE. *f.* [*hebetudo*, Latin.] Dulness; obtuseness; bluntness. *Harvey.*

HE'BRAISM. *f.* [*hebraisme*, French; *hebraismus*, Latin.] A Hebrew idiom. *Spectator.*

HE'BRAIST. *f.* [*hebraeus*, Latin.] A man skilled in Hebrew.

HE'BRICIAN. *f.* [from *Hebrew.*] One skilful in Hebrew. *Raleigh.*

HE'CATOMB *f.* [*hecatombe*, French.] A sacrifice of an hundred cattle. *Donne.*

HE'CTICAL. } *ad.* [*hectique*, French.]
HE'CTICK. }
1. Habitual; constitutional. *Donne.*
2. Troubled with a morbid heat. *Taylor.*

HE'CTICK. *f.* An hectick fever. *Shakes.*

HE'CTOR. *f.* [from *Hector*, the great *Homeric* warriour.] A bully; a blustering, turbulent, pervicacious, noisy fellow. *South. Prior.*

To HE'CTOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To threaten; to treat with insolent terms. *Arbuthnot.*

To HE'CTOR. *v. n.* To play the bully. *Swift.*

HEDERA'CEOUS. *a.* [*hederaceus*, Latin.] Producing ivy. *Dict.*

HEDGE. *f.* [hegge, Saxon.] A fence made round grounds with prickly bushes. *Pope.*

HEDGE, prefixed to any word, notes something mean. *Swift.*

To HEDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To inclose with a hedge. *Bacon.*
2. To obstruct. *Hos.*
3. To encircle for defence. *Shakesp.*
4. To shut up within an inclosure. *Locke.*
5. To force into a place already full. *Dryden.*

To HEDGE. *v. n.* To shift; to hide the head. *Shakespeare.*

HEDGE-BORN. *a.* [*hedge* and *born.*] Of no known birth; meanly born. *Shakesp.*

HEDGE FUMITORY. *f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

HEDGE-HOG. *f.* [*hedge* and *hog.*]
1. An animal set with prickles, like thorns in an hedge. *Ray.*
2. A term of reproach. *Shakspeare.*
3. A plant. *Ainsworth.*

HEDGE-HYSSOP. *f.* [*hedge* and *hyssop.*] A species of willow wort. *Hill.*

HEDGE MUSTARD. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*

HEDGE-NETTLE. *f.* A plant. *Ainsw.*

HEDGE-NOTE. *f.* [*hedge* and *note.*] A word of contempt. *Dryden.*

HEDGE-PIG. *f.* [*hedge* and *pig.*] A young hedge hog. *Shakespeare.*

HEDGE-ROW. *f.* [*hedge* and *row.*] The series of trees or bushes planted for inclosures. *Milton.*

HE'DGE-SPARROW. *ſ.* [*hedge* and *ſparrow.*] A ſparrow that lives in buſhes. *Shakeſpeare.*

HE'DGING-BILL. *ſ.* [*hedge* and *bill.*] A cutting hook uſed in making hedges. *Sidney.*

HE'DGER. *ſ.* [from *hedge.*] One who makes hedges. *Locke.*

To HEED. *v. a.* [hebban, Saxon.] To mind; to regard; to take notice of; to attend. *Locke.*

HEED. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Care; attention. *Addiſon.*
2. Caution; fearful attention; ſuſpicious watch. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Care to avoid. *Tillotſon.*
4. Notice; obſervation. *Bacon.*
5. Seriouſneſs; ſtaidneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Regard; reſpectful notice. *L'Eſtrange.*

HE'EDFUL. *a.* [from *heed.*]

1. Watchful; cautious; ſuſpicious. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Attentive; careful; obſerving. *Pope.*

HE'EDFULLY. *ad.* [from *heedful.*] Attentively; carefully; cautiouſly. *Watts.*

HE'EDFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *heedful.*] Caution; vigilance.

HE'EDILY. *ad.* Cautiouſly; vigilantly. *Diet.*

HE'EDINESS. *ſ.* Caution; vigilance. *Diet.*

HE'EDLESS. *ad.* [from *heed.*] Negligent; inattentive; careleſs. *Locke.*

HE'EDLESSLY. *ad.* [from *heedleſs.*] Careleſsly; negligently. *Arbuthnot.*

HE'EDLESSNESS. *ſ.* [from *heedleſs.*] Careleſsneſs; negligence; inattention. *Locke.*

HEEL. *ſ.* [hele, Saxon.

1. The part of the foot that protuberates behind. *Denham.*
2. The whole foot of animals. *Addiſon.*
3. The feet, as employed in flight. *L'Eſtrange.*
4. *To be at the* HEELS, To purſue cloſely; to follow hard. *Milton.*
5. *To lay by the* HEELS. To fetter; to ſhackle; to put in gyves. *Hudibras.*
6. The back part of a ſtocken: whence the phraſe *to be out at heels*, to be worn out. *Shakeſpeare.*

To HEEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To dance. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To lean on one ſide: as, the ſhip *heels.*

HE'ELER. *ſ.* [from *heel.*] A cock that ſtrikes well with his heels.

HE'EL-PIECE. *ſ.* [*heel* and *piece.*] A piece fixed on the hinder part of the ſhoe.

To HE'EL-PIECE. *v. a.* [*heel* and *piece.*] To put a piece of leather on a ſhoe-heel.

HEFT. *ſ.* [from *heave.*] *Arbuthnot.*

1. Heaving; effort. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. [For *haft.*] Handle. *Waller.*

HE'GIRA *ſ.* [Arabick.] A term in chronology, ſignifying the epocha, or account of time, uſed by the Arabians, who begin from the day that *Mahomet* was forced to eſcape from Mecca, July 16, *A. D.* 622.

HE'IFER. *ſ.* [heahfore, Saxon.] A young cow. *Pope.*

HEIGH-HO. *interj.*

1. An expreſſion of ſlight languour and uneaſineſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

HEIGHT. *ſ.* [from *high.*]

1. Elevation above the ground.
2. Altitude; ſpace meaſured upwards. *Donne.*
3. Degree of latitude. *Abbot.*
4. Summit; aſcent; towering eminence.
5. Elevation of rank; ſtation of dignity. *Daniel.*
6. The utmoſt degree; full completion. *Bacon.*
7. Utmoſt exertion. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. State of exellence; advance towards perfection. *Addiſon.*

To HEIGHTEN. *v. a.* [from *height.*]

1. To raiſe higher.
2. To improve; to meliorate.
3. To aggravate. *Addiſon.*
4. To improve by decorations. *Dryden.*

HE'INOUS. *ad.* [*haineux*, French.] Atrocious; wicked in a high degree.

HE'INOUSLY. *ad.* [from *heinous.*] Atrociouſly; wickedly.

HE'INOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *heinous.*] Atrociouſneſs; wickedneſs. *Rogers.*

HEIR. *ſ.* [*heire*, old French.] One that is inheritor of any thing after the preſent poſſeſſor. *Swift.*

To HEIR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inherit. *Dryden.*

HE'IRESS. *ſ.* [from *heir.*] An inheritrix; a woman that inherits. *Waller.*

HE'IRLESS. *a.* [from *heir.*] Without an heir. *Shakeſpeare.*

HE'IRSHIP. *ſ.* [from *heir.*] The ſtate, character, or privileges of an heir. *Ayliffe.*

HE'IRLOOM. *ſ.* [*heir* and geloma, goods, Saxon.] Any furniture or moveable deereed to deſcend by inheritance, and therefore inſeparable from the freehold. *Swift.*

HELD. The preterite and part. paſſ. of *hold.* *Dryden.*

HELI'ACAL. *a.* [*heliaque*, Fr. from ἥλιος.] Emerging from the luſtre of the ſun, or falling into it. *Brown.*

HE'LICAL. *ad.* [*helice*, Fr. from ἕλιξ.] Spiral; with many circumvolutions. *Wilkins.*

HE'LIOID. *Parabola*, in mathematicks, or the parabolick ſpiral, is a curve which ariſes from the ſuppoſition of the axis of the common Apollonian parabola's being bent round into the periphery of a circle, and is a line then paſſing through the extremities of the ordinates, which do now converge towards the centre of the ſaid circle. *Harris.*

HELI-

HELIOCE'NTRICK. *a.* [*heliocentrique*, Fr. ἥλιος, and κέντρον.] *Harris.*

HELIOSCOPE. *ſ.* [*helioſcope*, Fr. ἥλιος, and σκοπέω.] A ſort of teleſcope fitted ſo as to look on the body of the ſun, without offence to the eyes.

HE'LIOTROPE. *ſ.* [ἥλιος and τρέπω.] A plant that turns towards the ſun; but more particularly the turnſol, or ſun-flower. *Government of the Tongue.*

HE'LISPHERICAL. *a.* [*helix* and *ſphere.*] The *heliſpherical* line is the rhomb line in navigation.

HE'LIX. *ſ.* [*helice*, Fr. ἕλιξ.] A ſpiral line. *Wilkins.*

HELL. *ſ.* [helle, Saxon.]

1. The place of the devil and wicked ſouls. *Cowley.*
2. The place of ſeparate ſouls, whether good or bad. *Apoſtles Creed.*
3. The place at a running play to which thoſe who are caught are carried. *Sidney.*
4. The place into which a taylor throws his ſhreds. *Hudibras.*
5. The infernal powers. *Cowley.*

HELL-BLACK. *a.* Black as hell. *Shakeſp.*

HELL-BROTH. *ſ.* [*bell* and *broth.*] A compoſition boiled up for infernal purpoſes. *Shakeſpeare.*

HELL-DOOMED. *a.* [*bell* and *doom.*] Conſigned to hell. *Milton.*

HELL-HATED. *a.* Abhorred like hell. *Shakeſpeare.*

HELL-HOUND. *ſ.* [helle hunð, Saxon.]

1. Dogs of hell. *Dryden.*
2. Agent of hell. *Milton.*

HE'LL-KITE. *ſ.* [*bell* and *kite.*] Kite of infernal breed. *Shakeſpeare.*

HE'LLEBORE. *ſ.* [*helleborus*, Lat.] Chriſtmas flower. *Miller.*

HE'LLEBORE *White. ſ.* [*veratrum*, Latin.] A plant.

HE'LLENSIM. *ſ.* [ἑλληνισμὸς.] An idiom of the Greek.

HE'LLISH. *a.* [from *bell.*]

1. Having the qualities of hell; infernal; wicked. *South.*
2. Sent from hell; belonging to hell. *Sidney.*

HE'LLISHLY. *ad.* [from *belliſh.*] Infernally; wickedly.

HE'LLISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *belliſh.*] Wickedneſs; abhorred qualities.

HE'LLWARD. *ad.* [from *bell.*] Towards hell. *Pope.*

HELM denotes defence: as *Eadhelm*, happy defence. *Gibſon.*

HELM. *ſ.* [helm, Saxon.]

1. A covering for the head in war. *Dryden.*
2. The part of a coat of arms that bears the creſt. *Camden.*
3. The upper part of the retort. *Boyle.*
4. [helma, Saxon.] The ſteerage; the rudder. *Ben. Johnſon.*
5. The ſtation of government. *Swift.*

To HELM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To guide; to conduct. *Shakeſpeare.*

HE'LMED. *a.* [from *helm.*] Furniſhed with a headpiece. *Milton.*

HE'LMET. *ſ.* A helm; a headpiece. *Dryden.*

HELMI'NTHICK. *a.* [from ἕλμινθος.] Relating to worms.

To HELP. *v. a.* preter. *helped*, or *holp*; part. *helped*, or *holpen.* [helpan, Saxon.]

1. To aſſiſt; to ſupport; to aid. *Fairfax. Stillingfleet.*
2. To remove, or advance by help. *Locke.*
3. To free from pain or diſeaſe. *Locke.*
4. To cure; to heal. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To remedy; to change for the better. *Dryden. Swift.*
6. To forbear; to avoid. *Pope.*
7. To promote; to forward. *Bacon.*
8. *To* HELP *to.* To ſupply with; to furniſh with. *Pope.*

To HELP. *v. n.*

1. To contribute aſſiſtance. *Dryden.*
2. To bring a ſupply. *Rymer.*

HELP. *ſ.* [from the verb; *hulpe*, Dutch.]

1. Aſſiſtance; aid; ſupport; ſuccour. *Knolles. Smalridge.*
2. That which forwards or promotes. *Bacon.*
3. That which gives help. *Wilkins.*
4. Remedy. *Holder.*

HE'LPER. *ſ.* [from *help.*]

1. An aſſiſtant; an auxiliary. *2 Kings.*
2. One that adminiſters remedy. *More.*
3. A ſupernumerary ſervant. *Swift.*
4. One that ſupplies with any thing wanted. *Shakeſpeare.*

HE'LPFUL. *a.* [*help* and *full.*]

1. Uſeful; that which gives aſſiſtance. *Dryden.*
2. Wholeſome; ſalutary. *Raleigh.*

HE'LPLESS. *a.* [from *help.*]

1. Wanting power to ſuccour one's ſelf. *Rogers.*
2. Wanting ſupport or aſſiſtance. *Pope.*
3. Irremediable; admitting no help. *Spenſer.*
4. Unſuppli'ed; void. *Dryden.*

HE'LPLESSLY. *ad.* [from *helpleſs.*] Without ſuccour.

HE'LPLESSNESS. *ſ.* [from *helpleſs.*] Want of ſuccour.

HELTER-SKELTER. *ad.* In a hurry; without order. *L'Eſtrange.*

HELVE. *ſ.* [helpe, Saxon.] The handle of an ax. *Raleigh.*

To HELVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit with a helve.

HEM. *ſ.* [hem, Saxon.]

1. The

1. The edge of a garment doubled and sewed to keep the threads from spreading. *Wiseman.*

2. [*Hemmen*, Dutch.] The noise uttered by a sudden and violent expiration of the breath. *Addison.*

3. *interj &.* Hem! [Latin.]

To HEM. *v. a.*

1. To close the edge of cloth by a hem or double border sewed together.

2. To border; to edge. *Spenser.*

3. To enclose; to environ; to confine; to shut. *Fairfax.*

To HEM. *v. n.* [*hemmen*, Dutch.] To utter a noise by violent expulsion of the breath.

HE'MICRANY. *s.* [ἡμισυ, half, and κρᾶνιον, the skull.] A pain that affects only one part of the head at a time. *Quincy.*

HEMICYCLE. *s.* [ἡμικυκλος.] A half round.

HE'MINA. *s.* About ten ounces.

HE'MIPLEGY. *s.* [ἡμισυ, half, and πλήσσω, to strike.] A palsy, or any nervous affection relating thereunto, that seizes one side at a time.

HE'MISPHERE. *s.* [ἡμισφαίριον.] The half of a globe when it is supposed to be cut through its centre in the plane of one of its greatest circles. *Milton.*

HEMISPHE'RICAL. } *a.* [from *hemisphere.*]
HEMISPHE'RICK. } Half round; containing half a globe. *Boyle.*

HE'MISTICK. *s.* [ἡμιστίχιον.] Half a verse. *Dryden.*

HE'MLOCK. *s.* [hemloc, Saxon.] An herb. *Miller.*

HE'MORRHAGE. } *s.* [αἱμορραγία.] A
HE'MORRHAGY. } violent flux of blood. *Ray.*

HE'MORRHOIDS. *s.* [αἱμορροΐδες.] The piles, the emrods. *Swift.*

HE'MORRHOIDAL. *a.* [*hemorrhoidal*, Fr.] Belonging to the veins in the fundament. *Ray.*

HEMP. *s.* [hænep, Saxon; *hampe*, Dutch.] A fibrous plant of which coarse linen and ropes are made. *Mortimer.*

HEMP *Agrimony. s.* A plant.

HE'MPEN. *a.* [from *hemp.*] Made of hemp. *Gay.*

HEN. *s.* [henne, Saxon and Dutch.]

1. The female of a house-cock.

2. The female of any land-fowl. *Addison.*

HEN-DRIVER. *s.* [*hen* and *driver.*] A kind of hawk. *Walton.*

HEN HARM. }
HEN-HARRIER. } *s.* A kind of kite. *Ainsw.*

HEN-HEARTED. *a.* [*hen* and *heart.*] Dastardly; cowardly.

HEN-PECKED. *a.* [*hen* and *pecked.*] Governed by the wife. *Arbuthnot.*

HEN-ROOST. *s.* [*hen* and *roost.*] The place where the poultry rest. *Addison.*

HENS-FEET. *s.* A kind of plant. *Ainsw.*

HE'NBANE. *s.* [*hyoscyamus*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

HE'NBIT. *s.* A plant. *Derham.*

HENCE. *ad.* or *interj.* [heonan, Saxon; *hennes*, old English.]

1. From this place to another. *Roscommon.*

2. Away; to a distance. *Milton.*

3. At a distance; in another place. *Shakespeare.*

4. From this time; in the future. *Arbuthnot.*

5. For this reason; in consequence of this. *Tillotson.*

6. From this cause; from this ground. *Arbuthnot.*

7. From this source; from this original; from this store. *Suckling.*

8. *From hence* is a vitious expression.

To HENCE. *v. a.* [from the adverb.] To send off; to dispatch to a distance. *Sidney.*

HENCEFO'RTH. *ad.* [henonforð, Saxon.] From this time forward. *Milton.*

HENCEFO'RWARD. *ad.* [*hence* and *forward.*] From this time to futurity. *Dryden.*

HE'NCHMAN. *s.* [hỳnc, a servant, and *man*, *Skinner.*] A page; an attendant. *Dryden.*

To HEND. *v. a.* [Þendan, Saxon.]

1. To seize; to lay hold on. *Fairfax.*

2. To croud; to surround. *Shakespeare.*

HE'NDECAGON. *s.* [ἕνδεκα and γωνία.] A figure of eleven sides or angles.

HEPA'TICAL. } *a.* [*hepaticus*, Latin.] Be-
HEPA'TICK. } longing to the liver. *Arbuthnot.*

HEPS. *s.* Hawthorn-berries, commonly written *hips.* *Ainsworth.*

HEPTACA'PSULAR. *a.* [ἑπτὰ and *capsula.*] Having seven cavities or cells.

HE'PTAGON. *s.* [ἑπτὰ and γωνία.] A figure with seven sides or angles.

HEPTA'GONAL. *a.* [from *heptagon.*] Having seven angles or sides.

HE'PTARCHY. *s.* [ἑπτὰ and ἀρχὴ.] A sevenfold government. *Camden.*

HER. *pron.*

1. Belonging to a female; of a she; of a woman. *Cowley.*

2. The oblique case of *she.* *Cowley.*

HERS. *pronoun.* This is used when it refers to a substantive going before: as, such are *her* charms, such charms are *hers.* *Cowley.*

HE'RALD. *s.* [*herault*, French.]

1. An officer whose business it is to register genealogies, adjust ensigns armorial, regulate funerals, and anciently to carry messages between princes, and proclaim war and peace. *Ben. Johnson.*

2. A

2. A precurſor; a forerunner; a harbinger. *Shakeſpeare.*

To HE'RALD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To introduce as an herald. *Shakeſpeare.*

HE'RALDRY. *ſ.* [*heraulderie*, French.]
1. The art or office of a herald. *Peacham.*
2. Blazonry. *Chaveland.*

HERB. *ſ.* [*herbe*, French; *herba*, Latin.] *Herbs* are thoſe plants whoſe ſtalks are ſoft, and have nothing woody in them; as graſs and hemlock. *Locke. Cowley.*

HERB *Chriſtopher*, or *Bane-berries*. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

HERBA'CIOUS. *a.* [from *herba*, Latin.]
1. Belonging to herbs. *Brown.*
2. Feeding on vegetables. *Derham.*

HE'RBAGE. *ſ.* [*herbage*, French.]
1. Herbs collectively; graſs; paſture. *Woodward.*
2. The tythe and the right of paſture. *Ainſworth.*

HE'RBAL. *ſ.* [from *herb.*] A book containing the names and deſcription of plants. *Baker.*

HE'RBALIST. *ſ.* [from *herbal.*] A man ſkilled in herbs. *Brown.*

HE'RBARIST. *ſ.* [*herbarius.*] One ſkilled in herbs. *Boyle.*

HE'RBELET. *ſ.* [Diminutive of *herb.*] A ſmall herb. *Shakeſpeare.*

HERBE'SCENT. *a.* [*herbeſcens*, Latin.] Growing into herbs.

HE'RBID. *a.* [*herbidus*, Latin.] Covered with herbs.

HE'RBOROUGH. *ſ.* [*herberg*, German.] Place of temporary reſidence. *B. Johnſon.*

HE'RBOUS. *a.* [*herboſus*, Latin.] Abounding with herbs.

HE'RBULENT. *a.* [from *herbula.*] Containing herbs. *Dict.*

HE'RBWOMAN. *ſ.* [*herb* and *woman.*] A woman that ſells herbs. *Arbuthnot.*

HE'RBY. *a.* [from *herb.*] Having the nature of herbs. *Bacon.*

HERD. *ſ.* [heoꝛ᷑, Saxon.]
1. A number of beaſts together. *Flocks* and *herds* are *ſheep* and *oxen* or *kine*. *Addiſon.*
2. A company of men, in contempt or deteſtation. *Dryden.*
3. It anciently ſignified a keeper of cattle, a ſenſe ſtill retained in compoſition: as *goatherd.*

To HERD. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To run in herds or companies. *Dryden.*
2. To aſſociate. *Walſh.*

To HERD. *v. a.* To throw or put into an herd. *Ben. Johnſon.*

HE'RDGROOM. *ſ.* [*herd* and *groom.*] A keeper of herds. *Spenſer.*

HE'RDMAN, HE'RDSMAN. *ſ.* [*herd* and *man.*] One employed in tending herds. *Locke.*

HERE. *ad.* [heꝛ, Saxon.]
1. In this place. *Miller.*
2. In the preſent ſtate. *Bacon.*
3. It is often oppoſed to *there*. *Spratt.*

HEREABO'UTS. *ad.* [*here* and *about.*] About this place. *Addiſon.*

HEREA'FTER. *ad.* In a future ſtate. *Shakeſpeare.*

HEREA'FTER. *ſ.* A future ſtate. *Addiſon.*

HEREA'T. *ad.* [*here* and *at.*] At this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY'. *ad.* [*here* and *by.*] By this. *Hooker.*

HERE'DITABLE. *a.* [*hæres*, Latin.] Whatever may be occupied as inheritance. *Locke.*

HE'REDITAMENT. *ſ.* [*hæredium*, Latin.] A law term denoting inheritance.

HERE'DITARY. *a.* [*hereditaire*, French.] Poſſeſſed or claimed by right of inheritance; deſcending by inheritance. *Dryden.*

HERE'DITARILY. *ad.* [from *hereditary.*] By inheritance. *Pope.*

HEREI'N. *ad.* [*here* and *in.*] In this. *South.*

HERE'INTO. *ad.* [*here* and *into.*] Into this. *Hooker.*

HEREO'F. *ad.* [*here* and *of.*] From this; of this. *Shakeſpeare.*

HEREO'N. *ad.* [*here* and *on.*] Upon this. *Brown.*

HEREO'UT. *ad.* [*here* and *out.*] Out of this place. *Spenſer.*

HEREMI'TICAL. *a.* [ἔρημος, a deſart; *heremitique*, French.] Solitary; ſuitable to a hermit. *Pope.*

HE'RESY. *ſ.* [*hereſie*, French; *hæreſis*, Latin.] An opinion of private men different from that of the catholick and orthodox church. *Bacon. King Charles.*

HE'RESIARCH. *ſ.* [*hereſiarque*, French.] A leader in hereſy. *Stillingfleet.*

HE'RETICK. *ſ.* [*heretique*, Fr.] One who propagates his private opinions in oppoſition to the catholick church. *Davies.*

HERE'TICAL. *a.* [from *heretick.*] Containing hereſy. *Decay of Piety.*

HERE'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *heretical.*] With hereſy.

HERETO'. *ad.* [*here* and *to.*] To this; add to this.

HERETOFO'RE. *ad.* [*hereto* and *fore.*] Formerly; anciently. *Sidney. South.*

HEREUNTO'. *ad.* [*here* and *unto.*] To this. *Locke.*

HEREWI'TH. *ad.* [*here* and *with.*] With this. *Hayward.*

HE'RIOT. *ſ.* [heꝛegeꝛ᷑, Saxon.] A fine paid to the lord at the death of a landholder. *Dryden.*

HE'RITABLE. *a.* [*hæres*, Latin.] A perſon that may inherit whatever may be inherited, *Hale.*

HE'RI-

HE'RITAGE. *f.* [*heritage*, French.]
1. Inheritance; estate devolved by succession. *Rogers.*
2. [In divinity.] The people of God. *Common Prayer.*

HERMA'PHRODITE. *f.* [from ἑρμῆς and ἀφροδίτη.] An animal uniting two sexes. *Cleaveland.*

HERMAPHRODI'TICAL. *a.* [from *hermaphrodite.*] Partaking of both sexes. *Brown.*

HERMETICAL. } *a.* [from *Hermes*, or
HERME'TICK. } *Mercury.*] Chymical. *Boyle.*

HERME'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *hermetical.*] According to the hermetical or chemick art. *Bentley.*

HE'RMIT. *f.* [ἐρημίτης.]
1. A solitary; an anchoret; one who retires from society to contemplation and devotion. *Addison.*
2. A beadsman; one bound to pray for another.

HE'RMITAGE. *f.* [*hermitage*, French.] The cell or habitation of a hermit. *Add.*

HE'RMITESS. *f.* [from *hermit.*] A woman retired to devotion.

HE'RMITICAL. *a.* [from *hermit.*] Suitable to a hermit.

HE'RMODACTYL *f.* [ἑρμῆς and δάκτυλος.] *Hermodactyl* is a root, and represents the common figure of a heart cut in two. The dried roots are a gentle purge. *Hill.*

HERN. *f.* [Contracted from HERON.]

HE'RNHILL. *f.* [*hern* and *hill.*] An herb.

HE'RNIA. f. [Latin.] Any kind of rupture. *Wiseman.*

HE'RO. *f.* [*heros*, Latin.]
1. A man eminent for bravery. *Cowley.*
2. A man of the highest class in any respect.

HE'ROESS. *f.* [from *hero.*] A heroine; a female hero. *Chapman.*

HERO'ICAL. *a.* [from *hero.*] Befitting an hero; heroick. *Dryden.*

HERO'ICALLY. *ad.* [from *heroical.*] After the way of a hero. *Sidney.*

HERO'ICK. *a.* [from *hero.*]
1. Productive of heroes. *Shakespeare.*
2. Noble; suitable to an hero; brave; magnanimous. *Waller.*
3. Reciting the acts of heroes. *Cowley.*

HERO'ICKLY. *ad.* [from *heroick.*] Suitably to an hero. *Milton.*

HE'ROINE. *f.* [from *hero*; *heroine*, Fr.] A female hero. *Addison.*

HE'ROISM. *f.* [*heroïsme*, French.] The qualities or character of an hero. *Broome.*

HE'RON. *f.* [*heron*, French.] A bird that feeds upon fish. *Bacon.*

HERONRY. } *f.* [from *heron.*] A
HERONSHAW. } place where herons breed. *Derham.*

HE'RPES. *f.* [ἕρπης.] A cutaneous inflammation. *Wiseman.*

HE'RRING. *f.* [*hareng*, French; hæring, Saxon.] A small sea-fish. *Swift.*

HERS. *pron.* The female possessive: as, this is *her* house, this house is *hers.* *Roscommon.*

HERSE. *f.* [*herse*, low Latin.]
1. A temporary monument raised over a grave.
2. The carriage in which corpses are drawn to the grave. *Pope.*

To HERSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into an herse. *Crashaw.*

HERSELF. *pronoun.* The female personal pronoun, in the oblique cases reciprocal. *Dryden.*

HE'RSELIKE. *a.* [*herse* and *like.*] Funereal; suitable to funerals. *Bacon.*

To HE'RY. *v. a.* [hejian, Saxon.] To guard as holy. *Spenser.*

HE'SITANCY. *f.* [from *hesitate.*] Dubiousness; uncertainty. *Atterbury.*

To HE'SITATE. *v. a.* [*hæsito*, Latin.] To be doubtful; to delay; to pause. *Pope.*

HESITA'TION. *f.* [from *hesitate.*]
1. Doubt; uncertainty; difficulty made. *Woodward.*
2. Intermission of speech; want of volubility. *Swift.*

HEST. *f.* [hæʒt, Saxon.] Command; precept; injunction. *Shakespeare.*

HE'TEROCLITE. *f.* [*heteroclitus*, Latin.]
1. Such nouns as vary from the common forms of declension. *Watts.*
2. Any thing or person deviating from the common rule.

HETEROCLI'TICAL. *a.* [from *heteroclite.*] Deviating from the common rule. *Brown.*

HE'TERODOX. *a.* [ἕτερος and δόξα.] Deviating from the established opinion; not orthodox. *Locke.*

HE'TERODOX. *f.* An opinion peculiar. *Brown.*

HETEROGE'NEAL. *a.* [*heterogene*, Fr. ἕτερος and γένος.] Not of the same nature; not kindred. *Newton.*

HETEROGENE'ITY. *f.* [from *heterogeneous.*]
1. Opposition of nature; contrariety of qualities.
2. Opposite or dissimilar part. *Boyle.*

HETEROGE'NEOUS. *a.* [ἕτερος and γένος.] Not kindred; opposite or dissimilar in nature. *Woodward.*

HETERO'SCIANS. *f.* [ἕτερος and σκία.] Those whose shadows fall only one way, as the shadows of us who live north of the Tropick fall at noon always to the North.

To HEW. *v. a.* part. *hewn* or *hewed.* [hepan, Saxon.]
1. To cut with an edged instrument; to hack. *Hayward.*
2. To

2. To chop; to cut. *Dryden.*
3. To fell, as with an ax. *Sandys.*
4. To form or ſhape with an axe. *Addiſon.*
5. To form laboriouſly. *Dryden.*

HE'WER. *ſ.* [from *hew.*] One whoſe employment is to cut wood or ſtone. *Brown.*

HE'XAGON. *ſ.* [ἕξ and γωνία.] A figure of ſix ſides or angles: the moſt capacious of all the figures that can be added to each other without any interſtice; and therefore the cells in honeycombs are of that form.

HEXA'GONAL. *a.* [from *hexagon.*] Having ſix ſides. *Brown.*

HEXA'GONY. *ſ.* [from *hexagon.*] A figure of ſix angles. *Bramhall.*

HEXA'METER. *ſ.* [ἕξ and μέτρον.] A verſe of ſix feet. *Dryden.*

HEXA'NGULAR. *a.* [ἕξ and *angulus*, Lat.] Having ſix corners. *Woodward.*

HEXA'POD. *ſ.* [ἕξ and πούς.] An animal with ſix feet. *Ray.*

HEXA'STICK. *ſ.* [ἕξ and στίχος.] A poem of ſix lines.

HEY. *interj.* [from *high.*] An expreſſion of joy. *Prior.*

HE'YDAY. *interj.* [for *high day.*] An expreſſion of frolick and exultation. *Shakeſpeare. Hudibras.*

HE'YDAY. *ſ.* A frolick; wildneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

HE'YDEGIVES. *ſ.* A wild frolick dance. *Spenſer.*

HIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *hio*, Latin.] The act of gaping. *Brown.*

HIA'TUS. *ſ.* [*hiatus*, Latin.]
1. An aperture; a breach. *Woodward.*
2. The opening of the mouth by the ſucceſſion of an initial to a final vowel. *Pope.*

HIBER'NAL. *a.* [*hibernus*, Latin.] Belonging to the winter. *Brown.*

HICCIUS DOCCIUS. ſ. A cant word for a juggler; one that plays faſt and looſe. *Hudibras.*

HICCO'UGH. *ſ.* [*hicken*, Daniſh.] A convulſion of the ſtomach producing ſobs. *Cleaveland.*

To HICCOUGH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſob with convulſion of the ſtomach.

To HI'CKUP. *v. n.* [corrupted from *hiccough.*] To ſob with a convulſed ſtomach. *Hudibras.*

HI'CKWALL. HI'CKWAY. *ſ.* A bird. *Ainſworth.*

HID. HI'DDEN. *part. paſſ.* of *hide.* *Pope.*

To HIDE. *v. a.* preter. *hid*; part. paſſ. *hid* or *hidden.* [hýðan, Saxon.] To conceal; to withold or withdraw from ſight or knowledge. *Shakeſpeare.*

To HIDE. *v. n.* To lye hid; to be concealed. *Pope.*

HIDE *and* SEEK. *ſ.* A play in which ſome hide themſelves, and another ſeeks them. *Gulliver's Travels.*

HIDE. *ſ.* [hýðe, Saxon; *hande*, Dutch.]
1. The ſkin of any animal, either raw or dreſſed. *Pope.*
2. The human ſkin: in contempt. *Dryden.*
3. A certain quantity of land. *Wotton.*

HIDEBOUND. *a.* [*hide* and *bound.*]
1. A horſe is ſaid to be *hidebound* when his ſkin ſticks ſo hard to his ribs and back, that you cannot with your hand pull up or looſen the one from the other. *Farrier's Dict.*
2. [In trees.] Being in the ſtate in which the bark will not give way to the growth. *Swift.*
3. Harſh; untractable. *Hudibras.*

HI'DEOUS. *a.* [*hideux*, French.] Horrible; dreadful. *Woodward.*

HI'DEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *hideous.*] Horribly; dreadfully. *Shakeſpeare.*

HI'DEOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *hideous.*] Horribleneſs; dreadfulneſs.

HI'DER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] He that hides.

To HIE. *v. n.* [hiegan, Saxon.] To haſten; to go in haſte. *Dryden.*

HI'ERARCH. *ſ.* [ἱερὸς and ἀρχή.] The chief of a ſacred order. *Milton.*

HIERA'RCHICAL. *a.* [*hierarchique*, Fr.] Belonging to ſacred or eccleſiaſtical government.

HI'ERARCHY. *ſ.* [from *hierarch.*]
1. A ſacred government; rank or ſubordination of holy beings. *Fairfax.*
2. Eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhment. *South.*

HIEROGLY'PH. HIEROGLY'PHICK. *ſ.* [*hieroglyphe*, French; ἱερὸς, ſacred, and γλύφω, to carve.]
1. An emblem; a figure by which a word was implied. *Pope.*
2. The art of writing in picture. *Swift.*

HIEROGLY'PHICAL. HIEROGLY'PHICK. *a.* [*hieroglyphique*, Fr.] Emblematical; expreſſive of ſome meaning beyond what immediately appears. *Sandys.*

HIEROGLY'PHICALLY. *ad.* [from *hieroglyphical.*] Emblematically. *Brown.*

HIERO'GRAPHY. *ſ.* [ἱερὸς and γράφω.] Holy writing.

HIE'ROPHANT. *ſ.* [ἱεροφάντης.] One who teaches rules of religion. *Hale.*

To HI'GGLE. *v. n.*
1. To chaffer; to be penurious in a bargain. *Hale.*
2. To go ſelling proviſions from door to door.

HIGGLEDY-PIGGLEDY. *ad.* A cant word, corrupted from *higgle*, which denotes any confuſed maſs.

HI'GGLER. *ſ.* [from *higgle.*] One who ſells proviſions by retail.

HIGH. *a.* [Heah, Saxon.]
1. Long upwards; rising above. *Burnet.*
2. Elevated in place; raised aloft. *Locke.*
3. Exalted in nature.
4. Elevated in rank or condition. *Dryden.*
5. Exalted in sentiment. *Milton.*
6. Difficult; abstruse. *Shakespeare.*
7. Boastful; ostentatious. *Clarendon.*
8. Arrogant; proud; lofty. *Clarendon.*
9. Severe; oppressive. *Bacon.*
10. Noble; illustrious. *Shakespeare.*
11. Violent; tempestuous; loud. Applied to the wind. *Denham.*
12. Tumultuous; turbulent; ungovernable. *Dryden.*
13. Full; complete. *Clarendon.*
14. Strong tasted; gustful. *Baker.*
15. Advancing in latitude from the line. *Abbot.*
16. At the most perfect state; in the meridian. *Genesis.*
17. Far advanced into antiquity. *Brown.*
18. Dear; exorbitant in price. *South.*
19. Capital; great; opposed to little: as *high* treason.

HIGH. *f.* High place; elevation; superiour region. *Dryden.*

On HIGH. Aloft; above; into superiour regions. *Dryden.*

HIGH-BLE'ST. *a.* Supremely happy. *Milton.*

HI'GH-BLOWN. Swelled much with wind; much inflated. *Shakespeare.*

HI'GH-BORN. Of noble extraction. *Rowe.*

HIGH-CO'LOURED. Having a deep or glaring colour. *Floyer.*

HIGH-DESI'GNING. Having great schemes. *Dryden.*

HIGH-FLI'ER. *f.* One that carries his opinions to extravagance. *Swift.*

HI'GH-FLOWN. *a.* [*high* and *flown*, from *fly.*]
1. Elevated; proud. *Denham.*
2. Turgid; extravagant. *L'Estrange.*

HIGH-FLY'ING. Extravagant in claims or opinions. *Dryden.*

HIGH HE'APED. *a.* Covered with high piles. *Pope.*

HIGH ME'TTLED. Proud or ardent of spirit. *Garth.*

HIGH MI'NDED. Proud; arrogant. *Shakespeare.*

HIGH-RE'D. Deeply red. *Boyle.*

HIGH-SEASONED. Piquant to the palate. *Locke.*

HIGH SPI'RITED. Bold; daring; insolent.

HIGH-STO'MACHED. Obstinate; lofty. *Shakespeare.*

HIGH-TA'STED. Gustful; piquant. *Denham.*

HIGH-VI'CED. Enormously wicked. *Shakespeare.*

HI'GH-WROUGHT. Accurately finished. *Pope.*

HI'GHLAND. *f.* [*high* and *land.*] Mountainous region. *Addison.*

HIGHLA'NDER. *f.* [from *highland.*] An inhabitant of mountains. *Addison.*

HI'GHLY. *ad.* [from *high.*]
1. With elevation as to place and situation.
2. In a great degree. *Atterbury.*
3. Proudly; arrogantly; ambitiously. *Shakespeare.*
4. With esteem; with estimation. *Rom.*

HI'GHMOST. *a.* Highest; topmost. *Shakespeare.*

HI'GHNESS. *f.* [from *high.*]
1. Elevation above the surface.
2. The title of princes, anciently of kings. *Waller.*
3. Dignity of nature; supremacy. *Job.*

HIGHT.
1. Was named; was called. *Dryden.*
2. Called; named. *Hubberd's Tale.*

HIGHWA'TER. *f.* [*high* and *water.*] The utmost flow of the tide. *Mortimer.*

HIGHWA'Y. *f.* [*high* and *way.*] Great road; publick path. *Child.*

HI'GHWAYMAN. *f.* [*highway* and *man.*] A robber that plunders on the publick roads. *Bentley.*

HI'GLAPER. *f.* An herb.

HILA'RITY. *f.* [*hilaritas*, Latin.] Merriment; gayety. *Brown.*

HI'LDING. *f.*
1. A sorry, paltry, cowardly fellow. *Shakespeare.*
2. It is used likewise for a mean woman. *Shakespeare.*

HILL. *f.* [hil, Saxon.] An elevation of ground less than a mountain. *Granville.*

HI'LLOCK. *f.* [from *hill.*] A little hill. *Sidney.*

HI'LLY. *a.* [from *hill.*] Full of hills; unequal in the surface. *Howel. Philips.*

HILT. *f.* [hilt, Saxon.] The handle of any thing, particularly of a sword. *Pope.*

HIM. [him, Saxon.] The oblique case of *he.* *Genesis.*

HI'MSELF. *pron.* [*him* and *self.*]
1. In the nominative, *he.* *Bacon.*
2. In ancient authors *itself.* *Shakespeare.*
3. In the oblique cases it has a reciprocal signification.

HIN. *f.* [.הין] A measure of liquids among Jews, containing about ten pints. *Exodus.*

HIND. *a.* compar. *hinder*; superl. *hindmost.* [hýndan, Saxon.] Backward; contrary to position to the face. *Ray.*

HIND. *f.* [hinde, Saxon.]
1. The she to a stag. *Spenser.*
2. [hine, Saxon.] A servant. *Shakesp.*
3. [hineman, Saxon.] A peasant; a boor. *Dryden.*

HIND-

HINDBE'RRIES. *f.* The ſame as raſpberries.

To HI'NDER. *v. a.* [hindpian, Saxon.] To obſtruct; to ſtop; to impede. *Taylor.*

HI'NDER. *a.* [from *hind.*] That which is in a poſition contrary to that of the face. *Addiſon.*

HI'NDERANCE. *ſ.* [from *hinder.*] Impediment; let; ſtop. *Atterbury.*

HI'NDERER. *ſ.* [from *hinder.*] He or that which hinders or obſtructs. *May.*

HI'NDERLING. *ſ.* [from *hind* or *hinder.*] A paltry, worthleſs, degenerate animal.

HI'NDERMOST. *a.* Hindmoſt; laſt; in the rear. *Shakeſpeare.*

HI'NDMOST. *a.* [*hind* and *moſt.*] The laſt; the lag. *Pope.*

HINGE. *ſ.*

1. Joints upon which a gate or door turns. *Dryden.*
2. The cardinal points of the world. *Creech.*
3. A governing rule or principle. *Temple.*
4. *To be off the* HINGES. To be in a ſtate of irregularity and diſorder. *Tillotſon.*

To HINGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furniſh with hinges.
2. To bend as an hinge. *Shakeſpeare.*

To HINT. *v. a.* [*enter*, French. *Skinner.*] To bring to mind by a ſlight mention or remote alluſion. *Pope.*

To HINT *at.* To allude to; to touch ſlightly upon. *Addiſon.*

HINT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Faint notice given to the mind; remote alluſion.
2. Suggeſtion; information. *Addiſon.*

HIP. *ſ.* [hyp, Saxon.]

1. The joint of the thigh; the fleſhy part of the thigh. *Brown.*
2. *To have on the* HIP. [A low phraſe.] To have an advantage over another. *Shakeſpeare.*

HIP. *ſ.* [from heop, Saxon.] The fruit of the brier. *Bacon.*

To HIP. *v. a.* [from *hip.*]

1. To ſprain or ſhoot the hip. *Shakſp.*
2. HIP-HOP. A cant word formed by the reduplication of *hop.* *Congreve.*

HIP. *interject.* An exclamation, or calling to one. *Ainſworth.*

HIP. } *a.* A corruption of *hypo-*
HI'PPISH. } *chondriack.*

HIPPOCE'NTAUR. *ſ.* [ἱππος and κένταυρος.] A fabulous monſter, half horſe and half man. *Dryden.*

HI'PPOCRASS. *ſ.* [*vinum Hippocratis.*] A medicated wine. *King.*

HI'PPOCRATES'S *Sleeve.* *ſ.* A woollen bag made by joining the two oppoſite angles of a ſquare piece of flannel, uſed to ſtrain ſyrups and decoctions for clarification. *Quincy.*

HI'PPOGRIFF. *ſ.* [ἵππος and γρύψ.] A winged horſe. *Milton.*

HIPPO'TAMUS. *ſ.* [ἵππος and ποταμος.] The river horſe. An animal found in the Nile.

HI'PSHOT. *a.* [*hip* and *ſhot.*] Sprained or diſlocated in the hip. *L'Eſtrange.*

HI'PWORT. *ſ.* [*hip* and *wort.*] A plant.

To HIRE. *v. a.* [hyꝛian, Saxon.]

1. To procure any thing for temporary uſe at a certain price. *Dryden.*
2. To engage a man to temporary ſervice for wages. *Iſaiah.*
3. To bribe. *Dryden.*
4. To engage himſelf for pay. 1 *Sam.*

HIRE. *ſ.* [hyꝛe, Saxon.]

1. Reward or recompence paid for the uſe of any thing.
2. Wages paid for ſervice. *Spenſer.*

HI'RELING. *ſ.* [from *hire.*]

1. One who ſerves for wages. *Sandys.*
2. A mercenary; a proſtitute. *Pope.*

HI'RELING. *a.* Serving for hire; venal; mercenary; doing what is done for money. *Dryden.*

HI'RER. *ſ.* [from *hire.*] One who uſes any thing paying a recompence; one who employs others paying wages.

HIRSU'TE. *a.* [*hirſutus*, Latin.] Rough; rugged. *Bacon.*

HIS. *pronoun poſſeſſive.* [hyꝛ, Saxon.]

1. The maſculine poſſeſſive. Belonging to him. *Locke.*
2. Anciently *its.* *Bacon.*

To HISS. *v. n.* [*hiſſen*, Dutch.] To utter a noiſe like that of a ſerpent and ſome other animals. *Shakeſpeare.*

To HISS. *v. a.* [hiꝛcean, Saxon.]

1. To condemn by hiſſing; to explode. *More.*
2. To procure hiſſes or diſgrace. *Shakeſp.*

HISS. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The voice of a ſerpent.
2. Cenſure; expreſſion of contempt uſed in theatres. *Pope.*

HIST. *interj.* An exclamation commanding ſilence. *Milton.*

HISTO'RIAN. *ſ.* [*hiſtorien*, French.] A writer of facts and events. *Pope.*

HISTO'RICAL. } [*hiſtoricus*, Latin.] Pertaining to hiſtory. *Prior.*
HISTO'RICK. }

HISTO'RICALLY. *ad.* [from *hiſtorical.*] In the manner of hiſtory; by way of narration. *Hooker.*

To HISTO'RIFY. *v. a.* [from *hiſtory.*] To relate; to record in hiſtory. *Brown.*

HISTORIO'GRAPHER. *ſ.* [ἱστορία and γράφω.] An hiſtorian; a writer of hiſtory. *Spenſer.*

HISTORIO'GRAPHY. *ſ.* [ἱστορία and γράφω.] The art or employment of an hiſtorian.

HI'STORY. *ſ.* [ἱστορία.]

1. A narration of events and facts delivered with dignity. *Pope.*
2. Narration; relation. *Wiseman.*
3. The knowledge of facts and events. *Watts.*

HI'STORY *Piece.* *f.* A picture representing some memorable event. *Pope.*

HISTRIO'NICAL. } *a.* [from *histrio*, Lat.]
HISTRIO'NICK. } Befitting the stage; suitable to a player.

HISTRIO'NICALLY. *ad.* [from *histrionical.*] Theatrically; in the manner of a buffoon.

To HIT. *v. a.* [*hitte*, Danish.]
1. To strike; to touch with a blow. *South.*
2. To touch the mark; not to miss. *Sidney.*
3. To attain; to reach the point. *Atterbury.*
4. To strike a ruling passion. *Milton.*
5. *To* HIT *off.* To strike out; to fix or determine luckily. *Temple.*
6. *To* HIT *out.* To perform by good luck. *Spenser.*

To HIT. *v. n.*
1. To clash; to collide. *Locke.*
2. To chance luckily; to succeed by accident. *Bacon.*
3. To succeed; not to miscarry. *Bacon.*
4. To light on. *Tillotson.*

HIT. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. A stroke. *Shakespeare.*
2. A lucky chance. *Glanville.*

To HITCH. *v. n.* [hiczan, Saxon, or *hocher*, French.] To catch; to move by jerks. *Pope.*

To HI'TCHEL. *v. a.* [See HATCHEL.] To beat or comb flax or hemp.

HI'TCHEL. *f.* [*heckel*, German.] The instrument with which flax is beaten or combed.

HITHE. *f.* [hýðe, Saxon.] A small haven to land wares out of vessels or boats.

HI'THER. *ad.* [hiðep, Saxon.]
1. To this place from some other. *Milton.*
2. *Hither* and *thither*, to this place and that.
3. To this end; to this design. *Tillotson.*

HI'THER. *a.* superl. *hithermost.* Nearer; towards this part. *Hale.*

HI'THERMOST. *a.* [of *hither*, adv.] Nearest on this side. *Hale.*

HI'THERTO. *ad.* [from *hither.*]
1. To this time; yet; in any time till now. *Dryden.*
2. At every time till now. *Dryden.*

HI'THERWARD. } *a.* [hýðepeapð,
HI'THERWARDS. } Saxon.] This way; towards this place. *Milton.*

HIVE. *f.* [hýpe, Saxon.]
1. The habitation or cell of bees. *Addison.*
2. The bees inhabiting a hive. *Shakesp.*
3. A company being together. *Swift.*

To HIVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To put into hives; to harbour. *Dryden.*
2. To contain in hives. *Cleaveland.*

To HIVE. *v. n.* To take shelter together. *Pope.*

HI'VER. *f.* [from *hive.*] One who puts bees in hives. *Mortimer.*

HO. } *interj.* [*eho!* Latin.] A call; a
HOA. } sudden exclamation to give notice of approach, or any thing else. *Shakesp.*

HOAR. *a.* [hap, Saxon.]
1. White. *Fairfax.*
2. Grey with age. *Pope.*
3. White with frost.

HOAR-FROST. *f.* [*hoar* and *frost.*] The congelations of dew in frosty mornings on the grass. *Arbuthnot.*

HOARD. *f.* [hopd, Saxon.] A store laid up in secret; a hidden stock; a treasure. *Shakespeare.*

To HOARD. *v. n.* To make hoards; to lay up store. *Shakespeare.*

To HOARD. *v. a.* To lay in hoards; to husband privily. *Rogers.*

HOA'RDER. *f.* [from *hoard.*] One that stores up in secret. *Locke.*

HO'ARHOUND. *f.* [*marrubium*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

HO'ARINESS. *f.* [from *hoary.*] The state of being whitish; the colour of old mens hair. *Dryden.*

HOARSE. *a.* [hap, Saxon.] Having the voice rough, as with a cold; having a rough sound.

HO'ARSELY. *ad.* [from *hoarse.*] With a rough harsh voice. *Dryden.*

HO'ARSENESS. *f.* [from *hoarse.*] Roughness of voice. *Holder.*

HO'ARY. *a.* [hap, hapunz, Saxon.]
1. White; whitish. *Addison.*
2. White or grey with age. *Rowe.*
3. White with frost. *Shakespeare.*
4. Mouldy; mossy; rusty. *Knolles.*

HO'BNOB. This is corrupted from *hab nab.* *Shakespeare.*

To HO'BBLE. *v. n.* [to *hop*, to *hopple*, to *hobble.*]
1. To walk lamely or awkwardly upon one leg more than the other. *Swift.*
2. To move roughly or unevenly. *Prior.*

HO'BBLE. *f.* [from the verb.] Uneven awkward gait. *Gulliver.*

HO'BBLINGLY. *ad.* [from *hobble.*] Clumsily, awkwardly; with a halting gait.

HO'BBY. *f.* [*bobereau*, French.]
1. A species of hawk. *Bacon.*
2. [*Hoppe*, Gothick.] An Irish or Scottish horse.
3. A stick on which boys get astride and ride. *Prior.*
4. A stupid fellow. *Shakespeare.*

HOBGO'BLIN. *ſ.* A ſprite; a fairy. *Shakeſpeare.*

HO'BIT. *ſ.* A ſmall mortar.

HO'BNAIL. *ſ.* [from *hobby* and *nail.*] A nail uſed in ſhoing a horſe. *Shakeſp.*

HO'BNAILED. *a.* [from *hobnail.*] Set with hobnails. *Dryden.*

HOCK. *ſ.* [The ſame with *hough.*] The joint between the knee and fetlock.

To HOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To diſable in the hock.

HOCK. } *ſ.* [from *Hockheim* on
HO'CKAMORE. } the *Maine.*] Old ſtrong Rheniſh. *Flyer.*

HO'CKHERB. *ſ.* [*hock* and *herb.*] A plant; the ſame with mallows.

To HO'CKLE. *v. a.* [from *hock.*] To hamſtring.

HOCUS POCUS. [*Junius* derives it from *hocced*, Welſh, a cheat, and *poke*, or *pocus*, a bag.] A juggle; a cheat. *L'Eſtrange.*

HOD. *ſ.* A kind of trough in which a labourer carries mortar to the maſons. *Tuſſ.*

HO'DMAN. *ſ.* [*hod* and *man.*] A labourer that carries mortar.

HODMANDO'D. *ſ.* A fiſh. *Bacon.*

HODGE-PODGE. *ſ.* [*hachè poché*] A medley of ingredients boiled together. *Sandys.*

HODIE'RNAL. *a.* [*hodiernus*, Latin.] Of to-day.

HOE. *ſ.* [*hoe*, French.] An inſtrument to cut up the earth. *Mortimer.*

To HOE. *v. a.* [*houer*, French.] To cut or dig with a hoe. *Mortimer.*

HOG. *ſ.* [*hwch*, Welch.]

1. The general name of ſwine. *Pope.*
2. A caſtrated boar.
3. *To bring* HOGS *to a fair market.* To fail of one's deſign. *Sp. Editor.*

HO'GCOTE. *ſ.* [*hog* and *cote.*] A houſe for hogs. *Mortimer.*

HO'GGEREL. *ſ.* A two year old ewe. *Ainſworth.*

HOGH. *ſ.* [otherwiſe written *ho*, from *hoogh.*] A hill; riſing ground.

HOGHE'RD. *ſ.* [*hog* and *hyrd*, a keeper.] A keeper of hogs. *Broome.*

HO'GGISH. *a.* [from *hog.*] Having the qualities of an hog; bruiſh; ſelfiſh. *Sidney.*

HO'GGISHLY. *ad.* [from *hoggiſh.*] Greedily; ſelfiſhly.

HO'GGISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *hoggiſh.*] Brutality; greedineſs; ſelfiſhneſs.

HO'GSBEANS.
HO'GSBREAD. } *ſ.* Plants.
HO'GSMUSHROOMS.

HO'GSFENNEL. *ſ.* [*hog* and *fennel.*] A plant.

HO'GSHEAD *ſ.* [*hog* and *head.*]

1. A meaſure of liquids containing ſixty gallons. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Any large barrel. *Gulliver.*

HOGSTY'. *ſ.* [*hog* and *ſty.*] The place in which ſwine are ſhut to be fed. *Swift.*

HOGWA'SH. [*hog* and *waſh.*] The draff which is given to ſwine. *Arbuthnot.*

HO'IDEN. *ſ.* [*hoeden*, Welſh.] An illtaught awkward country girl.

To HO'IDEN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To romp indecently. *Swift.*

To HOISE. } *v. a.* [*hauſſer*, French. To
To HOIST. } raiſe up on high *Chapman.*

To HOLD. *v. a.* preter. *held*; part. paſſ. *held* or *holden.* [haldan, Saxon.]

1. To graſp in the hand; to gripe; to clutch. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To keep; to retain; to gripe faſt. *Spenſer.*
3. To maintain as an opinion. *Locke.*
4. To conſider as good or bad; to hold in regard. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To have any ſtation. *Milton.*
6. To poſſeſs; to enjoy. *Knolles.*
7. To poſſeſs in ſubordination. *Knolles.*
8. To ſuſpend; to refrain. *Craſhaw.*
9. To ſtop; to reſtrain. *Denham.*
10. To fix to any condition. *Shakeſpeare.*
11. To preſerve; to keep. *Shakeſpeare.*
12. To confine to a certain ſtate. 2 *Eſdr.*
13. To detain. *Acts.*
14. To retain; to continue. *Dryden.*
15. To ſolemnize; to celebrate. 1 *Samuel.*
16. To offer; to propoſe. *Temple.*
17. To conſerve; not to violate. *Dryd.*
18. To manage; to handle intellectually. *Bacon.*
19. To maintain. 1 *Mac.*
20. To form; to plan. *Mat.*
21. To carry on; to continue. *Abbot.*
22. *To* HOLD *forth.* To offer to exhibit. *Locke.*
23. *To* HOLD *in.* To govern by the bridle. *Swift.*
24. *To* HOLD *in.* To reſtrain in general. *Hooker.*
25. *To* HOLD *off.* To keep at a diſtance. *Bacon.*
26. *To* HOLD *on.* To continue; to protract. *Sanderſon.*
27. *To* HOLD *out.* To extend; to ſtretch forth. *Eſther.*
28. *To* HOLD *out.* To offer; to propoſe. *Ben. Johnſon.*
29. *To* HOLD *out.* To continue to do or ſuffer. *Shakeſpeare.*
30. *To* HOLD *up.* To raiſe aloft. *Locke.*
31. *To* HOLD *up.* To ſuſtain; to ſupport. *Boyle.*

To HOLD, *v. n.*

1. To ſtand; to be right; to be without exception. *Stillingfleet.*
2. To continue unbroken or unſubdued. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To

3. To laſt; to endure. *Bacon.*
4. To continue. *L'Eſtrange.*
5. To refrain. *Dryden.*
6. To ſtand up for; to adhere. *Hale.*
7. To be dependent on. *Aſcham.*
8. To derive right. *Dryden.*
9. *To* HOLD *forth.* To harangue; to ſpeak in publick. *L'Eſtrange.*
10. *To* HOLD *in.* To reſtrain one's ſelf. *Jer.*
11. *To* HOLD *in.* To continue in luck. *Swift.*
12. *To* HOLD *off.* To keep at a diſtance without cloſing with offers. *Decay of Piety.*
13. *To* HOLD *on.* To continue; not to be interrupted. *Swift.*
14. *To* HOLD *on.* To proceed. *L'Eſtrange.*
15. *To* HOLD *out.* To laſt; to endure. *Tillotſon.*
16. *To* HOLD *out.* Not to yield; not to be ſubdued. *Collier.*
17. *To* HOLD *together.* To be joined. *Dryden.*
18. *To* HOLD *together.* To remain in union. *Locke.*
19. *To* HOLD *up.* To ſupport himſelf. *Tillotſon.*
20. *To* HOLD *up.* Not to be foul weather. *Hudibras.*
21. *To* HOLD *up.* To continue the ſame ſpeed. *Collier.*

HOLD. *interj.* Forbear; ſtop; be ſtill. *Dryden.*

HOLD. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of ſeizing; gripe; graſp; ſeizure. *Spenſer.*
2. Something to be held; ſupport. *Bacon.*
3. Catch; power of ſeizing or keeping. *Swift.*
4. Priſon; place of cuſtody. *Hooker. Dryden.*
5. Power; influence. *Dryden.*
6. Cuſtody. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. HOLD *of a Ship.* All that part which lies between the keelſon and the lower deck. *Harris.*
8. A lurking place.
9. A fortified place; a fort. *Spenſer.*

HO'LDER. *ſ.* [from *hold.*]
1. One that holds or gripes any thing in his hand. *Mortimer.*
2. A tenant; one that holds land under another. *Carew.*

HOLDERFO'RTH. *ſ.* [*hold* and *forth.*] An haranguer; one who ſpeaks in publick. *Addiſon.*

HO'LDFAST. *ſ.* [*hold* and *faſt.*] Any thing which takes hold; a catch; a hook. *Ray.*

HO'LDING. *ſ.* [from *hold.*]
1. Tenure; farm. *Carew.*
2. It ſometimes ſignifies the burthen or chorus of a ſong. *Shakeſpeare.*

HOLE. *ſ.* [*hol,* Dutch; hole, Saxon.]
1. A cavity narrow and long, either perpendicular or horizontal. *Bacon.*
2. A perforation; a ſmall interſtitial vacuity. *Boyle.*
3. A cave; a hollow place. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. A cell of an animal. *Addiſon.*
5. A mean habitation. *Dryden.*
6. Some ſubterfuge or ſhift.

HO'LIDAM. *ſ.* Bleſſed lady. *Hanmer.*

HO'LILY. *ad.* [from *holy.*]
1. Piouſly; with ſanctity. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Inviolably; without breach. *Sidney.*

HO'LINESS. *ſ.* [from *holy.*]
1. Sanctity; piety; religious goodneſs. *Rogers.*
2. The ſtate of being hallowed; dedication to religion.
3. The title of the pope. *Addiſon.*

HO'LLA. *interj.* [*hola,* French.] A word uſed in calling to any one at a diſtance. *Milton.*

To HO'LLA. *v. n.* [from the interjection.] To cry out loudly. *Shakeſpeare.*

HO'LLAND. *ſ.* Fine linen made in Holland. *Dryden.*

HO'LLOW. *a.* [from *hole.*]
1. Excavated; having a void ſpace within; not ſolid. *Dryden.*
2. Noiſy, like ſound reverberated from a cavity. *Dryden.*
3. Not faithful; not ſound; not what one appears. *Hudibras.*

HO'LLOW *ſ.*
1. Cavity; concavity. *Bacon.*
2. Cavern; den; hole. *Prior.*
3. Pit. *Addiſon.*
4. Any opening or vacuity. *Geneſis.*
5. Paſſage; canal. *Addiſon.*

To HO'LLOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make hollow; to excavate. *Spectator.*

To HO'LLOW. *v. n.* To ſhout; to hoot.

HO'LLOWLY. *ad.* [from *hollow.*]
1. With cavities.
2. Unfaithfully; inſincerely; diſhoneſtly. *Shakeſpeare.*

HO'LLOWNESS. *ſ.* [from *hollow.*]
1. Cavity; ſtate of being hollow. *Hakewill.*
2. Deceit; inſincerity; treachery. *South.*

HOLLOWROOT. *ſ.* [*hollow* and *root.*] A plant. *Ainſworth.*

HO'LLY. *ſ.* [holeyn, Saxon.] A tree.

HO'LLYHOCK. *ſ.* [holihoc, Saxon.] Roſemallow. *Mortimer.*

HOLLYROSE. *ſ.* A plant.

HOLME. *ſ.*
1. *Holme* or *bowme.* [Saxon holme.] A river iſland.
2. The ilex; the evergreen oak. *Suſ.*

HO'LO-

HO'LOCAUST. *ſ.* [ὅλος and καίω.] A burnt ſacrifice. *Ray.*

HOLP. The old preterite and participle paſſive of *help*. *Shakeſpeare.*

HO'LPEN. The old participle paſſive of *help*. *Bacon.*

HO'LSTER. *ſ.* [holſtre, Saxon.] A caſe for a horſeman's piſtol. *Butler.*

HOLT. [holt, Saxon.] A wood. *Gibſon.*

HO'LY. *a.* [halig, Saxon.]

1. Good; pious; religious. *Shakeſp.*
2. Hallowed; conſecrated to divine uſe. *Dryden.*
3. Pure; immaculate. *South.*
4. Sacred. *Shakeſpeare.*

HO'LY-THURSDAY. *ſ.* The day on which the aſcenſion of our Saviour is commemorated, ten days before Whitſuntide.

HO'LY WEEK. *ſ.* The week before Eaſter.

HO'LYDAY. *ſ.* [*haly* and *day*.]

1. The day of ſome eccleſiaſtical feſtival.
2. Anniverſary feaſt. *Knolles.*
3. A day of gayety and joy. *Shakeſp.*
4. A time that comes ſeldom. *Dryden.*

HO'MAGE. *ſ.* [*hommage*, French; *homagium*, low Latin.]

1. Service paid and fealty profeſſed to a ſovereign or ſuperiour lord. *Davies.*
2. Obeiſance; reſpect paid by external action. *Denham.*

To HO'MAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To reverence by external action; to pay honour to; to profeſs fealty.

HO'MAGER. *ſ.* [*hommager*, French.] One who holds by homage of ſome ſuperiour lord. *Bacon.*

HOME. *ſ.* [ham, Saxon.]

1. His own houſe; the private dwelling. *Dryden.*
2. His own country. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. The place of conſtant reſidence. *Prior.*
4. United to a ſubſtantive, it ſignifies domeſtick. *Bacon.*

HOME. *ad.* [from the noun.]

1. To one's own habitation. *Locke.*
2. To one's own country.
3. Cloſe to one's own breaſt or affairs. *L'Eſtrange. Woke.*
4. To the point deſigned. *Sanderſon.*
5. United to a ſubſtantive, it implies force and efficacy. *Stillingfleet.*

HOMEBO'RN. *a.* [*home* and *born*.]

1. Native; natural. *Donne.*
2. Domeſtick; not foreign. *Pope.*

HO'MEBRED. *a.* [*home* and *bred*.]

1. Native; natural. *Hammond.*
2. Not poliſhed by travel; plain; rude; artleſs; uncultivated. *Dryden.*
3. Domeſtick; not foreign. *Spenſer.*

HO'MEFELT. *a.* [*home* and *felt*.] Inward; private. *Pope.*

HO'MELILY. *ad.* [from *homely*.] Rudely; inelegantly.

HO'MELINESS. *ſ.* [from *homely*.] Plainneſs; rudeneſs.

HO'MELY. *a.* [from *home*.] Plain; homeſpun; not elegant; not beautiful; not fine; coarſe. *South.*

HO'MELY. *ad.* Plainly; coarſely; rudely. *Dryden.*

HO'MELIN. *ſ.* A kind of fiſh. *Ainſw.*

HOMEMA'DE. *ad.* [*home* and *made*.] Made at home. *Locke.*

HO'MER. *ſ.* A meaſure of about three pints. *Lev.*

HO'MESPUN. *a.* [*home* and *ſpun*.]

1. Spun or wrought at home; not made by regular manufacturers. *Sevift.*
2. Not made in foreign countries. *Addiſon.*
3. Plain; coarſe; rude; homely; inelegant. *Sandys.*

HOMESPU'N. *ſ.* A coarſe, inelegant ruſtick. *Shakeſpeare.*

HO'MESTALL. } *ſ.* [ham and ſteal, Saxon.] The place of the houſe. *Dryden.*
HO'MESTEAD. }

HO'MEWARD. } *ad.* [ham and peapb, Saxon.] Towards home; towards the native place. *Sidney.*
HO'MEWARDS. }

HO'MICIDE. *ſ.* [*homicidium*, Latin.]

1. Murder; manquelling. *Hooker.*
2. Deſtruction. *Dryden.*
3. [*homicida*, Latin.] A murderer; a manſlayer. *Dryden.*

HOMICI'DAL. *a.* [from *homicide*.] Murderous; bloody. *Pope.*

HOMILE'TICAL. *a.* [ὁμιλητικὸς.] Social; converſible. *Atterbury.*

HO'MILY. *ſ.* [ὁμιλία.] A diſcourſe read to a congregation. *Hammond.*

HOMOGE'NEAL. } *a.* [ὁμογενὴς.] Having the ſame nature or principles. *Newton.*
HOMOGE'NEOUS. }

HOMOGE'NEALNESS. } *ſ.* Participation
HOMOGENEITY. } of the ſame
HOMOGE'NEOUSNESS. } principles or nature; ſimilitude of kind. *Cheyne.*

HO'MOGENY. *ſ.* [ὁμογένια.] Joint nature. *Bacon.*

HOMO'LOGOUS. *a.* [ὁμόλογος.] Having the ſame manner or proportions.

HOMO'NYMOUS. *a.* [ὁμώνυμος.] Denominating different things; equivocal. *Watts.*

HOMO'NYMY. *ſ.* [ὁμωνυμία.] Equivocation; ambiguity.

HOMO'TONOUS. *a* [ὁμοτόνος.] Equable: ſaid of ſuch diſtempers as keep a conſtant tenour of riſe, ſtate, and declenſion. *Quincy.*

HONE. *ſ.* [hæn, Saxon.] A whetſtone for a razor. *Tuſſer.*

To HONE. *v. n.* [hengian, Saxon.] To pine; to long.

HO'NEST. *a.* [*honeſtus*, Latin.]

1. Upright;

1. Upright; true; sincere. *Watts.*
2. Chaste. *Shakespeare.*
3. Just; righteous; giving to every man his due.

HO'NESTLY. *ad.* [from *honest.*]
1. Uprightly; justly. *Ben. Johnson.*
2. With chastity; modestly.

HO'NESTY. *s.* [*honestas*, Latin.] Justice; truth; virtue; purity. *Temple.*

HO'NIED. *a.* [from *honey.*]
1. Covered with honey. *Milton.*
2. Sweet; luscious. *Shakesp. Milton.*

HO'NEY. *s.* [hunig, Saxon.]
1. A thick, viscous, fluid substance, of a whitish or yellowish colour, sweet to the taste, soluble in water; and becoming vinous on fermentation, inflammable, liquable by a gentle heat, and of a fragrant smell. Of honey, the finest is virgin honey: it is the first produce of the swarm. The second is thicker than the first, often almost solid, procured from the combs by pressure: and the worst is the common yellow honey. *Hill. Arbuthnot.*
2. Sweetness; lusciousness. *Shakesp.*
3. A name of tenderness; sweet; sweetness. *Shakespeare.*

To HO'NEY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To talk fondly. *Shakespeare.*

HO'NEY-BAG. *s.* [*honey* and *bag.*] The *honey bag* is the stomach. *Grew.*

HO'NEY-COMB. *s.* [*honey* and *comb.*] The cells of wax in which the bee stores her honey. *Dryden.*

HO'NEY-COMBED. *a.* [*honey* and *comb.*] Flawed with little cavities. *Wiseman.*

HO'NEY-DEW. *s.* [*honey* and *dew.*] Sweet dew. *Garth.*

HO'NEY-FLOWER. *s.* [*melanthus*, Latin.] A plant.

HO'NEY-GNAT. *s.* [*honey* and *gnat.*] An insect.

HO'NEY-MOON. *s.* [*honey* and *moon.*] The first month after marriage. *Addison.*

HO'NEY-SUCKLE. *s.* Woodbine. *Shakesp.*

HO'NEYLESS. *a.* [from *honey.*] Without honey. *Shakespeare.*

HO'NEY-WORT. *s.* [*cerinthe*, Latin.] A plant.

HONORARY. *a.* [*honorarius*, Latin.]
1. Done in honour. *Addison.*
2. Conferring honour without gain. *Addison.*

HO'NOUR. *s.* [*honor*, Latin.]
1. Dignity; high rank.
2. Reputation; fame. *Bacon.*
3. The title of a man of rank. *Shakesp.*
4. Subject of praise. *Shakesp.*
5. Nobleness of mind; magnanimity. *Rogers.*
6. Reverence; due veneration. *Shakesp.*
7. Chastity. *Shakespeare.*
8. Dignity of mien. *Milton.*
9. Glory; boast. *Burnet.*
10. Publick mark of respect. *Wake.*
11. Privileges of rank or birth. *Shakesp.*
12. Civilities paid. *Pope.*
13. Ornament; decoration. *Dryden.*

To HO'NOUR. *v. a.* [*honoro*, Latin.]
1. To reverence; to regard with veneration. *Pope.*
2. To dignify; to raise to greatness. *Ex.*

HO'NOURABLE. *a.* [*honorable*, French.]
1. Illustrious; noble. *Shakespeare.*
2. Great; magnanimous; generous. *Shakespeare.*
3. Conferring honour. *Dryden.*
4. Accompanied with tokens of honour. *Spenser.*
5. Not to be disgraced. *Shakespeare.*
6. Without taint; without reproach. *1 Mac.*
7. Honest; without intention of deceit. *Hayward.*
8. Equitable.

HO'NOURABLENESS. *s.* [from *honourable.*] Eminence; magnificence; generosity.

HO'NOURABLY. *ad.* [from *honourable.*]
1. With tokens of honour. *Shakesp.*
2. Magnanimously; generously. *Bacon.*
3. Reputably; with exemption from reproach. *Dryden.*

HO'NOURER. *s.* [from *honour.*] One that honours; one that regards with veneration. *Pope.*

HOOD, in composition, is derived from the Saxon had, in German *heit*, in Dutch *heid.* It denotes quality; character: as, *knighthood*; *childhood.* Sometimes it is taken collectively: as, *brotherhood*, a confraternity.

HOOD. *s.* [hod, Saxon.]
1. The upper covering of a woman's head.
2. Any thing drawn upon the head, and wrapping round it. *Wotton.*
3. A covering put over the hawk's eyes.
4. An ornamental fold that hangs down the back of a graduate.

TO HOOD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To dress in a hood. *Pope.*
2. To blind, as with a hood. *Shakesp.*
3. To cover. *Dryden.*

HO'ODMAN's *Blind.* *s.* A play in which the person hooded is to catch another, and tell the name. *Shakespeare.*

To HO'ODWINK. *v. a.* [*hood* and *wink.*]
1. To blind with something bound over the eyes. *Sidney. Shakesp. Davies. Ben. Johnson. Locke. Rowe.*
2. To cover; to hide. *Shakespeare.*
3. To deceive; to impose upon. *Sidney.*

HOOF. *s.* [hof, Saxon.] The hard horny substance on the feet of graminivorous animals. *More.*

HOOF-

HOOF-BOUND. *a.* [*hoof* and *bound.*] A horſe is ſaid to be *hoof-bound* when he has a pain in the forefeet, occaſioned by the dryneſs and contraction or narrowneſs of the horn of the quarters, which ſtraitens the quarters of the heels, and oftentimes makes the horſe lame. *Farrier's Dict.*

HOOK. *ſ.* [hoce, Saxon.]
1. Any thing bent ſo as to catch hold. *Knolles.*
2. The curvated wire on which the bait is hung for fiſhes, and with which the fiſh is pierced. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. A ſnare; a trap. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. A ſickle to reap corn. *Mortimer.*
5. An iron to ſeize the meat in the caldron. *Spenſer.*
6. An inſtrument to cut or lop with. *Pope.*
7. The part of the hinge fixed to the poſt. *Cleaveland.*
8. HOOK. [in huſbandry.] A field ſown two years running. *Ainſworth.*
9. HOOK *or Crook.* One way or other; by any expedient. *Hudibras.*

To HOOK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To catch with a hook. *Addiſon.*
2. To intrap; to enſnare.
3. To draw as with a hook. *Shakeſp.*
4. To faſten as with an hook.
5. To be drawn by force or artifice. *Norris.*

HO'OKED. *a.* [from *hook*] Bent; curvated. *Brown.*

HO'OKEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *hooked.*] State of being bent like a hook.

HOOKNO'SED. *a.* [*hook* and *noſe.*] Having the aquiline noſe riſing in the middle. *Shakeſpeare.*

HOOP. *ſ.* [*hoep*, Dutch.]
1. Any thing circular by which ſomething elſe is bound, particularly caſks or barrels. *Dryden. Pope.*
2. The whalebone with which women extend their petticoats. *Swift.*
3. Any thing circular. *Addiſon.*

To HOOP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To bind or encloſe with hoops. *Shakeſ.*
2. To encircle; to claſp; to ſurround. *Shakeſpeare.*

To HOOP. *v. n.* [from *wopyan*, Gothick; or *houpper*, French.] To ſhout; to make an outcry by way of call or purſuit.

To HOOP. *v. a.*
1. To drive with a ſhout. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To call by a ſhout.

HO'OPER. *ſ.* [from *hoop.*] A cooper; one that hoops tubs.

HO'OPING-COUGH *ſ.* [from *houp*, to ſhout.] A convulſive cough, ſo called from its noiſe.

To HOOT. *v. n.* [*hwt*, Welſh.]
1. To ſhout in contempt. *Sidney.*
2. To cry as an owl. *Shakeſpeare.*

To HOOT. *v. a.* To drive with noiſe and ſhouts. *Shakeſpeare.*

HOOT. *ſ.* [*huée*, French, from the verb.] Clamour; ſhout. *Glanville.*

To HOP. *v. n.* [hoppan, Saxon.]
1. To jump; to ſkip lightly. *Dryden.*
2. To leap on one leg. *Abbot.*
3. To walk lamely, or with one leg leſs nimble than the other. *Dryden.*
4. To move; to play. *Spenſer.*

HOP. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A jump; a light leap.
2. A jump on one leg. *Addiſon.*
3. A place where meaner people dance.

HOP. *ſ.* [*hop*, Dutch.] A plant.

To HOP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To impregnate with hops. *Arbuthnot.*

HOPE. *ſ.* [hopa, Saxon.]
1. Expectation of ſome good; an expectation indulged with pleaſure. *Job. Locke.*
2. Confidence in a future event, or in the future conduct of any body. *Shakeſp.*
3. That which gives hope. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. The object of hope. *Dryden.*

HOPE. *ſ.* Any ſloping plain between the ridges of mountains. *Ainſworth.*

To HOPE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To live in expectation of ſome good. *Taylor.*
2. To place confidence in futurity. *Pſ.*

To HOPE. *v. a.* To expect with deſire. *Dryden.*

HO'PEFUL. *a.* [*hope* and *full.*]
1. Full of qualities which produce hope; promiſing. *Bacon.*
2. Full of hope; full of expectation of ſucceſs. *Boyle. Pope.*

HO'PEFULLY. *ad.* [from *hopeful.*]
1. In ſuch manner as to raiſe hope. *Clarendon.*
2. With hope; without deſpair. *Glanv.*

HO'PEFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *hopeful.*] Promiſe of good; likelihood to ſucceed. *Wotton.*

HO'PELESS. *a.* [from *hope.*]
1. Without hope; without pleaſing expectation. *Hooker.*
2. Giving no hope; promiſing nothing pleaſing. *Shakeſpeare.*

HO'PER. *ſ.* [from *hope.*] One that has pleaſing expectations. *Swift.*

HO'PINGLY. *ad.* [from *hoping.*] With hope; with expectation of good. *Hammond.*

HO'PPER. *ſ.* [from *hop.*] He who hops or jumps on one leg.

HO'PPERS. [commonly called *Scotch hoppers.*] A kind of play in which the actor hops on one leg.

HO'PPER. *ſ.* [ſo called becauſe it is always *hopping.*]
1. The box or open frame of wood into which the corn is put to be ground. *Gener.*

2. A basket for carrying seed.

HO'RAL. *a.* [from *hora*, Latin.] Relating to the hour. *Prior.*

HO'RARY. *a.* [*horarius*, Latin.]
1. Relating to an hour. *Hudibras.*
2. Continuing for an hour. *Brown.*

HORDE. *f.* A clan; a migratory crew of people. *Thomson.*

HORIZON. *f.* [ὁρίζων.] The line that terminates the view. The *horizon* is distinguished into sensible and real: the sensible horizon is the circular line which limits the view; the real is that which would bound it, if it could take in the hemisphere. *Bacon.*

HORIZO'NTAL. *a.* [*horizontal*, French.]
1. Near the horizon. *Milton.*
2. Parallel to the horizon; on a level. *Arbuthnot.*

HORIZO'NTALLY. *ad.* [from *horizontal.*] In a direction parallel to the horizon. *Bentley.*

HORN. *f.* [*haurn*, Gothick; *hopn*, Sax.]
1. The hard pointed bodies which grow on the heads of some graminivorous quadrupeds, and serve them for weapons. *Bentley.*
2. An instrument of wind-musick made of horn. *Dryden.*
3. The extremity of the waxing or waining moon. *Dryden. Thomson.*
4. The feelers of a snail. *Shakespeare.*
5. A drinking cup made of horn.
6. Antler of a cuckold. *Shakspeare.*
7. HORN *mad.* Perhaps mad as a cuckold. *Shakespeare.*

HORNBE'AK } *f.* A kind of fish.
HORNFISH. }

HO'RNBEAM. *f.* [*horn* and *beam*, Dutch.] A tree.

HO'RNBOOK. *f.* [*horn* and *book.*] The first book of children, covered with horn to keep it unsoiled. *Locke. Prior.*

HO'RNED. *a.* [from *horn.*] Furnished with horns. *Denham.*

HO'RNER. *f.* [from *horn.*] One that works in horn, and sells horns. *Grew.*

HO'RNET. *f.* [hyrnetta, Saxon.] A very large strong stinging fly. *Derham.*

HO'RNFOOT. *f.* [*horn* and *foot.*] Hoofed. *Hakewill.*

HO'RNOWL. *f.* A kind of horned owl. *Ainsworth.*

HO'RNPIPE. *f.* [*horn* and *pipe.*] A country dance, danced commonly to a horn. *Raleigh. Ben. Johnson.*

HO'RNSTONE. *f.* A kind of blue stone.

HO'RNWORK. *f.* A kind of angular fortification.

HO'RNY. *a.* [from *horn.*]
1. Made of horn.
2. Resembling horn. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Hard as horn; callous. *Dryden.*

HO'ROGRAPHY. *f.* [ὥρα and γράφω.] A account of the hours.

HO'ROLOGE. } *f.* [*horologium*, Latin.]
HO'ROLOGY. } Any instrument that tells the hour: as a clock; a watch; an hour-glass. *Brown.*

HOROMETRY. *f.* [ὥρα and μετρέω.] The art of measuring hours. *Brown.*

HO'ROSCOPE. *f.* [ὡροσκοπος.] The configuration of the planets at the hour of birth. *Drummond. Dryden.*

HO'RRIBLE. *a.* [*horribilis*, Lat.] Dreadful; terrible; shocking; hideous; enormous. *South.*

HO'RRIBLENESS. *f.* [from *horrible.*] Dreadfulness; hideousness; terribleness.

HO'RRIBLY. *ad.* [from *horrible.*]
1. Dreadfully; hideously. *Milton.*
2. To a dreadful degree. *Locke.*

HORRID. *a.* [*horridus*, Latin.]
1. Hideous; dreadful; shocking. *Shakesp.*
2. Shocking; offensive; unpleasing. *Pope.*
3. Rough; rugged. *Dryden.*

HO'RRIDNESS. *f.* [from *horrid.*] Hideousness; enormity. *Hammond.*

HO'RRIFICK. *a.* [*horrificus*, Lat.] Causing horrour. *Thomson.*

HORRI'SONOUS. *a.* [*horrisonus*, Latin.] Sounding dreadfully. *Dict.*

HO'RROUR. *f.* [*horror*, Latin.]
1. Terrour mixed with detestation. *Davies.*
2. Gloom; dreariness. *Pope.*
3. [In medicine.] Such a shuddering or quivering as precedes an ague-fit; a sense of shuddering or shrinking. *Quincy.*

HORSE. *f.* [hopr, Saxon.]
1. A neighing quadruped, used in war, and draught and carriage. *Creech.*
2. It is used in the plural sense, but with a singular termination, for horses, horsemen, or cavalry. *Clarendon.*
3. Something on which any thing is supported.
4. A wooden machine which soldiers ride by way of punishment.
5. Joined to another substantive, it signifies something large or coarse: as, a *horseface*, a face of which the features are large and indelicate.

To HORSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To mount upon a horse. *Bacon.*
2. To carry one on the back.
3. To ride any thing. *Shakespeare.*
4. To cover a mare. *Mortimer.*

HO'RSEBACK. *f.* [*horse* and *back.*] The seat of the rider; the state of being on a horse. *Brown.*

HORSEBEA'N. *f.* [*horse* and *bean.*] A small bean usually given to horses. *Mortimer.*

HO'RSEBLOCK. *f.* [*horse* and *block.*] A block on which they climb to a horse.

HORSE-

HORSEBOA'T. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *boat.*] A boat uſed in ferrying horſes.

HORSEBO'Y *ſ.* [*horſe* and *boy.*] A boy employed in dreſſing horſes; a ſtableboy. *Knolles.*

HO'RSEBREAKER. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *break.*] One whoſe employment is to tame horſes to the ſaddle. *Creech.*

HORSECHE'SNUT. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *cheſnut.*] A plant. *Miller.*

HO'RSECOURSER. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *courſer.*]

1. One that runs horſes, or keeps horſes for the race.
2. A dealer in horſes. *Wiſeman.*

HO'RSECRAB. *ſ.* A kind of fiſh. *Ainſw.*

HORSECU'CUMBER. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *cucumber.*] A plant. *Mortimer.*

HO'RSEDUNG. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *dung.*] The excrements of horſes. *Peacham.*

HORSEE'MMET. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *emmet.*] Ant of a large kind.

HO'RSEFLESH. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *fleſh.*] The fleſh of horſes. *Bacon.*

HO'RSEFLY. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *fly.*] A fly that ſtings horſes, and ſucks their blood.

HO'RSEFOOT. *ſ.* An herb. The ſame with coltsfoot. *Ainſworth.*

HO'RSEHAIR. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *hair.*] The hair of horſes. *Dryden.*

HO'RSEHEEL. *ſ.* An herb.

HO'RSELAUGH. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *laugh.*] A loud violent rude laugh. *Pope.*

HO'RSELEECH. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *leech.*]

1. A great leech that bites horſes. *Shak.*
2. A farrier.

HO'RSELITTER. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *litter.*] A carriage hung upon poles between two horſes, on which the perſon carried lyes along. 2 *Mac.*

HO'RSEMAN. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *man.*]

1. One ſkilled in riding. *Dryden.*
2. One that ſerves in wars on horſeback. *Hayward.*
3. A rider; a man on horſeback. *Prior.*

HO'RSEMANSHIP. *ſ.* [from *horſeman.*] The art of riding; the art of managing a horſe. *Wotton.*

HO'RSEMARTEN. *ſ.* A kind of large bee. *Ainſworth.*

HO'RSEMATCH. *ſ.* A bird. *Ainſworth.*

HO'RSEMEAT. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *meat.*] Provender. *Bacon.*

HO'RSEMINT. *ſ.* A large coarſe mint.

HO'RSEMUSCLE. *ſ.* A large muſcle. *Bac.*

HO'RSEPLAY. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *play.*] Coarſe, rough, rugged play. *Dryden.*

HO'RSEPOND. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *pond.*] A pond for horſes.

HORSERA'CE. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *race.*] A match of horſes in running. *Bacon.*

HO'RSERADISH. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *radiſh.*] A root acrid and biting: a ſpecies of ſcurvygraſs. *Floyer.*

HO'RSESHOE. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *ſhoe.*]

1. A plate of iron nailed to the feet of horſes. *Shakſpeare.*
2. An herb. *Ainſworth.*

HORSESTEA'LER. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *ſteal.*] A thief who takes away horſes. *Shakſp.*

HO'RSETAIL. *ſ.* A plant.

HO'RSETONGUE. *ſ.* An herb. *Ainſw.*

HORSEWAY. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *way.*] A broad way by which horſes may travel. *Shakeſp.*

HORTA'TION. *ſ.* [*hortatio*, Latin.] The act of exhorting; advice or encouragement to ſomething.

HO'RTATIVE. *ſ.* [from *hortor*, Latin.] Exhortation; precept by which one incites or animates. *Bacon.*

HO'RTATORY. *a.* [from *hortor*, Latin.] Encouraging; animating; adviſing to any thing.

HO'RTICULTURE. *ſ.* [*hortus* and *cultura*, Latin.] The art of cultivating gardens.

HO'RTULAN. *a.* [*hortulanus*, Latin.] Belonging to a garden. *Evelyn.*

HO'SANNA. *ſ.* [ὡσαννα.] An exclamation of praiſe to God. *Fiddes.*

HOSE. *ſ.* plur. *hoſen.* [hoſa, Saxon.]

1. Breeches. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Stockings; covering for the legs. *Gay.*

HO'SIER. *ſ.* [from *hoſe.*] One who ſells ſtockings. *Swift.*

HO'SPITABLE. *a.* [*hoſpitalis*, Latin.] Giving entertainment to ſtrangers; kind to ſtrangers. *Dryden.*

HO'SPITABLY. *ad.* [from *hoſpitable.*] With kindneſs to ſtrangers. *Prior.*

HO'SPITAL. *ſ.* [*hoſpital*, French; *hoſpitalis*, Latin.]

1. A place built for the reception of the ſick, or ſupport of the poor. *Addiſon.*
2. A place for ſhelter or entertainment. *Spenſer.*

HOSPITA'LITY. *ſ.* [*hoſpitalité*, French.] The practice of entertaining ſtrangers. *Hooker.*

HO'SPITALLER. *ſ.* [*hoſpitalarius*, low Latin, from *hoſpital.*] One reſiding in an hoſpital in order to receive the poor or ſtranger. *Ayliffe.*

To HO'SPITATE. *v. a.* [*hoſpitor*, Latin.] To reſide under the roof of another. *Grew.*

HOST. *ſ.* [*hoſte*, French; *hoſpes*, *hoſpitis*, Latin.]

1. One who gives entertainment to another. *Sidney.*
2. The landlord of an inn. *Shakſpeare.*
3. [From *hoſtis*, Latin.] An army; numbers aſſembled for war. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Any great number. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. [*Hoſtia*, Latin.] The ſacrifice of the maſs in the Romiſh church.

To HOST. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To take up entertainment. *Shakeſp.*
2. To encounter in battle. *Milton.*

3. To review a body of men; to muſter. *Spenſer.*

HO'STAGE. *ſ.* [*oſtage*, French.] One given in pledge for ſecurity of performance of conditions. *Arbuthnot.*

HO'STEL. } *ſ.* [*boſtel*, *boſtelerie*, Fr.]
HO'STELRY. } An inn.

HO'STESS. *ſ.* [*boſteſſe*, French.] A female hoſt; a woman that gives entertainment. *Dryden.*

HO'STESS-SHIP. *ſ.* [from *boſteſs.*] The character of an hoſteſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

HO'STILE. *a.* [*boſtilis*, Latin.] Adverſe; oppoſite; ſuitable to an enemy. *Dryden.*

HOSTILITY. *ſ.* [*boſtilité*, Fr. from *boſtile.*] The practices of an open enemy; open war; oppoſition in war. *Hayward.*

HO'STLER. *ſ.* [*boſteller*, from *boſtel.*] One who has the care of horſes at an inn. *Spenſer.*

HO'STRY. *ſ.* [corrupted from *boſtelry.*] A place where the horſes of gueſts are kept. *Dryden.*

HOT. *a.* [hat, Saxon.]

1. Having the power to excite the ſenſe of heat; contrary to cold; fiery. *Newton.*
2. Luſtful; lewd. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Strongly affected by ſenſible qualities. *Dryden.*
4. Violent; furious; dangerous. *Clarend.*
5. Ardent; vehement; precipitate. *Denham.*
6. Eager; keen in deſire. *Locke.*
7. Piquant; acrid.

HO'TBED. *ſ.* A bed of earth made hot by the fermentation of dung. *Bacon.*

HOTBRA'INED. *a.* [*hot* and *brain.*] Violent; vehement; furious.

HOTCO'CKLES. *ſ.* [*bautes coquilles*, Fr.] A play in which one covers his eyes, and gueſſes who ſtrikes him. *Arbuthnot.*

HOTHEA'DED. *a.* [*hot* and *head.*] Vehement; violent; paſſionate. *Arbuthnot.*

HO'THOUSE. *ſ.* [*hot* and *houſe.*]

1. A bagnio; a place to ſweat and cup in. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A brothel. *Ben. Johnſon.*

HO'TLY. *ad.* [from *hot.*]

1. With heat; not coldly.
2. Violently; vehemently. *Sidney.*
3. Luſtfully. *Dryden.*

HOTMOU'THED. *a.* [*hot* and *mouth*] Headſtrong; ungovernable. *Dryden.*

HO'TNESS. *ſ.* [from *hot.*] Heat; violence; fury.

HO'TCHPOTCH. *ſ.* [*hachée en poche*, Fr.] A mingled haſh; a mixture. *Camden.*

HO'TSPUR. *ſ.* [*hot* and *ſpur.*]

1. A man violent, paſſionate, precipitate and heady. *Burton.*
2. A kind of pea of ſpeedy growth. *Mort.*

HO'TSPURRED. *a.* [from *hotſpur.*] Vehement; raſh; heady. *Peacham.*

HOVE. The preterite of *heave.*

HO'VEL. *ſ.* [Diminutive of hope, houſe, Saxon.]

1. A ſhed open on the ſides, and covered overhead. *Tuſſer.*
2. A mean habitation; a cottage. *Ray.*

To HO'VEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſhelter in an hovel. *Shakeſpeare.*

HO'VEN. *part. paſſ.* [from *heave.*] Raiſed; ſwelled; tumefied. *Tuſſer.*

To HO'VER. *v. n.* [*hovio*, to hang over, Welſh.]

1. To hang in the air over head. *Dryden. Prior. Pope.*
2. To ſtand in ſuſpenſe or expectation. *Spenſer.*
3. To wander about one place. *Addiſon.*

HOUGH. *ſ.* [hoz, Saxon.]

1. The lower part of the thigh. 2 *Eſd.*
2. [*Huë*, French.] An adz; an hoe. *Stillingfleet.*

To HOUGH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To hamſtring; to diſable by cutting the ſinews of the ham. *Joſ.*
2. To cut up with an hough or hoe.

HO'ULET. *ſ.* The vulgar name for an owl.

HOULT. *ſ.* [holz, Saxon.] A ſmall wood. *Fairfax.*

HOUND. *ſ.* [hund, Saxon.] A dog uſed in the chace. *Prior.*

To HOUND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſet on the chace. *Bramhall.*
2. To hunt; to purſue. *L'Eſtrange.*

HO'UNDFISH. *ſ.* A kind of fiſh.

HOUNDSTO'NGUE. *ſ.* [*cynoglóſſum*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

HO'UNDTREE. *ſ.* A kind of tree. *Ainſw.*

HOUP. *ſ.* [*upupa*, Latin.] The puet. *Ainſworth.*

HOUR. *ſ.* [*heure*, French; *hora*, Latin.]

1. The twenty-fourth part of a natural day; the ſpace of ſixty minutes. *Shakeſ.*
2. A particular time.
3. The time as marked by the clock. *Shakeſpeare.*

HO'URGLASS. *ſ.* [*hour* and *glaſs.*]

1. A glaſs filled with ſand, which, running through a narrow hole, marks the time. *Sidney. Bacon.*
2. Space of time. *Bacon.*

HO'URLY. *a.* [from *hour.*] Happening or done every hour; frequent; often repeated. *Dryden.*

HO'URLY. *ad.* [from *hour.*] Every hour; frequently. *Dryden.*

HOURPLATE. *ſ.* [*hour* and *plate.*] The dial; the plate on which the hours pointed by the hand of a clock are inſcribed. *Locke.*

HOUSE. *ſ.* [hur, Saxon.]

1. A

1. A place wherein a man lives; a place of human abode. *Watts.*
2. Any place of abode. *Shakespeare.*
3. Places in which religious or studious Persons live in common. *Addison.*
4. The manner of living; the table. *Swift.*
5. Station of a planet in the heavens, astrologically considered. *Stillingfleet.*
6. Family of ancestors, descendants, and kindred; race. *Dryden.*
7. A body of the parliament; the lords or commons collectively considered. *King Charles.*

To HOUSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To harbour; to admit to residence. *South.*
2. To shelter; to keep under a roof. *Evelyn.*

To HOUSE. *v. n.*
1. To take shelter; to keep abode; to reside. *Shakespeare.*
2. To have an astrological station in the heavens. *Dryden.*

HOUSEBREA'KER. *f.* [*house* and *break.*] Burglar; one who makes his way into houses to steal. *L'Estrange.*

HOUSEBREA'KING. *f.* [*house* and *break.*] Burglary. *Swift.*

HO'USEDOG. *f.* [*house* and *dog.*] A mastiff kept to guard the house. *Addison.*

HO'USEHOLD. *f.* [*house* and *hold.*]
1. A family living together. *Shakespeare.*
2. Family life; domestick management. *Shakespeare.*
3. It is used in the manner of an adjective, to signify domestick; belonging to the family. *Acts.*

HO'USEHOLDER. *f.* [from *household.*] Master of a family. *Matt.*

HOU'SEHOLDSTUFF. *f.* [*household* and *stuff.*] Furniture of any house; utensils convenient for a family. *L'Estrange.*

HOU'SEKEEPER. *f.* [*house* and *keep.*]
1. Householder; master of a family. *Locke.*
2. One who lives in plenty. *Wotton.*
3. One who lives much at home. *Shakes.*
4. A woman servant that has care of a family, and superintends the servants. *Swift.*
5. A housedog. *Shakespeare.*

HOU'SEKEEPING. *a.* [*house* and *keep.*] Domestick; useful to a family. *Carew.*

HO'USEKEEPING. *f.* Hospitality; liberal and plentiful table. *Prior.*

HO'USEL. *f.* [hurl, Saxon.] The holy eucharist.

To HO'USEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To give or receive the eucharist. Both the noun and verb are obsolete.

HO'USELEEK. *f.* [*house* and *leek.*] A plant. *Miller.*

HO'USELESS. *a.* [from *house.*] Without abode; wanting habitation. *Weal.*

HO'USEMAID. *f.* [*house* and *maid.*] A maid employed to keep the house clean. *Swift.*

HO'USEROOM. *f.* [*house* and *room.*] Place in a house. *Dryden.*

HO'USESNAIL. *f.* A kind of snail.

HO'USEWARMING. *f.* [*house* and *warm.*] A feast or merrymaking upon going into a new house.

HO'USEWIFE. *f.* [*house* and *wife.*]
1. The mistress of a family. *Pope.*
2. A female œconomist. *Spenser.*
3. One skilled in female business. *Addison.*

HO'USEWIFELY. *a.* [from *housewife.*] Skilled in the acts becoming a housewife.

HO'USEWIFELY. *ad.* [from *housewife.*] With the œconomy of a housewife.

HO'USEWIFERY. *f.* [from *housewife.*]
1. Domestick or female business; management. *Chapman.*
2. Female œconomy. *Taylor.*

HO'USING. *f.* [from *house.*]
1. Quantity of inhabited building. *Graunt.*
2. [From *housseaux*, French.] Cloth originally used to keep off dirt, now added to saddles as ornamental.

HO'USLING. *a.* [from *house.*] Provided for entertainment at first entrance into a house; housewarming. *Spenser.*

HOUSS. *f.* [from *housseaux*, Fr.] housings. *Dryden.*

HOW. *ad.* [hu, Saxon.]
1. In what manner; to what degree. *Boyle.*
2. In what manner. *L'Estrange.*
3. For what reason; from what cause. *Shakespeare.*
4. By what means. *Bacon.*
5. In what state. *Dryden.*
6. It is used in a sense marking proportion or correspondence. *Hayward. Bentley.*
7. It is much used in exclamation. *Lam.*

HOWBE'IT. } *ad.* [*how be it.*] Nevertheless; however. Not now in use. *Hooker.*
HOWBE. }

HOWD'YE. [Contracted from *how do ye.*] In what state is your health. *Pope.*

HOWE'VER. *ad.* [*how* and *ever.*]
1. In whatsoever manner; or whatsoever degree. *Shakespeare.*
2. At all events; happen what will; at least. *Tillotson.*
3. Nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet. *Swift.*

To HOWL. *v. n.* [*Lugen*, Dutch; *ululo*, Latin.]
1. To cry as a wolf or dog. *Shakesp.*
2. To utter cries in distress. *Shakesp.*
3. To speak with a bellowing cry or tone. *A. Phillips.*
4. It is used poetically of any noise loud and horrid.

HOWL. *ſ.* [from the verb]
1. The cry of a wolf or dog. *Swift.*
2. The cry of a human being in horrour. *Dryden.*

HOWSOE'VER. *ad.* [*how* and *ſoever.*]
1. In what manner ſoever. *Raleigh.*
2. Although. *Shakeſpeare.*

To HOX. *v. a.* [from hog, Saxon.] To hough; to hamſtring. *Knolles.*

HOY. *ſ.* [*hou*, old French.] A large boat ſometimes with one deck. *Watts.*

HU'BBUB. *ſ.* A tumult; a riot. *Clarend.*

HU'CKABACK. *ſ.* A kind of linen on which the figures are raiſed.

HU'CKLEBACKED. *a.* [*hocker*, German, a *bunch.*] Crooked in the ſhoulders.

HU'CKLEBONE. *ſ.* [from *bucken.*] The hipbone.

HU'CKSTER. } *ſ.* [*beck*, German, a
HU'CKSTERER. } pedlar.]
1. One who ſells goods by retail, or in ſmall quantities. *South.*
2. A trickiſh mean fellow.

To HU'CKSTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To deal in petty bargains. *Swift.*

To HU'DDLE. *v. a.* [probably from *hood.*]
1. To dreſs up cloſe ſo as not to be diſcovered; to muffle.
2. To put on carelefly in a hurry. *Swift.*
3. To cover up in haſte.
4. To perform in a hurry. *Dryden.*
5. To throw together in confuſion. *Locke.*

To HU'DDLE. *v. n.* To come in a crowd or hurry. *Milton.*

HU'DDLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Crowd; tumult; confuſion. *Addiſon.*

HUE. *ſ.* [hiepe, Saxon.]
1. Colour; die. *Milton.*
2. [*Huée*, French.] A clamour; a legal purſuit. *Arbuthnot.*

HUER. *ſ.* [*huer*, French, to cry.] One whoſe buſineſs is to call out to others. *Carew.*

HUFF. *ſ.* [from *howe*, or *hoven*, ſwelled.]
1. Swell of ſudden anger or arrogance. *Hudibras.*
2. A wretch ſwelled with a falſe opinion of his own value. *South.*

To HUFF. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſwell; to puff. *Grew.*
2. To hector; to treat with inſolence and arrogance.

To HUFF. *v. n.* To bluſter; to ſtorm; to bounce. *South. Otway. Reſcommon.*

HU'FFER. *ſ.* [from *huff.*] A bluſterer; a bully. *Hudibras.*

HU'FFISH. *a.* [from *huff.*] Arrogant; inſolent; hectoring.

HU'FFISHLY. *ad.* [from *huffiſh.*] With arrogant petulance.

HU'FFISHNESS. *ſ.* Petulance; arrogance; noiſy bluſter.

To HUG. *v. a.* [hegian, Saxon.]
1. To preſs cloſe in an embrace. *L'Eſtra.*
2. To fondle; to treat with tenderneſs. *Milton.*
3. To hold faſt. *Attarbury.*

HUG. *ſ.* [from the noun.] Cloſe embrace. *Gay.*

HUGE. *a.* [*hoogh*, *high*, Dutch.]
1. Vaſt; immenſe. *Abbot.*
2. Great even to deformity or terribleneſs.

HU'GELY. *ad.* [from *huge.*]
1. Immenſely; enormouſly. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Greatly; very much. *Swift.*

HU'GENESS. *ſ.* [from *huge.*] Enormous bulk; greatneſs. *Shakſpeare.*

HU'GGERMUGGER. *ſ.* [corrupted perhaps from *hug or morcher*, or hug in the dark. *Morcher* in Daniſh is darkneſs, whence *murky.*] Secrecy; bye-place. *Hudibras.*

HU'GY. *a.* [See HUGE.] Vaſt; great; huge. *Carew.*

HUKE. *ſ.* [*huque*, French.] A cloak. *Bac.*

HULK. *ſ.* [*hulcke*, Dutch; hulc, Saxon.]
1. The body of a ſhip. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Any thing bulky and unwieldy. *Shakeſ.*

To HULK. *v. a.* To exenterate: as, to *hulk* a hare. *Ainſworth.*

HULL. *ſ.* [*hulgan*, Gothick, to cover.]
1. The huſk or integument of any thing; the outer covering.
2. The body of a ſhip; the hulk. *Grew.*

To HULL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To float; to drive to and fro upon the water without ſails or rudder. *Sidney.*

HU'LLY. *a.* [from *hull.*] Siliquoſe; huſky. *Ainſworth.*

HU'LVER. *ſ.* Holly. *Tuſſer.*

To HUM. *v. a.* [*hommelen*, Dutch.]
1. To make the noiſe of bees. *Dryden.*
2. To make an inarticulate and buzzing ſound. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To pauſe in ſpeaking, and ſupply the interval with an audible emiſſion of breath. *Hudibras.*
4. To ſing low. *Glanville. Pope.*
5. To applaud. Approbation was commonly expreſſed in publick aſſemblies by a hum, about a century ago.

HUM. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The noiſe of bees or inſects. *Shakeſp.*
2. The noiſe of buſtling crowds. *Milton.*
3. Any low dull noiſe. *Pope.*
4. A pauſe with an articulate ſound. *Dryden.*
5. In *Hudibras* it ſeems uſed for *ham.*
6. An expreſſion of applauſe. *Spectator.*

HUM. *interj.* A ſound implying doubt and deliberation. *Shakeſpeare.*

HU'MAN. *a.* [*humanus*, Latin.]
1. Having the qualities of a man. *Swift.*
2. Belonging to man. *Milton.*

HUMA'NE. *a.* [*humaine*, French.] Kind; civil; benevolent; good-natured. *Spratt.*

HUMA'NELY. *ad.* [from *humane.*] Kindly; with good nature. *Shakespeare.*

HU'MANIST. *f.* [*humaniſte*, French.] A philologer; a grammarian.

HUMA'NITY. *f.* [*humanitas*, Latin.]
1. The nature of man. *Sidney.*
2. Humankind; the collective body of mankind. *Glanville.*
3. Benevolence; tenderneſs. *Locke.*
4. Philology; grammatical ſtudies.

To HU'MANIZE. *v. a.* [*humaniſer*, Fr.] To ſoften; to make ſuſceptive of tenderneſs or benevolence. *Wotton.*

HU'MANKIND. *ſ.* [*human* and *kind.*] The race of man. *Pope.*

HU'MANLY. *ad.* [from *human.*]
1. After the notions of men. *Atterbury.*
2. Kindly; with good-nature. *Pope.*

HU'MBIRD. *ſ.* [from *hum* and *bird.*] The humming bird. *Brown.*

HU'MBLE. *a.* [*humble*, French; *humilis*, Latin.]
1. Not proud; modeſt; not arrogant. *Spenſer. Shakeſpeare.*
2. Low; not high; not great. *Cowley.*

To HU'MBLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To make humble; to make ſubmiſſive. *Rogers.*
2. To cruſh; to break; to ſubdue. *Milt.*
3. To make to condeſcend. *Locke.*
4. To bring down from an height. *Hakewill.*

HU'MBLEBEE. *ſ.* [*hum* and *bee.*] A buzzing wild bee. *Aterbury.*

HU'MBLEBEE. *ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

HU'MBLEBEE *Eater. ſ.* A fly that eats the humblebee. *Ainſworth.*

HU'MBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *humble.*] Humility; abſence of pride. *Bacon. Herbert.*

HU'MBLER. *ſ.* [from *humble.*] One that humbles or ſubdues himſelf or others.

HU'MBLEMOUTHED. *a.* [*humble* and *mouth.*] Mild; meek. *Shakeſpeare.*

HU'MBLEPLANT. *ſ.* A ſpecies of ſenſitive plant. *Mortimer.*

HU'MBLES. *ſ.* Entrails of a deer.

HU'MBLESS. *ſ.* [from *humble.*] Humbleneſs; humility. *Spenſer.*

HU'MBLY. *ad.* [from *humble.*]
1. Without pride; with humility. *Addiſ.*
2. Without height; without elevation.

HU'MDRUM. *a.* [from *hum*, *drone.*] Dull; droniſh; ſtupid. *Hudibras.*

To HUME'CT. } *v. a.* [*humecto*, Lat.]
To HUME'CTATE. } To wet; to moiſten. *Wiſeman.*

HUMECTA'TION. *ſ.* [*humectation*, Fr.] The act of wetting; moiſtening. *Brown.*

HU'MERAL. *a.* [*humerus*, Latin.] Belonging to the ſhoulder. *Sharp.*

HUMICUBA'TION. *ſ.* [*humi* and *cubo*, Latin.] The act of lying on the ground. *Brankan.*

HU'MID. *a.* [*humidus*, Latin.] Wet; moiſt; watery. *Newton.*

HUMI'DITY. *ſ.* [from *humid.*] Moiſture, or the power of wetting other bodies. It differs from fluidity, depending altogether on the congruity of the component particles of any liquor to the pores or ſurfaces of ſuch particular bodies as it is capable of adhering to. *Quincy.*

HUMILIA'TION. *ſ.* [French.]
1. Deſcent from greatneſs; act of humility. *Hooker.*
2. Mortification; external expreſſion of ſin and unworthineſs. *Milton.*
3. Abatement of pride. *Swift.*

HUMI'LITY. *ſ.* [*humilité*, French.]
1. Freedom from pride; modeſty; not arrogance. *Hooker.*
2. Act of ſubmiſſion. *Davies.*

HU'MMER. *ſ.* [from *hum.*] An applauder. *Ainſworth.*

HU'MORAL. *a.* [from *humour.*] Proceeding from humours. *Harvey.*

HU'MORIST. *ſ.* [*humoriſta*, Italian.]
1. One who conducts himſelf by his own fancy; one who gratifies his own humour. *Spectator.*
2. One who has violent and peculiar paſſions. *Bacon.*

HU'MOROUS. *a.* [from *humour.*]
1. Full of groteſque or odd images. *Addiſon.*
2. Capricious; irregular. *Dryden.*
3. Pleaſant; jocular. *Ainſworth.*

HU'MOROUSLY. *a.* [from *humorous.*]
1. Merrily; jocoſely. *Calamy. Swift.*
2. With caprice; with whim.

HU'MOROUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *humorous.*] Fickleneſs; capricious levity.

HU'MORSOME. *a.* [from *humour.*]
1. Peeviſh; petulant.
2. Odd; humorous. *Swift.*

HU'MORSOMELY. *ad.* [from *humorſome.*] Peeviſhly; petulantly.

HU'MOUR. *ſ.* [*humor*, Latin.]
1. Moiſture. *Ray.*
2. The different kind of moiſture in man's body; phlegm, blood, choler, and melancholy. *Milton.*
3. General turn or temper of mind. *Sidney.*
4. Preſent diſpoſition. *Dryden.*
5. Groteſque imagery; jocularity; merriment.
6. Diſeaſed or morbid diſpoſition. *Temple.*
7. Petulance; peeviſhneſs. *South.*
8. A trick; a practice. *Shakeſpeare.*
9. Caprice; whim; predominant inclination. *Bacon.*

To HU'MOUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To gratify; to ſooth by compliance. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To fit; to comply with. *Addiſon.*

HUMP. *f.* [corrupted perhaps from *bump.*] A crooked back. *Tatler.*

HU'MPBACK. *f.* [*bump* and *back.*] Crooked back; high ſhoulders. *Tatler.*

HUMPBA'CKED. *a.* Having a crooked back.

To HUNCH. *v. a.* [*buſch*, German.]
1. To ſtrike or punch with the fiſts. *Arbu.*
2. [*Hocker*, a crooked back, German.] To crook the back. *Dryden.*

HUNCHBA'CKED. *a.* [*bunch* and *back.*] Having a crooked back. *Arbuthnot.*

HU'NDRED. *a.* [hund, hundpeð, Saxon.] The number conſiſting of ten multiplied by ten. *Shakeſpeare.*

HU'NDRED. *ſ.*
1. A company or body conſiſting of an hundred. *Arbuthnot.*
2. A canton or diviſion of a country, perhaps once containing an hundred manors. [*Hundredum*, low Latin.] *Bacon.*

HU'NDREDTH. *a.* [hundpeontezoza, Saxon.] The ordinal of an hundred. *Hooker.*

HUNG. The *preterite* and *part. paſſ.* of *hang.* *Dryden.*

HU'NGER. *ſ.* [hungep, Saxon.]
1. Deſire of food; the pain felt from faſting. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Any violent deſire. *Decay of Piety.*

To HU'NGER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To feel the pain of hunger. *Cowley.*
2. To deſire with great eagerneſs. *Milton.*

HU'NGERBIT. } *a.* [*hunger* and *bit.*]
HUNGERBITTEN. } Pained or weakened with hunger. *Milton.*

HU'NGERLY. *a.* [from *hunger.*] Hungry; in want of nouriſhment. *Shakeſpeare.*

HU'NGERLY. *ad.* With keen appetite. *Shakeſpeare.*

HU'NGERSTARVED. *a.* [*hunger* and *ſtarved.*] Starved with hunger; pinched by want of food. *Dryden.*

HU'NGERED. *a.* [from *hunger.*] Pinched by want of food. *Bacon.*

HU'NGRILY. *ad.* [from *hungry.*] With keen appetite. *Dryden.*

HU'NGRY. *a.* [from *hunger.*]
1. Feeling pain from want of food. *Locke.*
2. Not fat; not fruitful; not prolifick; more diſpoſed to draw than to impart. *Mortimer.*

HUNKS. *ſ.* [*burſkur*, ſordid, Iſlandick.] A covetous ſordid wretch; a miſer. *Addiſon.*

To HUNT. *v. a.* [huntian, Saxon.]
1. To chaſe wild animals. *Addiſon.*
2. To purſue; to follow cloſe. *Harvey.*
3. To ſearch for. *Spenſer.*
4. To direct or manage hounds in the chace. *Addiſon.*

To HUNT. *v. n.*
1. To follow the chace. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To purſue or ſearch. *Locke.*

HUNT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A pack of hounds. *Dryden.*
2. A chace. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Purſuit. *Shakeſpeare.*

HU'NTER. *ſ.* [from *hunt.*]
1. One who chaces animals for paſtime. *Dawies.*
2. A dog that ſcents game or beaſts of prey. *Shakeſpeare.*

HU'NTINGHORN. *ſ.* [*hunting* and *horn.*] A bugle; a horn uſed to cheer the hounds. *Prior.*

HU'NTRESS. *ſ.* [from *hunter.*] A woman that follows the chace. *Broome.*

HU'NTSMAN. *ſ.* [*hunt* and *man.*]
1. One who delights in the chace. *Waller.*
2. The ſervant whoſe office it is to manage the chace. *L'Eſtrange.*

HU'NTSMANSHIP. *ſ.* [from *huntſman.*] The qualifications of a hunter *Donne.*

HU'RDLE. *ſ.* [hyrdel, Saxon.] A texture of ſticks woven together; a crate. *Dryd.*

HURDS. *ſ.* The refuſe of hemp or flax. *Ainſworth.*

To HURL. *v. a.* [from *huorlt*, to throw down, Iſlandick.]
1. To throw with violence; to drive impetuouſly. *Ben. Johnſon.*
2. To utter with vehemence. [*hurler*, French, to make an howling or hideous noiſe.] *Spenſer.*
3. To play at a kind of game. *Carew.*

HURL. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Tumult; riot; commotion. *Knolles.*

HU'RLBAT. *ſ.* [*hurl* and *bat.*] Whirlbat. *Ainſworth.*

HU'RLER. *ſ.* [from *hurl.*] One that plays at hurling. *Carew.*

HU'RLWIND. *ſ.* [*hurl* and *wind.*] A whirlwind; a violent guſt. *Sandys.*

HU'RLY. } *ſ.* Tumult; commotion;
HU'RLYBURLY. } buſtle. *Shakeſpeare.*

HU'RRICANE. } *ſ.* [*huracan*, Spaniſh.]
HU'RRICANO. } A violent ſtorm, ſuch as is often experienced in the eaſtern hemiſphere. *Addiſon.*

To HURRY. *v. a.* [hepzian, to plunder, Saxon.] To haſten; to put into precipitation or confuſion. *Pope.*

To HU'RRY. *v. n.* To move on with precipitation. *Dryden.*

HU'RRY. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Tumult; precipitation; commotion. *Addiſon.*

HURST. *ſ.* [hyrſt, Saxon.] A grove or thicket of trees. *Ainſworth.*

To HURT. *v. a.* preter. *I hurt*; part. paſſ. *I have hurt.* [hyrt, wounded, Saxon.]
1. To miſchief; to harm. *Milton.*
2. To wound; to pain by ſome bodily harm. *Walton.*

HURT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Harm; miſchief. *Baker.*
2. Wound or bruiſe. *Haywood.*

HURTER.

HU'RTER. *ſ.* [from *hurt.*] One that does harm.

HU'RTFUL. *a.* [*hurt* and *full.*] Miſchievous; pernicious. *Dryden.*

HU'RTFULLY. *ad.* [from *hurtful.*] Miſchievouſly; perniciouſly.

HU'RTFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *hurtful.*] Miſchievouſneſs; perniciouſneſs.

To HU'RTLE. *v. n.* [*heurter*, French.] To ſkirmiſh; to run againſt any thing; to joſtle. *Shakſpeare.*

To HU'RTLE. *v. a.* To move with violence or impetuoſity. *Spenſer.*

HU'RTLEBERRY. *ſ.* [*hiort bar*, Daniſh.] Bilberry.

HU'RTLESS. *a.* [from *hurt.*]
1. Innocent; harmleſs; innoxious; doing no harm. *Spenſer.*
2. Receiving no hurt.

HU'RTLESSLY. *ad.* [from *hurtleſs.*] Without harm. *Sidney.*

HU'RTLESSNESS. *ſ.* [from *hurtleſs.*] Freedom from any pernicious quality.

HU'SBAND. *ſ.* [*hoſband*, maſter, Daniſh.]
1. The correlative to wife; a man married to a woman. *Locke.*
2. The male of animals. *Dryden.*
3. An œconomiſt; a man that knows and practiſes the methods of frugality and profit. *Davies.*
4. A tiller of the ground; a farmer. *Spenſer.*

To HU'SBAND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſupply with an huſband. *Shakeſp.*
2. To manage with frugality. *Shakeſp.*
3. To till; to cultivate the ground with proper management. *Bacon.*

HU'SBANDLESS. *a.* [from *huſband.*] Without an huſband. *Shakeſpeare.*

HU'SBANDLY. *a.* [from *huſband.*] Frugal; thrifty. *Tuſſer.*

HU'SBANDMAN. *ſ.* [*huſband* and *man.*] One who works in tillage. *Broome.*

HU'SBANDRY. *ſ.* [from *huſband*]
1. Tillage; manner of cultivating land. *Locke.*
2. Thrift; frugality; parſimony. *Swift.*
3. Care of domeſtick affairs. *Shakeſp.*

HUSH. *interj.* [Without etymology.] Silence! be ſtill! no noiſe! *Shakeſp.*

HUSH. *a.* [from the interjection.] Still; ſilent; quiet. *Shakeſpeare.*

To HUSH. *v. n.* [from the interjection.] To be ſtill; to be ſilent. *Spenſer.*

To HUSH. *v. a.* To ſtill; to ſilence; to quiet; to appeaſe. *Otway.*

To HUSH *up. v. a.* To ſuppreſs in ſilence; to forbid to be mentioned. *Pope.*

HU'SHMONEY. *ſ.* [*huſh* and *money.*] A bribe to hinder information. *Swift.*

HUSK. *ſ.* [*huldſk*, Dutch.] The outmoſt integument of fruits. *Bacon.*

To HUSK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtrip off the outward integument.

HU'SKED. *a.* [from *huſk.*] Bearing an huſk; covered with a huſk.

HU'SKY. *a.* [from *huſk.*] Abounding in huſks. *Phillips.*

HU'SSY. *ſ.* [corrupted from *houſewife.*] A ſorry or bad woman. *Southern.*

HU'STINGS. *ſ.* [hupting, Saxon.] A council; a court held.

To HU'STLE. *v. a.* [perhaps corrupted from *hurtle.*] To ſhake together.

HU'SWIFE. *ſ.* [corrupted from *houſewife.*]
1. A bad manager; a ſorry woman. *Shakſpeare.*
2. An œconomiſt; a thrifty woman. *Shakeſpeare.*

To HU'SWIFE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manage with œconomy and frugality. *Dryden.*

HU'SWIFERY. *ſ.* [from *huſwife.*]
1. Management good or bad. *Tuſſer.*
2. Management of rural buſineſs committed to women. *Tuſſer.*

HUT. *ſ.* [hutze, Saxon; *Lutz*, French.] A poor cottage. *Swift. Thomſon.*

HUTCH. *ſ.* [hpecca, Saxon; *huche*, Fr.] A corn cheſt. *Mortimer.*

To HUZZ. *v. n.* To buzz; to murmur.

HUZZA'. *interj.* A ſhout; a cry of acclamation. *L'Eſtrange.*

To HUZZA'. *v. n.* [from the interjection.] To utter acclamation. *King.*

To HUZZA'. *v. a.* to receive with acclamation. *Addiſon.*

HY'ACINTH. *ſ.* [ὑάκινθος.]
1. A plant.
2. The *hyacinth* is the ſame with the *lapis lyncurius* of the ancients. It is a leſs ſhewy gem than any of the other red ones, but not without its beauty, though not gaudy. It is ſeldom ſmaller than a ſeed of hemp, or larger than a nutmeg. *Hill.*

HYACI'NTHINE. *a.* [ὑακίνθινος.] Made of hyacinths.

HY'ADES. } *ſ.* [ὑάδες.] A watry conſtel-
HY'ADS. } lation. *Dryden.*

HY'ALINE. *a.* [ὑάλινος.] Glaſſy; cryſtalline. *Milton.*

HY'BRIDOUS. *a.* [ὑβρις; *hybrida*, Latin.] Begotten between animals of different ſpecies. *Ray.*

HYDA'TIDES. *ſ.* [from ὕδωρ.] Little tranſparent bladders of water in any part: moſt common in dropſical perſons. *Quincy.*

HY'DRA. *ſ.* A monſter with many heads ſlain by *Hercules.* *Dryden.*

HYDRAGOGUES *ſ.* [ὕδωρ and ἀγω; *hydragogue*, French.] Such medicines as occaſion the diſcharge of watery humours, which is generally the caſe of the ſtronger cathartick. *Quincy.*

HYDRAU'LICAL. } *a.* [from *hydraulicks.*]
HYDRAU'LICK. } Relating to the conveyance of water through pipes. *Derham.*

HYDRAU'LICKS. *f.* [ὕδωρ, water, and αὐλὸς, a pipe.] The ſcience of conveying water through pipes or conduits.

HYDROCE'LE. [ὑδροκηλὴ; *hydrocele*, Fr.] A watery rupture.

HYDROCE'PHALUS. *f.* [ὕδωρ and κεφαλὴ.] A dropſy in the head. *Arbuthnot.*

HYDRO'GRAPHER *f.* [ὑδωρ and γράφω.] One who draws maps of the ſea. *Boyle.*

HYDRO'GRAPHY. *f.* [ὕδωρ and γράφω.] Deſcription of the watery part of the terraqueous globe.

HY'DROMANCY. *f.* [ὕδωρ and μαντεία.] Prediction by water. *Aylife.*

HY'DROMEL. *f.* [ὕδωρ and μέλι.] Honey and water. *Arbuthnot.*

HYDRO'METER. *f.* [ὕδωρ and μέτρον.] An inſtrument to meaſure the extent of water.

HYDRO'METRY. *f.* [ὕδωρ and μέτρον.] The act of meaſuring the extent of water.

HYDROPHO'BIA. *f.* [ὑδροφοβία.] Dread of water. *Quincy.*

HYDRO'PICAL. } *a.* [ὑδροπικὸς.] Dropſical; diſeated with extravaſed water. *Arbuthnot.*
HYDROPICK. }

HYDROSTA'TICAL. *a.* [ὕδωρ and ϛατικὸς.] Relating to hydroſtaticks; taught by hydroſtaticks. *Bentley.*

HYDROSTA'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *hydroſtatical.*] According to hydroſtaticks. *Bentley.*

HYDROSTA'TICKS. *f.* [ὕδωρ and ϛατικὴ; *hydroſtatique*, French.] The ſcience of weighing fluids; weighing bodies in fluids.

HYDRO'TICK. *f.* [ὑδρωτικὸς.] Purger of water or phlegm. *Arbuthnot.*

HY'EN. } *f.* [*hyene*, French; *hyæna*,
HY'ENA. } Latin.] An animal like a wolf. *Shakeſpeare.*

HYGRO'METER. *f.* [ὑγρὸς and μέτρον.] An inſtrument to meaſure the degrees of moiſture. *Arbuthnot.*

HY'GROSCOPE. *f.* [ὑγρὸς and σκοπέω.] An inſtrument to ſhew the moiſture and dryneſs of the air, and to meaſure and eſtimate the quantity of either extreme. *Quincy.*

HYM. *f.* A ſpecies of dog. *Shakeſpeare.*

HY'MEN. *f.* [ὑμὴν.]
1. The god of marriage.
2. The virginal membrane.

HYMENE'AL. } *f.* [ὑμέναιος.] A mar-
HYMENE'AN. } riage ſong. *Pope.*

HYMENE'AL. } *a.* Pertaining to marriage.
HYMENE'AN. } *Pope.*

HYMN. *f.* [*hymne*, Fr. ὕμνος.] An encomaſtick ſong, or ſong of adoration to ſome ſuperiour being. *Spenſer.*

To HYMN. *v. a.* [ὑμνέω.] To praiſe in ſong; to worſhip with hymns.

To HYMN. *v. n.* To ſing ſongs of adoration. *Milton.*

HY'MNICK. *a.* [ὕμνος.] Relating to hymns. *Donne.*

To HY'P. *v. a.* [from *hypochondriack.*] To make melancholy; to diſpirit. *Spect.*

HY'PALLAGE. *f.* [ὑπαλλαγὴ.] A figure by which words change their caſes with each other.

HY'PER. *f.* A hypercritick. *Prior.*

HYPE'RBOLA. *f.* [ὑπερ and βάλλω.] A ſection of a cone made by a plane, ſo that the axis of the ſection inclines to the oppoſite leg of the cone, which in the parabola is parallel to it, and in the ellipſis interſects it. *Harris.*

HY'PERBOLE. *f.* [ὑπερβολὴ.] A figure in rhetorick by which any thing is increaſed or diminiſhed beyond the exact truth. *He was ſo giant, the caſe of a flagellet was a manſion for him.* Shakeſp.

HYPERBO'LICAL. } *a.* [from *hyperbola.*]
HYPERBO'LICK. }
1. Belonging to the hyperbola. *Grew.*
2. [From *hyperbole.*] Exaggerating or extenuating beyond fact. *Boyle.*

HYPERBO'LICALLY. *ad.* [from *hyperbolical.*]
1. In form of an hyperbole.
2. With exaggeration or extenuation. *Broome.*

HYPERBO'LIFORM. *a.* [*hyperbola* and *forma.*] Having the form, or nearly the form of the hyperbola.

HYPERBO'REAN. *a.* [*hyperboreus*, Latin.] Northern.

HYPERCRI'TICK. *f.* [ὑπερ and κριτικὸς.] A critick exact or captious beyond uſe or reaſon. *Dryden.*

HYPERCRI'TICAL. *a.* [from *hypercritick.*] Critical beyond uſe. *Swift.*

HYPE'RMETER. *f.* [ὑπερ and μέτρον.] Any thing greater than the ſtandard requires. *Addiſon.*

HYPERSARCO'SIS. *f.* [ὑπερσάρκωσις.] The growth of fungous or proud fleſh. *Wiſeman.*

HY'PHEN. *f.* [ὑφὲν.] A note of conjunction: as, *ver-tue, ever-living.*

HYPNO'TICK. *f.* [ὕπνος.] Any medicine that induces ſleep.

HYPOCHO'NDRES. *f.* [ὑποχόνδριον.] The two regions lying on each ſide the cartilago enſiformis, and thoſe of the ribs, and the tip of the breaſt, which have in one the liver, and in the other the ſpleen. *Quincy.*

HYPOCHONDRI'ACAL. } *a.* [from *hy-*
HYPOCHONDRI'ACK. } *pochondres.*
1. Melancholy; diſordered in the imagination. *Decay of Piety.*
2. Pro-

2. Producing melancholy. *Bacon.*

HYPOCIST. *f.* [ὑποκιστις] *Hypociſt* is an inſpiſſated juice in large flat maſſes, conſiderably hard and heavy, of a fine ſhining black colour, when broken. It is an aſtringent medicine of conſiderable power. *Hill.*

HYPO'CRISY. *f.* [*hypocriſie*, Fr. ὑποκρισις.] Diſſimulation with regard to the moral or religious character. *Dryden. Swift.*

HY'POCRITE. *f.* [ὑποκριτης.] A diſſembler in morality or religion. *Phillips.*

HYPOCRI'TICAL. } *a.* [from *hypocrite.*]
HYPOCRI'TICK. } Diſſembling; inſincere; appearing differently from the reality. *Rogers.*

HYPOCRI'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *hypocritical.*] With diſſimulation; without ſincerity. *Government of the Tongue.*

HYPOGA'STRICK. *a.* [ὑπο and γαστηρ.] Seated in the lower part of the belly. *Wiſe.*

HYPOGE'UM. *ſ.* [ὑπο and γη.] A name which the ancient architects gave to cellars and vaults. *Harris.*

HYPO'STASIS. *ſ.* [ὑποστασις.]
1. Diſtinct ſubſiſtance.
2. Perſonality. A term uſed in the doctrine of the Holy Trinity. *Hammond.*

HYPOSTA'TICAL. *a.* [*hypoſtatique*, Fr. from *hypoſtaſis.*]
1. Conſtitutive; conſtituent as diſtinct ingredients. *Boyle.*
2. Perſonal; diſtinctly perſonal.

HYPOTENU'SE. *ſ.* [ὑποτεινουσα.] The line that ſubtends the right angle of a right-angled triangle; the ſubtenſe. *Locke.*

HYPO'THESIS. *ſ.* [υποθεσις.] A ſuppoſition; a ſyſtem formed upon ſome principle not proved. *South.*

HYPOTHE'TICAL. } *a.* [*hypothetique*,
HYPOTHE'TICK. } Fr. from *hypotheſis.*] Including a ſuppoſition; conditional. *Watts.*

HYPOTHE'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *hypothetical.*] Upon ſuppoſition; conditionally. *Broome.*

HYRST, HURST, HERST. } From the Saxon hyꝛſt, a wood. *Gibſon.*

HY'SSOP. *ſ.* [*hyſſopus*, Lat.] A plant. It hath been a great diſpute, whether the hyſſop commonly known is the ſame which is mentioned in Scripture. *Miller.*

HYSTE'RICAL. } *a.* [ὑστερικος.]
HYSTE'RICK. }
1. Troubled with fits; diſordered in the regions of the womb. *Harvey.*
2. Proceeding from diſorders in the womb. *Pope.*

HYSTE'RICKS. *ſ.* [ὑστερικὸς.] Fits of women, ſuppoſed to proceed from diſorders in the womb.

I.

JAB

I IS in Engliſh conſidered both as a vowel and conſonant. *I* vowel has a long ſound, as *fine, thine*, which is uſually marked by an *e* final; and a ſhort ſound, as *fin, thin.* Prefixed to *e* it makes a diphthong of the ſame ſound with the ſoft *i*, or double *e, ee:* thus *field, yield*, are ſpoken as *feeld, yeeld.* Subjoined to *a* or *e* it makes them long, as *fail, neigh.* The ſound of *i* before another *i*, and at the end of a word, is always expreſſed by *y.* *J* conſonant has invariably the ſame ſound with that of *g* in *giant*; as *jade.*

I. *pronoun perſonal.* [*ik*, Gothick; ic, Sax.] *I*, gen. *me*; plural *we*, gen. *us.*
1. The pronoun of the firſt perſon, *myſelf.* *Shakeſpeare.*
2. *I* is more than once in *Shakeſpeare*, written for *ay*, or *yet.*

To JA'BBER. *v. n.* [*gabberen*, Dutch.] To talk idly, without thinking; to chatter. *Swift.*

JA'BBERER. *ſ.* [from *jabber.* One who talks inarticulately or unintelligibly. *Hudibras.*

JAC

JA'CENT. *a.* [*jacens*, Latin.] Lying at length. *Wotton.*

JACINTH. *ſ.* [for *hyacinch*, as *Jeruſalem* for *Hieruſalem.*]
1. The ſame with hyacinth.
2. A gem of a deep reddiſh yellow approaching to a flame colour, or the deepeſt amber. *Woodward.*

JACK. *ſ.* [*Jaques*, French.]
1. The diminutive of *John.* *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The name of inſtruments which ſupply the place of a boy, as an inſtrument to pull off boots. *Watts.*
3. An engine which turns the ſpit. *Wilkins.*
4. A young pike. *Mortimer.*
5. [*Jacque*, French.] A coat of mail. *Hayward.*
6. A cup of waxed leather. *Dryden.*
7. A ſmall bowl thrown out for a mark to the bowlers. *Bentley.*
8. A part of the muſical inſtrument called a virginal. *Bacon.*
9. The male of animals. *Arbuthnot.*
10. A ſupport to ſaw wood on. *Ainſ.*

11. The colours or enſign of a ſhip. *Ainſworth.*

12. A cunning fellow. *Cleaveland.*

JACK *Boots.* *ſ.* Boots which ſerve as armour. *Spectator.*

JACK *by the Hedge.* *ſ.* An herb. *Mortimer.*

JACK *Pudding.* *ſ.* [*jack* and *pudding.*] A zani; a merry Andrew. *Guardian.*

JACK *with a Lantern.* An *ignis fatuus.*

JACKALE'NT. *ſ.* A ſimple ſheepiſh fellow. *Shakeſpeare.*

JACKA'L. *ſ.* [*chacal*, French.] A ſmall animal ſuppoſed to ſtart prey for the lyon. *Dryden.*

JA'CKANAPES. *ſ.* [*jack* and *ape.*]

1. Monkey; an ape.

2. A coxcomb; an impertinent. *Arbuth.*

JACKDA'W. *ſ.* A cock daw; a bird taught to imitate the human voice. *Watts.*

JA'CKET. *ſ.* [*jacquet*, French.]

1. A ſhort coat; a cloſe waiſtcoat. *Spenſer.*

2. *To beat one's* JACKET, is to beat the man. *L'Eſtrange.*

JA'COB's *Ladder.* *ſ.* The ſame with Greek valerian.

JA'COB's *Staff.* *ſ.*

1. A pilgrim's ſtaff.

2. Staff concealing a dagger.

3. A croſs ſtaff; a kind of aſtrolabe.

JA'COBINE. *ſ.* A pigeon with a high tuft. *Ainſworth.*

JACTITA'TION. *ſ.* [*jactito*, Latin.] Toſſing; motion; reſtleſſneſs. *Harvey.*

JACULA'TION. *ſ.* [*jaculatio.*] The act of throwing miſſive weapons. *Milton.*

JADE. *ſ.*

1. A horſe of no ſpirit; a hired horſe; a worthleſs nag. *Pope.*

2. A ſorry woman. *Swift.*

JADE. *ſ.* A ſpecies of the jaſper. *Hill.*

To JADE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To tire; to haraſs; to diſpirit; to weary. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To overbear; to cruſh; to degrade. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To employ in vile offices. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To ride; to rule with tyranny. *Shakſpeare.*

To JADE. *v. n.* To loſe ſpirit; to ſink. *South.*

JA'DISH. *a.* [from *jade.*]

1. Vitious; bad, as an horſe. *Southern.*

2. Unchaſte; incontinent. *L'Eſtrange.*

To JAGG. *v. a.* [*gagaw*, ſlits or holes, Welſh.] To cut into indentures; to cut into teeth like thoſe of a ſaw. *Watts.*

JAGG. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A protuberance or denticulation. *Ray.*

JA'GGY. *a.* [from *jagg.*] Uneven; denticulated. *Addiſon.*

JA'GGEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *jagged.*] The ſtate of being denticulated; unevenneſs. *Pe.*

JAIL. *ſ.* [*geol*, French.] A gaol; a priſon. *Dryden.*

JA'ILBIRD. *ſ.* [*jail* and *bird.*] One who has been in a jail.

JA'ILER. *ſ.* [from *jail.*] The keeper of a priſon. *Sidney.*

JAKES. *ſ.* A houſe of office. *Swift.*

JA'LAP. *ſ.* [*jalap*, French; *jalapium*, low Latin.] *Jalap* is a firm and ſolid root, of a faintiſh ſmell, and of an acrid and nauſeous taſte. It had its name *jalapium*, or *jalapa*, from Xalapa, a town in New Spain. It is an excellent purgative where ſerous humours are to be evacuated. *Hill.*

JAM. *ſ.* A conſerve of fruits boiled with ſugar and water.

JAMB. *ſ.* [*jambe*, French.] Any ſupporter on either ſide, as the poſts of a door. *Moxon.*

IA'MBICK. *ſ.* [*iambicus*, Latin.] Verſes compoſed of a ſhort and long ſyllable alternately. *Dryden.*

To JA'NGLE. *v. n.* [*jangler*, French.] To altercate; to quarrel; to bicker in words. *Raleigh.*

To JA'NGLE. *v. a.* To make to ſound untuneable. *Prior.*

JA'NGLER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A wrangling, chattering, noiſy fellow.

JA'NIZARY. *ſ.* [A Turkiſh word.] One of the guards of the Turkiſh king. *Waller.*

JA'NNOCK. *ſ.* Oat-bread.

JA'NTY. *a.* [*gentil*, French.] Showy; fluttering. *Spectator.*

JA'NUARY. *ſ.* [*Januarius*, Latin.] The firſt month of the year. *Peacham.*

JAPA'N. *ſ.* [from *Japan* in *Aſia.*] Work varniſhed and raiſed in gold and colours. *Swift.*

To JAPA'N. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To varniſh, and embelliſh with gold and raiſed figures. *Swift.*

2. To black ſhoes. A low phraſe. *Gay.*

JAPA'NNER. *ſ.* [from *japan.*]

1. One ſkilled in japan work.

2. A ſhoeblacker. *Pope.*

To JAR. *v. n.*

1. To ſtrike together with a kind of ſhort rattle.

2. To ſtrike or ſound untuneably. *Roſcommon.*

3. To claſh; to interfere; to act in oppoſition. *Dryden.*

4. To quarrel; to diſpute. *Spenſer.*

JAR. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A kind of rattling vibration of ſound. *Holder.*

2. Claſh; diſcord; debate. *Spenſer.*

3. A ſtate in which a door unfaſtened may ſtrike the poſt. *Swift.*

4. [*Guerre*,

4. [*Giarro*, Italian.] An earthen veſſel.

JA'RDES. *ſ.* [French.] Hard callous tumours in horſes, a little below the bending of the ham on the outſide. *Farrier's Dict.*

JA'RGON. *ſ.* [*jargon*, French.] Unintelligible talk; gabble; gibberiſh. *Bram.*

JA'RGONELLE. *ſ.* See PEAR, of which it is a ſpecies.

JA'SHAWK. *ſ.* A young hawk. *Ainſworth.*

JA'SMINE. *ſ.* [*jaſmin*, French.] A flower. *Thomſon.*

JA'SMINE *Perſian. ſ.* A plant.

JA'SPER. *ſ.* [*jaſpe*, Fr. *iaſpis*, Latin.] A hard ſtone of a bright beautiful green colour, ſometimes clouded with white. *Hill.*

IATROLE'PTICK. *a.* [*iatroleptique*, Fr. ἰατρὸς and ἀλείφω.] That which cures by anointing.

To JA'VEL, or *jable. v. a.* To bemire; to ſoil over with dirt.

JA'VEL. *ſ.* [perhaps from the verb.] A wandering fellow.

JA'VELIN. *ſ.* [*javeline*, French.] A ſpear or half pike, which anciently was uſed either by foot or horſe. *Addiſon.*

JA'UNDICE. *ſ.* [*jaunifſe*, *jaune*, yellow, Fr.] A diſtemper from obſtructions of the glands of the liver, which prevents the gall being duly ſeparated by them from the blood. *Quincy.*

JA'UNDICED. *a.* [from *jaundice.*] Infected with the jaundice. *Pope.*

To JAUNT. *v. n.* [*janter*, French.] To wander here and there; to buſtle about. It is now always uſed in contempt or levity. *Shakeſpeare.*

JAUNT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Ramble; flight; excurſion. *Milton.*

JA'UNTINESS. *ſ.* [from *jaunty.*] Airyneſs; flutter; genteelneſs. *Addiſon.*

JAW. *ſ.* [*joue*, a cheek, French.]

1. The bone of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed. *Walton. Grew.*
2. The mouth. *Rowe.*

JAY. *ſ.* A bird. *Pope.*

JA'ZEL. *ſ.* A precious ſtone of an azure or blue colour.

ICE. *ſ.* [ıſ, Saxon; *yſe*, Dutch.]

1. Water or other liquor made ſolid by cold. *Locke.*
2. Concreted ſugar.
3. *To break the* ICE. To make the firſt opening to any attempt. *Peacham. Hudi.*

To ICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with ice; to turn to ice.
2. To cover with concreted ſugar.

I'CEHOUSE. *ſ.* [*ice* and *houſe.*] A houſe in which ice is repoſited.

ICHNE'UMON. *ſ.* [ἰχνεύμων.] A ſmall animal that breaks the eggs of the crocodile.

ICHNEUMONFLY'. *ſ.* A ſort of fly. *Derham.*

ICHNO'GRAPHY. *ſ.* [ἴχνος and γράφω.] The groundplot. *Moxon.*

I'CHOR. *ſ.* [ἰχὼς.] A thin watery humour like ſerum. *Quincy.*

I'CHOROUS. *a.* [from *ichor.*] Sanious; thin; undigeſted. *Harvey.*

ICHTHYO'LOGY. *ſ.* [ἰχθυολογία.] The doctrine of the nature of fiſh. *Brown.*

ICHTHYO'PHAGY. *ſ.* [ἰχθὺς and φάγω.] Diet of fiſh.

I'CICLE. *ſ.* [from *ice.*] A ſhoot of ice hanging down. *Woodward.*

I'CINESS. *ſ.* [from *icy.*] The ſtate of generating ice.

I'CON. *ſ.* [εἰκὼν.] A picture or repreſentation. *Hakewill.*

ICO'NOCLAST. *ſ.* [εἰκονοκλάστης.] A breaker of images.

ICONO'LOGY. *ſ.* [*iconologie*, French; εἰκὼν and λέγω.] The doctrine of picture or repreſentation.

ICTE'RICAL. *ſ.* [*icterus*, Latin.]

1. Afflicted with the jaundice. *Floyer.*
2. Good againſt the jaundice.

I'CY. *a.* [from *ice.*]

1. Full of ice; covered with ice; cold; froſty. *Pope.*
2. Cold; free from paſſion. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Frigid; backward. *Shakeſpeare.*

I'D. Contracted for *I would.*

IDE'A. *ſ.* [ἰδέα.] Mental imagination. *Dryden.*

IDE'AL. *a.* [from *idea.*] Mental; intellectual. *Cheyne.*

IDE'ALLY. *ad.* [from *ideal.*] Intellectually; mentally. *Brown.*

IDE'NTICAL. } *a.* [*identique*, French.]
IDE'NTICK. } The ſame; implying the ſame thing. *Tillotſon.*

IDE'NTITY. *ſ.* [*identitas*, ſchool Latin.] Sameneſs; not diverſity. *Prior.*

IDES. *ſ.* [*idus*, Lat.] A term anciently uſed among the Romans. It is the 13th day of each month, except in the months of March, May, July and October, in which it is the 15th day, becauſe in theſe four months it was ſix days before the nones, and in the others four days. *Shak.*

IDIO'CRACY. *ſ.* [ἴδιος and κρᾶσις.] Peculiarity of conſtitution.

IDIOCRA'TICAL. *a.* [from *idiocracy.*] Peculiar in conſtitution.

I'DIOCY. *ſ.* [ἰδιωτία.] Want of underſtanding.

I'DIOM. *ſ.* [ἴδιωμα.] A mode of ſpeaking peculiar to a language or dialect. *Dryden.*

IDIOMA'TICAL. } *a.* [from *idiom.*] Pe-
IDIOMA'TICK. } culiar to a tongue; phraſeological. *Spectator.*

IDIO'PATHY. *ſ.* [ἴδιος and πάθος.] A primary diſeaſe that neither depends on nor proceeds from another. *Quincy.*

IDIO-

IDIOSY'NCRASY. *f.* [ἰδιος, σύν, and κρᾶσις.] A peculiar temper or diſpoſition not common to another. *Quincy.*

I'DIOT. *f.* [ἰδιώτης.] A fool; a natural; a changeling. *Sandys.*

I'DIOTISM. *f.* [ἰδιωτισμὸς]
1. Peculiarity of expreſſion. *Hale.*
2. Folly; natural imbecility of mind.

I'DLE. *a.* [ydel, Saxon.]
1. Lazy; averſe from labour. *Bull.*
2. Not buſy; at leiſure. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Unactive; not employed. *Addiſon.*
4. Uſeleſs; vain; ineffectual. *Dryden.*
5. Worthleſs; barren; not productive of good. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Trifling; of no importance. *Hooker.*

To IDLE. *v. n.* To loſe time in lazineſs and inactivity. *Prior.*

IDLEHE'ADED. *a.* [*idle* and *head.*] Fooliſh; unreaſonable. *Carew.*

I'DLENESS. *ſ.* [from *idle.*]
1. Lazineſs; ſloth; ſluggiſhneſs; averſion from labour. *South.*
2. Abſence of employment. *Sidney.*
3. Omiſſion of buſineſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Unimportance; trivialneſs.
5. Inefficacy; uſeleſſneſs.
6. Barrenneſs; worthleſſneſs.
7. Unreaſonableneſs; want of judgment. *Bacon.*

I'DLER. *ſ.* [from *idle.*] A lazy perſon; a ſluggard. *Raleigh.*

I'DLY. *ad.* [from *idle.*]
1. Lazily; without employment. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Fooliſhly; in a trifling manner. *Prior.*
3. Careleſly; without attention. *Prior.*
4. Ineffectually; vainly. *Hooker.*

I'DOL. *ſ.* [ἐιδωλον; *idolum*, Latin.]
1. An image worſhipped as God. 1 *Mac.*
2. A counterfeit. *Zech.*
3. An image. *Dryden.*
4. A repreſentation. *Spenſer.*
5. One loved or honoured to adoration. *Denham.*

IDO'LATER. *ſ.* [*idolatra*, Latin.] One who pays divine honours to images; one who worſhips for God that which is not God. *Bentley.*

To IDO'LATRIZE. *v. a.* [from *idolater.*] To worſhip idols. *Ainſworth.*

IDO'LATROUS. *a.* [from *idolater.*] Tending to idolatry; comprifing idolatry. *Peacham.*

IDO'LATROUSLY. *ad.* [from *idolatrous.*] In an idolatrous manner. *Hooker.*

IDO'LATRY. *ſ.* [*idolatria*, Lat.] The worſhip of images. *South.*

I'DOLIST. *ſ.* [from *idol.*] A worſhipper of images. *Milton.*

To I'DOLIZE. *v. a.* [from *idol.*] To love or reverence to adoration. *Denham.*

IDO'NEOUS. *a.* [*idoneus*, Latin.] Fit; proper; convenient. *Boyle.*

I'DYL. *ſ.* [ἐιδυλλιον.] A ſmall ſhort poem.
I. E. for *id eſt*, or *that is.* *Locke.*

JE'ALOUS. *a.* [*jaloux*, French.]
1. Suſpicious in love. *Dryden.*
2. Emulous; full of competition. *Dryden.*
3. Zealouſly cautious againſt diſhonour. 1 *Kings.*
4. Suſpiciouſly vigilant. *Clarendon.*
5. Suſpiciouſly careful. *Bacon.*
6. Suſpicioufly fearful. *Swift.*

JE'ALOUSLY. *ad.* [from *jealous.*] Suſpiciouſly; emulouſly.

JE'ALOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *jealous.*] The ſtate of being jealous. *King Charles.*

JE'ALOUSY. *ſ.* [*jalouſie*, French.]
1. Suſpicion in love. *Dryden.*
2. Suſpicious fear. *Clarendon.*
3. Suſpicious caution, vigilance, or rivalry.

To JEER. *v. n.* To ſcoff; to flout; to make mock. *Herbert. Taylor.*

To JEER. *v. a.* To treat with ſcoffs. *Howel.*

JEER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Scoff; taunt; biting jeſt; flout. *Swift.*

JE'ERER. *ſ.* [from *jeer.*] A ſcoffer; a ſcorner; a mocker.

JE'ERINGLY. *ad.* [from *jeering.*] Scornfully; contemptuouſly. *Dorham.*

JE'GGET. *ſ.* A kind of ſauſage. *Ainſw.*

JEHO'VAH. *ſ.* [יהוה] The proper name of God in the Hebrew language.

JEJU'NE. *a.* [*jejunus*, Latin.]
1. Wanting; empty; vacant. *Bacon.*
2. Hungry; not faturated. *Brown.*
3. Dry; unaffecting. *Boyle.*

JEJU'NENESS. *ſ.* [from *jejune.*]
1. Penury; poverty. *Bacon.*
2. Dryneſs; want of matter that can engage the attention.

JE'LLIED. *a.* Glutinous; brought to a ſtate of viſcoſity. *Cleaveland.*

JE'LLY. *ſ.* [*gelatinum*, Latin.] See GELLY.
1. Any thing brought to a ſtate of glutinouſneſs and viſcoſity. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Sweetmeat made by boiling ſugar. *Pope.*

JE'NNETING. *ſ.* [corrupted from *Juneting.*] A ſpecies of apple ſoon ripe. *Mortimer.*

JE'NNET. *ſ.* [See GENNET.] A Spaniſh horſe. *Prior.*

To JE'OPARD. *v. a.* To hazard; to put in danger. 2 *Mac.*

JE'OPARDOUS. *a.* [from *jeopardy.*] Hazardous; dangerous.

JE'OPARDY. *ſ.* [*jeu perdu.*] Hazard; danger; peril. *Bacon.*

To JERK. *v. a.* [ȝeþeccan, Saxon.] To ſtrike with a quick ſmart blow; to laſh. *Swift.*

To JERK. *v. n.* To ſtrike up. *Dryden.*

JERK. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. A ſmart quick laſh. *Dryden.*
2. A ſudden ſpring; a quick jolt that ſhocks or ſtarts. *Ben. Johnſon.*

JE'RKEN. *f.* [cyrtelkin, Saxon.] A jacket; a ſhort coat. *South.*

JE'RKIN. *f.* A kind of hawk. *Ainſworth.*

JE'RSEY. *f.* [from the iſland of *Jerſey*, where much yarn is ſpun.] Fine yarn of wool.

JESS. *f.* [*geſte*, French.] Short ſtraps of leather tied about the legs of a hawk, with which ſhe is held on the fiſt.

JE'SSAMINE. *f.* [See JASMINE.] A fragrant flower. *Spenſer.*

JERUSALEM *Artichokes. f.* Sunflower, of which they are a ſpecies. *Mortimer.*

To JEST. *v. n.* [*geſticulor*, Latin.] To divert or make merry by words or actions. *Shakeſpeare.*

JEST. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Any thing ludicrous, or meant only to raiſe laughter. *Tillot on.*
2. The object of jeſts; laughing-ſtock. *Sh.*
3. Manner of doing or ſpeaking feigned, not real. *Grew.*

JE'STER. *f.* [from *jeſt.*]
1. One given to merriment and pranks. *Sh.*
2. One given to ſarcaſm. *Swift.*
3. Buffoon; jackpudding. *Spenſer.*

JET. *f.* [ȝagat, Saxon; *gagates*, Latin.]
1. *Jet* is a very beautiful foſſil, of a firm and very even ſtructure, and of a ſmooth ſurface; found in maſſes, lodged in clay. It is of a fine deep black colour, having a grain reſembling that of wood. *Hill. Drayton. Swift.*
2. [*Jet*, French.] A ſpout or ſhoot of water. *Blackmore.*
3. A yard. Obſolete. *Tuſſer.*

To JET. *v. n.* [*jetter*, French.]
1. To ſhoot forward; to ſhoot out; to intrude; to jut out. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To ſtrut; to agitate the body by a proud gait. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To jolt; to be ſhaken. *Wiſeman.*

JE'TSAM. } *f.* [*jetter*, French.] Goods
JE'TSON. } which, having been caſt over board in a ſtorm, or after ſhipwreck, are thrown upon the ſhore. *Bailey.*

JE'TTY. *a.* [from *jet.*]
1. Made of jet.
2. Black as jet. *Brown.*

JE'WEL. *f.* [*joyaux*, French; *jeweelen*, Dutch.]
1. Any ornament of great value, uſed commonly of ſuch as are adorned with precious ſtones. *South.*
2. A precious ſtone; a gem. *Pope.*
3. A name of fondneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

JEWEL-HOUSE, *or Office. f.* The place where the regal ornaments are repoſited. *Shakeſpeare.*

JE'WELLER. *f.* [from *jewel.*] One who trafficks in precious ſtones. *Boyle.*

JEWS-EARS. *f.* [from its reſemblance of the human ear. *Skinner.*] A fungus, tough and thin; and naturally, while growing, of a rumpled figure, like a flat and variouſly hollowed cup; from an inch to two inches in length, and about two thirds of its length in breadth. The common people cure themſelves of ſore throats with a decoction of it in milk. *Hill.*

JEWS-MALLOW. *f.* [*corchorus*, Latin.] An herb.

JEWS-STONE. *f.* An extraneous foſſil, being the clavated ſpine of a very large egg-ſhaped ſea-urchin, petrified by long lying in the earth. It is of a regular figure, oblong and rounded, ſwelling in the middle, and gradually tapering to each end. *Hill.*

JEWS-HARP. *f.* A kind of muſical inſtrument held between the teeth.

IF. *conjunction.* [ȝip, Saxon.]
1. Suppoſe that; allowing that. *Hooker.*
2. Whether or no. *Prior.*
3. Though I doubt whether; ſuppoſe it be granted that. *Boyle.*

I'GNEOUS. *a.* [*igneus*, Latin.] Firy; containing fire; emitting fire. *Glanville.*

IGNI'POTENT. *a.* [*ignis* and *potens*, Lat.] Preſiding over fire. *Pope.*

I'GNIS FATUUS. ſ. [Latin.] Will with the wiſp; Jack with the lantern.

To I'GNITE. *v. a.* [from *ignis*, Latin.] To kindle; to ſet on fire. *Grew.*

IGNI'TION. *ſ.* [*ignition*, French.] The act of kindling, or of ſetting on fire. *Boyle.*

IGNI'TIBLE. *a.* [from *ignite.*] Inflammable; capable of being ſet on fire. *Brown.*

IGNIVOMOUS. *a.* [*ignivomus*, Latin.] Vomiting fire. *Derham.*

IGNO'BLE. *a.* [*ignobilis*, Latin.]
1. Mean of birth; not noble. *Dryden.*
2. Worthleſs; not deſerving honour. *Shakeſpeare.*

IGNO'BLY. *ad.* [from *ignoble.*] Ignominiouſly; meanly; diſhonourably. *Dryden.*

IGNOMI'NIOUS. *a.* [*ignominieux*, Fr. *ignominioſus*, Lat.] Mean; ſhameful; reproachful. *Milton.*

IGNOMI'NIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ignominious.*] Meanly; ſcandalouſly; diſgracefully. *South.*

IGNOMINY. *ſ.* [*ignominia*, Latin.] Diſgrace; reproach; ſhame. *Milton.*

IGNORA'MUS. ſ. [Latin.]
1. *Ignoramus* is a word properly uſed by the grand inqueſt impannelled in the inquiſition of cauſes criminal and publick; and written upon the bill, whereby any crime is offered to their conſideration, when they miſlike

miſlike their evidence as defective, or too weak to make good the preſentment: all inquiry upon that party, for that fault, is thereby ſtopped, and he delivered. *Cowel.*

2. A fooliſh fellow; a vain uninſtructed pretender. *South.*

IGNORANCE. *ſ.* [*ignorance*, French.]

1. Want of knowledge; unſkilfulneſs. *Hooker.*

2. Want of knowledge diſcovered by external effect. In this ſenſe it has a plural. *Common Prayer.*

IGNORANT. *a.* [*ignorans*, Latin.]

1. Wanting knowledge; unlearned; uninſtructed. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Unknown; undiſcovered. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Without knowledge of ſome particular. *Bacon.*

4. Unacquainted with. *Dryden.*

5. Ignorantly made or done. *Shakeſpeare.*

IGNORANT. *ſ.* One untaught, unlettered, uninſtructed. *Denham.*

IGNORANTLY. *ad.* [from *ignorant.*] Without knowledge; unſkilfully; without information. *Dryden.*

To IGNO'RE. *v. a.* [*ignorer*, French.] Not to know; to be ignorant of. *Boyle.*

IGNO'SCIBLE. *a.* [*ignoſcibilis*, Latin.] Capable of pardon.

JIG. *ſ.* [*giga*, Italian.] A light careleſs dance, or tune. *Spenſer. Pope.*

To JIG. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dance carelefly; to dance. *Locke.*

JI'GMAKER. *ſ.* [*jig* and *make.*] One who dances or plays merrily. *Shakeſpeare.*

JI'GGUMBOB. *ſ.* [A cant word.] A trinket; a knick-knack. *Hudibras.*

JILT. *ſ.* [Perhaps from *gillet*, or *gillot*, the diminutive of *gill*, the ludicrous name for a woman.]

1. A woman who gives her lover hopes, and deceives him. *Otway.*

2. A name of contempt for a woman. *Pope.*

To JILT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To trick a man by flattering his love with hopes. *Locke.*

To JI'NGLE. *v. n.* To clink; to ſound correſpondent ſounds. *Shakeſpeare.*

JI'NGLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Correſpondent ſounds. *Dryden.*

2. Any thing ſounding; a rattle; a bell. *Bacon.*

ILE. *ſ.* [*aiſle*, French.] A walk or alley in a church or publick building. *Pope.*

ILE. *ſ.* [*aiſle*, French.] An ear of corn.

ILEUS. ſ. [Latin.] The twiſting of the guts. *Arbuthnot.*

ILEX. ſ. [Latin.] The ſcarlet oak.

ILIAC. *a.* [*iliacus*, Latin.] Relating to the lower bowels. *Floyer.*

'LIAC *Paſſion. ſ.* A kind of nervous cholick, whoſe ſeat is the ilium, whereby that gut is twiſted, or one part enters the cavity of the part immediately below or above.

ILK. *ad.* [ealc, Saxon.] Eke; alſo. It is ſtill retained in Scotland: *ilk ane of you*, every one of you. It alſo ſignifies the ſame; as, *Macintoſh of that ilk*, denotes a gentleman whoſe ſurname and the title of his eſtate are the ſame.

ILL. *a.* [contracted from EVIL.]

1. Bad in any reſpect; contrary to good, whether phyſical or moral; evil. *Bacon.*

2. Sick; diſordered; not in health. *Temple.*

ILL. *ſ.*

1. Wickedneſs. *Bacon.*

2. Misfortune; miſery. *Tate.*

ILL. *ad.*

1. Not well; not rightly in any reſpect. *Dryden.*

2. Not eaſily. *Milton.*

ILL, ſubſtantive or adverb, is uſed in compoſition to expreſs any bad quality or condition.

IL, before words beginning with *l*, ſtands for *in.*

ILLA'CHRYMABLE. *a.* [*illachrymabilis*, Latin.] Incapable of weeping. *Dict.*

ILLA'PSE. *ſ.* [*illapſus*, Latin.]

1. Gradual inmiſſion or entrance of one thing into another. *Norris.*

2. Sudden attack; caſual coming. *Thomſon.*

To ILLA'QUEATE. *v. a.* [*illaqueo*, Lat.] To entangle; to entrap; to enſnare. *More.*

ILLAQUEA'TION. *ſ.* [from *illaqueate.*]

1. The act of catching or enſnaring. *Brown.*

2. A ſnare; any thing to catch.

ILLA'TION. *ſ.* [*illatio*, Latin.] Inference; concluſion drawn from premiſes. *Locke.*

ILLATIVE. *a.* [*illatus*, Latin.] Relating to illation or concluſion. *Watts.*

ILLA'UDABLE. *a.* [*illaudabilis*, Latin.] Unworthy; of praiſe or commendation. *Milton.*

ILLA'UDABLY. *ad.* [from *illaudable.*] Unworthily; without deſerving praiſe. *Broome.*

ILLE'GAL. *a.* [*in* and *legalis*, Latin.] Contrary to law. *Swift.*

ILLEGA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *illegal.*] Contrariety to law. *Clarendon.*

ILLE'GALLY. *ad.* [from *illegal.*] In a manner contrary to law.

ILLE'GIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *legibilis*, [from *lego*, Latin.] What cannot be read. *Howel.*

ILLEGITIMACY. *ſ.* [from *illegitimate.*] State of baſtardy.

ILLE-

ILLEGI'TIMATE. *a.* [*in* and *legitimus*, Latin.] Unlawfully begotten; not begotten in wedlock. *Cleaveland.*

ILLEGI'TIMATELY. *ad.* [from *illegitimate.*] Not in wedlock.

ILLEGI'TIMATION. *f.* [from *illegitimate.*] The ſtate of one not begotten in wedlock. *Bacon.*

ILLE'VIABLE. *ad.* [*lever*, French.] What cannot be levied or exacted. *Hale.*

ILLFA'VOURED. *a.* Deformed.

ILLFA'VOUREDLY. *ad.* With deformity.

ILLFA'VOUREDNESS. *f.* Deformity.

ILLI'BERAL. *a.* [*illiberalis*, Latin.]

1. Not noble; not ingenuous. *King Charles.*

2. Not munificent; not generous; ſparing. *Woodward.*

ILLIBERA'LITY. *f.* [from *illiberal.*] Parſimony; niggardlineſs. *Bacon.*

ILLI'BERALLY. *ad.* [from *illiberal.*] Diſingenuouſly; meanly. *Decay of Piety.*

ILLI'CIT. *a.* [*illicitus*, Latin; *illicite*, Fr.] Unlawful.

To ILLI'GHTEN. *v. n.* [*in* and *lighten.*] To enlighten; to illuminate. *Raleigh.*

ILLI'MITABLE. *a.* [*in* and *limes*, Latin.] That which cannot be bounded or limited. *Thomſon.*

ILLI'MITABLY. *ad.* [from *illimitable.*] Without ſuſceptibility of bounds.

ILLI'MITED. *a.* [*illimité*, French.] Unbounded; interminable.

ILLI'MITEDNESS. *f.* [from *illimited.*] Exemption from all bounds. *Clarendon.*

ILLI'TERATE. *a.* [*illiteratus*, Latin.] Unlettered; untaught; unlearned. *Wotton.*

ILLI'TERATENESS. *f.* [from *illiterate.*] Want of learning; ignorance of ſcience. *Boyle.*

ILLI'TERATURE. *f.* [*in* and *literature.*] Want of learning. *Ayliffe.*

I'LLNESS. *f.* [from *ill.*]

1. Badneſs or inconvenience of any kind, natural or moral. *Locke.*

2. Sickneſs; malady; diſorder of health. *Atterbury.*

3. Wickedneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

ILLNA'TURE. *f.* [*ill* and *nature.*] Habitual malevolence. *South.*

ILLNA'TURED. *a.* [from *illnature.*]

1. Habitually malevolent; wanting kindneſs or goodwill; miſchievous. *South.*

2. Untractable; not yielding to culture. *Philips.*

ILLNA'TUREDLY. *ad.* [from *illnatured.*] In a peeviſh, froward manner.

ILLNA'TUREDNESS. *f.* [from *illnatured.*] Want of kindly diſpoſition.

ILLO'GICAL. *a.* [*in* and *logical.*]

1. Ignorant or negligent of the rules of reaſoning. *Watton.*

2. Contrary to the rules of reaſon. *Decay of Piety.*

ILLO'GICALLY. *ad.* [from *illogical.*] In a manner contrary to the laws of argument.

To ILLU'DE. *v. a.* [*illudo*, Latin.] To deceive; to mock. *Spenſer.*

To ILLU'ME. *v. a.* [*illaminer*, French.]

1. To enlighten; to illuminate. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To brighten; to adorn. *Thomſon.*

To ILLU'MINE. *v. a.* [*illuminer*, French.]

1. To enlighten; to ſupply with light. *Milton.*

2. To decorate; to adorn. *Pope.*

To ILLU'MINATE. *v. a.* [*illuminer*, Fr.]

1. To enlighten; to ſupply with light. *Spenſer.*

2. To adorn with feſtal lamps or bonfires.

3. To enlighten intellectually with knowledge or grace. *Sandys.*

4. To adorn with pictures or initial letters of various colours.

5. To illuſtrate. *Watts.*

ILLUMINA'TION. *f.* [*illuminatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of ſupplying with light.

2. That which gives light. *Raleigh.*

3. Feſtal lights hung out as a token of joy. *Dryden.*

4. Brightneſs; ſplendour. *Felton.*

5. Infuſion of intellectual light; knowledge or grace. *Hooker.*

ILLU'MINATIVE. *a.* [*illuminatif*, Fr. from *illuminate.*] Having the power to give light. *Digby.*

ILLUMINA'TOR. *f.* [from *illuminate.*]

1. One who gives light.

2. One whoſe buſineſs it is to decorate books with pictures at the beginning of chapters. *Felton.*

ILLU'SION. *f.* [*illuſio*, Lat.] Mockery; falſe ſhow; counterfeit appearance; errour. *Shakeſpeare.*

ILLU'SIVE. *a.* [from *illuſus*, Latin.] Deceiving by falſe ſhow. *Blackmore.*

I'LLUSORY. *a.* [*illuſoire*, Fr.] Deceiving; fraudulent. *Locke.*

To ILLU'STRATE. *v. a.* [*illuſtro*, Latin.]

1. To brighten with light.

2. To brighten with honour. *Milton.*

3. To explain; to clear; to elucidate. *Brown.*

ILLUSTRA'TION. *f.* [from *illuſtrate.*] Explanation; elucidation; expoſition. *L'Eſtrange.*

ILLU'STRATIVE. *a.* [from *illuſtrate.*] Having the quality of elucidating or clearing. *Brown.*

ILLU'STRATIVELY. *ad.* [from *illuſtrative*] By way of explanation. *Brown.*

ILLU'STRIOUS. *a.* [*illuſtris*, Latin.] Conſpicuous; noble; eminent for excellence. *South.*

ILLUSTRIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *illuſtrious.*] Conſpicuouſly; nobly; eminently. *Atterbury. Pope.*

ILLUSTRIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *illuſtrious.*] Eminence; nobility; grandeur.

I'M. Contracted from *I am.*

IM is uſed commonly, in compoſition, for *in* before mute letters.

IMAGE. *ſ.* [*image*, French; *imago*, Lat.]
1. Any corporeal repreſentation, generally uſed of ſtatues; a ſtatue; a picture. *South.*
2. An idol; a falſe god.
3. A copy; repreſentation; likeneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Semblance; ſhow; appearance. *Shakeſ.*
5. An idea; a repreſentation of any thing to the mind. *Watts.*

To IMAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To copy by the fancy; to imagine. *Dryden.*

IMAGERY. *ſ.* [from *image.*]
1. Senſible repreſentations; pictures; ſtatues. *Spenſer.*
2. Show; appearance. *Prior. Rogers.*
3. Copies of the fancy; falſe ideas; imaginary phantaſms. *Atterbury.*
4. Repreſentations in writing. *Dryden.*

IMA'GINABLE. *a.* [*imaginable*, French.] Poſſible to be conceived. *Tillotſon.*

IMA'GINANT. *a.* [*imaginant*, French.] Imagining; forming ideas. *Bacon.*

IMAGINARY. *a.* [*imaginaire*, French.] Fancied; viſionary; exiſting only in the imagination. *Raleigh.*

IMA'GINATION. *ſ.* [*imaginatio*, Latin.]
1. Fancy; the power of forming ideal pictures; the power of repreſenting things abſent to one's ſelf or others. *Dennis. Pope.*
2. Conception; image in the mind; idea. *Sidney.*
3. Contrivance; ſcheme. *Lam.*

IMA'GINATIVE *a.* [*imaginatif*, French; from *imagine.*] Fantaſtick; full of imagination. *Bacon. Taylor.*

To IMA'GINE. *v. a.* [*imaginer*, French.]
1. To fancy; to paint in the mind. *Locke.*
2. To ſcheme; to contrive. *Pſ.*

IMA'GINER. *ſ.* [from *imagine.*] One who forms ideas. *Bacon.*

IMBE'CILE. *a.* [*imbecilis*, Latin.] Weak; feeble; wanting ſtrength of either mind or body.

To IMBE'CILE. *v. a.* To weaken a ſtock or fortune by clandeſtine expences. *Taylor.*

IMBECI'LITY. *ſ.* [*imbecillité*, French.] Weakneſs; feebleneſs of mind or body. *Hooker. Woodward.*

To IMBIBE. *v. a.* [*imbibo*, Latin.]
1. To drink in; to draw in. *Swift.*
2. To admit into the mind. *Watts.*
3. To drench; to ſoak. *Newton.*

IMBI'BER. *ſ.* [from *imbibe.*] That which drinks or ſucks. *Arbuthnot.*

IMBIBI'TION. *ſ.* [*imbibition*, French, from *imbibe.*] The act of ſucking or drinking in. *Bacon. Boyle.*

To IMBI'TTER. *v. a.* [from *bitter.*]
1. To make bitter.
2. To deprive of pleaſure; to make unhappy. *Addiſon.*
3. To exaſperate.

To IMBO'DY. *v. a.* [from *body.*]
1. To condenſe to a body.
2. To inveſt with matter. *Dryden.*
3. To bring together into one maſs or company. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To incloſe. Improper. *Woodward.*

To IMBO'DY. *v. n.* To unite into one maſs; to coaleſce. *Milton. Locke.*

To IMBO'IL. *v. n.* [from *boil.*] To exeſtuate; to effervesce. *Spenſer.*

To IMBO'LDEN. *v. a.* [from *bold.*] To raiſe to confidence; to encourage. *Shakeſp.*

To IMBO'SOM. *v. a.* [from *boſom.*]
1. To hold on the boſom; to cover fondly with the folds of one's garment. *Milton.*
2. To admit to the heart, or to affection. *Sidney.*

To IMBO'UND. *v. a.* [from *bound.*] To incloſe; to ſhut in. *Shakeſpeare.*

To IMBO'W. *v. a.* [from *bow.*] To arch; to vault. *Milton.*

IMBO'WMENT. *ſ.* [from *imbow.*] Arch; vault. *Bacon.*

To IMBO'WER. *v. a.* [from *bower.*] To cover with a bower; to ſhelter with trees. *Thomſon.*

To IMBRA'NGLE. *v. a.* To intangle. A low word. *Hudibras.*

INBRI'CATED. *a.* [from *imbrex*, Latin.] Indented with concavities.

IMBRICA'TION. *ſ.* [*imbrex*, Latin.] Concave indenture. *Derham.*

To IMBRO'WN. *v. a.* [from *brown.*] To make brown; to darken; to obſcure; to cloud. *Milton. Pope.*

To IMBRU'E. *v. a.* [from *in* and *brue.*]
1. To ſteep; to ſoak; to wet much or long. *Clariſſa.*
2. To pour; to emit moiſture. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

To IMBRU'TE. *v. a.* [from *brute.*] To degrade to brutality. *Milton.*

To IMBRU'TE. *v. n.* To ſink down to brutality. *Milton.*

To IMBU'E *v. a.* [*imbuo*, Latin.] To tincture deep; to imbibe with any liquor or die. *Digby. Boyle. Woodward.*

To IMBU'RSE. *v. a.* [*bourſe*, French.] To ſtock with money.

IMITABI'LITY. *ſ.* [*imitabilis*, Latin.] The quality of being imitable. *Norris.*

IMITABLE. *a.* [*imitabilis*, Latin.]
1. Worthy to be imitated. *Raleigh.*
2. Poſſible to be imitated. *Atterbury.*

To I'MITATE. *v. a.* [*imitor*, Latin.]
1. To copy; to endeavour to reſemble. *Cowley.*
2. To counterfeit. *Dryden.*
3. To purſue the courſe of a compoſition, ſo as to uſe parallel images and examples. *Gay.*

IMITA'TION. *ſ.* [*imitatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of copying; attempt to reſemble. *Dryden.*
2. That which is offered as a copy.
3. A method of tranſlating looſer than paraphraſe, in which modern examples and illuſtrations are uſed for ancient, or domeſtick for foreign. *Dryden.*

I'MITATIVE. *a.* [*imitativus*, Latin.] Inclined to copy. *Dryden.*

IMITA'TOR. *ſ.* [Latin; *imitateur*, Fr.] One that copies another; one that endeavours to reſemble another. *Dryden.*

IMMA'CULATE. *a.* [*immaculatus*, Latin.]
1. Spotleſs; pure, undefiled. *Bacon.*
2. Pure; limpid. Improper. *Shakeſp.*

To IMMA'NACLE. *v. a.* [from *manacle.*] To fetter; to confine. *Milton.*

IMMA'NE *a.* [*immanis*, Latin.] Vaſt; prodigiouſly great.

I'MMANENT. *a.* [*in* and *maneo*, Latin.] Intrinſick; inherit; internal. *South.*

IMMA'NIFEST. *a.* [*in* and *manifeſt.*] Not manifeſt; not plain. *Brown.*

IMMA'NITY. *ſ.* [*immanitas*, Latin.] Barbarity; ſavageneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

IMMARCE'SSIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *marceſco*, Latin.] Unfading.

IMMA'RTIAL. *a.* [*in* and *martial.*] Not warlike. *Chapman.*

To IMMA'SK. *v. a.* [*in* and *maſk.*] To cover; to diſguiſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

IMMATE'RIAL. *a.* [*immateriel*, Fr.]
1. Incorporeal; diſtinct from matter; void of matter. *Hooker.*
2. Unimportant; without weight; impertinent; without relation.

IMMATERIA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *immaterial.*] Incorporeity; diſtinctneſs from body or matter. *Watts.*

IMMATE'RIALLY. *ad.* [from *immaterial.*] In a manner not depending upon matter. *Brown.*

IMMATE'RIALIZED. *a.* [from *in* and *materia*, Latin.] Diſtinct from matter; incorporeal. *Glanville.*

IMMATE'RIALNESS. *ſ.* [from *immaterial.*] Diſtinctneſs from matter.

IMMATE'RIATE. *a.* [*in* and *materia*, Lat.] Not conſiſting of matter; incorporeal; without body. *Bacon.*

IMMATU'RE. *a.* [*immaturus*, Latin.]
1. Not ripe.
2. Not perfect; not arrived at fullneſs or completion. *Dryden.*
3. Haſty; early; come to paſs before the natural time. *Taylor.*

IMMATU'RELY. *ad.* [from *immature.*] Too ſoon; too early; before ripeneſs or completion.

IMMATU'RENESS. } *ſ.* [from *immature.*]
IMMATU'RITY. } Unripeneſs; incompleteneſs; a ſtate ſhort of completion. *Glanville.*

IMMEABI'LITY. *ſ.* [*immeabilis*, Latin.] Want of power to paſs. *Arbuthnot.*

IMME'ASURABE. *a.* [*in* and *meaſure.*] Immenſe; not to be meaſured; indefinitely extenſive. *Hooker.*

IMME'ASURABLY. *ad.* [from *immeaſurable.*] Immenſely; beyond all meaſure. *Milton.*

IMMECHA'NICAL. *a.* [*in* and *mechanical.*] Not according to the laws of mechanicks. *Cheyne.*

IMME'DIACY. *ſ.* [from *immediate.*] Perſonal greatneſs; power of acting without dependance. *Shakeſpeare.*

IMME'DIATE. *a.* [*immediat*, French; *in* and *medius*, Latin.]
1. Being in ſuch a ſtate with reſpect to ſomething elſe as that there is nothing between them. *Burnet.*
2. Not acting by ſecond cauſes. *Abbot.*
3. Inſtant; preſent with regard to time. *Prior.*

IMME'DIATELY. *ad.* [from *immediate.*]
1. Without the intervention of any other cauſe or event. *South.*
2. Inſtantly; at the time preſent; without delay. *Shakeſpeare.*

IMME'DIATENESS. *ſ.* [from *immediate.*]
1. Preſence with regard to time.
2. Exemption from ſecond or intervening cauſes.

IMME'DICABLE. *a.* [*immedicabilis*, Latin.] not to be healed; incurable. *Milton.*

IMME'MORABLE. *a.* [*immemorabilis*, Lat.] Not worth remembring.

IMME'MORIAL. *a.* [*immemorial*, French.] Paſt time of memory; ſo ancient that the beginning cannot be traced. *Hale.*

IMME'NSE. *a.* [*immenſe*, French.] Unlimited; unbounded; infinite. *Grew.*

IMME'NSELY. *ad.* [from *immenſe.*] Infinitely; without meaſure. *Bentley.*

IMME'NSITY. *ſ.* [*immenſité*, French.] Unbounded greatneſs; infinity. *Blackmore.*

IMMENSURABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *immenſurable.*] Impoſſibility to be meaſured.

IMME'NSURABLE. *a.* [*in* and *menſurabilis*, Latin.] Not to be meaſured.

TO IMME'RGE. *v. a.* [*immergo*, Latin.] To put under water.

IMME'RIT. *ſ.* [*immerito*, Latin.] Want of worth; want of deſert. *Suckling.*

IMPENETRABI'LITY. *f.* [*impenetrabilité*, French.
1. Quality of not being pierceable. *Newton.*
2. Infuſceptibility of intellectual impreſſion.

IMPE'NETRABLE. *a.* [*impenetrable*, Fr.]
1. Not to be pierced; not to be entered by any external force. *Dryden.*
2. Impervious; not admitting entrance. *Locke.*
3. Not to be taught; not to be informed.
4. Not to be affected; not to be moved. *Taylor.*

IMPE'NETRABLY. *ad.* [from *impenetrable.*] With hardneſs to a degree incapable of impreſſion. *Pope.*

IMPE'NITENCE. } *f.* [*impenitence*, French.]
IMPE'NITENCY. } Obduracy; want of remorſe for crimes; final diſregard of God's threatenings or mercy. *Rogers.*

IMPE'NITENT. *a.* [*impenitent*, French; *in* and *penitent.*] Finally negligent of the duty of repentance; obdurate. *Hooker. Hammond.*

IMPE'NITENTLY. *ad.* [from *impenitent.*] Obdurately; without repentance. *Hamm.*

IMPE'NNOUS. *a.* [*in* and *penna*, Latin.] Wanting wings. *Brown.*

IMPERATE. *a.* [*imperatus*, Latin.] Done with conſciouſneſs; done by direction of the mind. *South. Hale.*

IMPE'RATIVE. *a.* [*imperatif*, Fr. *imperativus*, Latin.] Commanding; expreſſive of command. *Clarke.*

IMPERCE'PTIBLE. *a.* [*imperceptible*, Fr.] Not to be diſcovered; not to be perceived. *Woodward.*

IMPERCE'PTIBLENESS. *f.* [from *imperceptible.*] The quality of eluding obſervation. *Hale.*

IMPERCE'PTIBLY. *ad.* [from *imperceptible.*] In a manner not to be perceived. *Addiſon.*

IMPE'RFECT. *a.* [*imperfectus*, Latin.]
1. Not complete; not abſolutely finiſhed; defective. *Boyle. Locke.*
2. Frail; not completely good.

IMPERFE'CTION. *f.* [*imperfection*, Fr. from *imperfect.*] Defect; failure; fault, whether phyſical or moral. *Addiſon.*

IMPE'RFECTLY. *ad.* [from *imperfect.*] Not completely; not fully; not without failure. *Stepney. Locke.*

IMPE'RFORABLE. *a.* [*in* and *perforo*, Lat.] Not to be bored through.

IMPE'RFORATE. *a.* [*in* and *perforatus*, Latin.] Not pierced through; without a hole. *Sharp.*

IMPE'RIAL. *a.* [*imperial*, French.]
1. Royal; poſſeſſing royalty. *Shakeſp.*
2. Betokening royalty; marking ſovereignty. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Belonging to an emperor or monarch; regal; royal; monarchical. *Dryden.*

IMPE'RIALIST. *f.* [from *imperial.*] One that belongs to an emperour. *Knolles.*

IMPE'RIOUS. *a.* [*imperieux*, French.]
1. Commanding; tyrannical; authoritative; haughty; arrogant; aſſuming command. *Locke.*
2. Powerful; aſcendant; overbearing. *Tillotſon.*

IMPE'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *imperious.*] With arrogance of command; with inſolence of authority. *Garth.*

IMPE'RIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *imperious.*]
1. Authority; air of command. *Sidney.*
2. Arrogance of command. *Locke.*

IMPE'RISHABLE. *a.* [*imperiſſable*, Fr.] Not to be deſtroyed. *Milton.*

IMPERSONAL. *a.* [*impersonalis*, Latin.] Not varied according to the perſons.

IMPE'RSONALLY. *ad.* [from *impersonal.*] According to the manner of an impersonal verb.

IMPERSUA'SIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *perſuaſibilis*, Latin.] Not to be moved by perſuaſion. *Decay of Piety.*

IMPE'RTINENCE. } *f.* [*impertinence*, French.]
IMPE'RTINENCY. }
1. That which is of no preſent weight; that which has no relation to the matter in hand. *Bacon.*
2. Folly; rambling thought. *Shakeſp.*
3. Troubleſomeneſs; intruſion. *Wotton.*
4. Trifle; thing of no value. *Evelyn.*

IMPE'RTINENT. *a.* [*impertinent*, Fr. *in* and *pertinens*, Latin.]
1. Of no relation to the matter in hand; of no weight. *Tillotſon.*
2. Importunate; intruſive; meddling. *Pope.*
3. Fooliſh; trifling.

IMPE'RTINENT. *f.* A trifler; a meddler; an intruder. *L'Eſtrange.*

IMPE'RTINENTLY. *ad.* [from *impertinent.*]
1. Without relation to the preſent matter.
2. Troubleſomely; officiouſly; intruſively. *Suckling.*

IMPE'RVIOUS. *a.* [*impervius*, Latin.]
1. Unpaſſable; impenetrable. *Boyle.*
2. Inacceſſible. Perhaps improperly uſed. *Pope.*

IMPE'RVIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *impervious.*] The ſtate of not admitting any paſſage.

IMPERTRA'NSIBILITY. *f.* [*in* and *pertranſeo*, Latin.] Impoſſibility to be paſſed through. *Hale.*

IMPETI'GINOUS. *a.* [from *impetigo*, Lat.] Scurfy; covered with ſmall ſcabs.

IMPETRABLE. *a.* [*impetrabilis*, from *impetro*, Lat.] Poſſible to be obtained. *D'E.*

To IMPETRATE. *v. a.* [*impetro*, Latin.] To obtain by intreaty.

IMPE-

IMPETRATION. *f.* [*impetratio*, Latin.] The act of obtaining by prayer or intreaty. *Taylor.*

IMPETUO'SITY. *f.* [from *impetuous.*]
1. Violence; fury; vehemence; force. *Shakespeare. Clarendon.*

IMPE'TUOUS. *a.* [*impetueux*, Fr. from *impetus*, Latin.]
1. Violent; forcible; fierce. *Prior.*
2. Vehement; paſſionate. *Rowe.*

IMPE'TUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *impetuous.*] Violently; vehemently. *Addiſon.*

IMPE'TUOUSNESS. *f.* [from *impetuous.*] Violence; fury. *Decay of Piety.*

IMPETUS. f. [Latin.] Violent tendency to any point; violent effort. *Bentley.*

IMPIE'RCEABLE. *a.* [*in* and *pierce.*] Impenetrable; not to be pierced. *Spenſer.*

IMPI'ETY. *f.* [*impietas*, Latin.]
1. Irreverence to the Supreme Being; contempt of the duties of religion. *Shakeſp.*
2. An act of wickedneſs; expreſſion of irreligion.

To IMPI'GNORATE. *v. a.* To pawn; to pledge.

IMPIGNORA'TION. *f.* The act of pawning or putting to pledge.

To IMPI'NGE. *v. n.* [*impingo*, Latin.] To fall againſt; to ſtrike againſt; to claſh with. *Newton.*

To IMPI'NGUATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *pinguis*, Latin.] To fatten; to make fat. *Bacon.*

I'MPIOUS. *a.* [*impius*, Latin.] Irreligious; wicked; profane. *Forbes.*

I'MPIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *impious.*] Profanely; wickedly. *Granville.*

IMPLACABI'LITY. *f.* [from *implacable.*] Inexorableneſs; irreconcilable enmity; determined malice.

IMPLA'CABLE. *a.* [*implacabilis*, Latin.] Not to be pacified; inexorable; malicious; conſtant in enmity. *Addiſon.*

IMPLA'CABLY. *ad.* [from *implacable.*] With malice not to be pacified; inexorably. *Clarendon.*

To IMPLA'NT. *v. a.* [*in* and *planto*, Lat.] To infix; to inſert; to place; to engraft. *Sidney. Ray. Locke.*

IMPLANTA'TION. *f.* [*implantation*, Fr. from *implant.*] The act of ſetting or planting.

IMPLA'USIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *plauſible*] Not ſpecious; not likely to ſeduce or perſuade. *Swift.*

I'MPLEMENT. *f.* [*implementum.*]
1. Something that fills up vacancy, or ſupplies wants. *Hooker.*
2. Tool; inſtrument of manufacture. *Broome.*
3. Veſſels of a kitchen.

IMPLE'TION. *f.* [*impleo*, Latin.] The act of filling; the ſtate of being full. *Brown.*

IMPLE'X. *a.* [*implexus*, Latin.] Intricate; entangled; complicated. *Spectator.*

To IMPLICATE. *v. a.* [*implico*, Latin.] To entangle; to embarraſs; to infold. *Boyle.*

IMPLICA'TION. *f.* [*implicatio*, Latin.]
1. Involution; entanglement. *Boyle.*
2. Inference not expreſſed, but tacitly inculcated. *Ayliffe.*

IMPLI'CIT. *a.* [*implicitus*, Latin.]
1. Entangled; infolded; complicated. *Pope.*
2. Inferred; tacitly compriſed; not expreſſed. *Smalridge.*
3. Reſting upon another; connected with another over which that which is connected to it has no power. *Denham.*

IMPLI'CITLY. *ad.* [from *implicit.*]
1. By inference compriſed though not expreſſed. *Bentley.*
2. By connexion with ſomething elſe; dependently; with unreſerved confidence or obedience. *Roſcommon. Rogers.*

To IMPLO'RE. *v. a.* [*imploro*, Latin.]
1. To call upon in ſupplication; to ſolicit. *Pope.*
2. To aſk; to beg. *Shakeſpeare.*

IMPLO'RE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] The act of begging. *Spenſer.*

IMPLO'RER. *ſ.* [from *implore.*] Solicitor. *Shakeſpeare.*

IMPLU'MED. *a.* [*implumis*, Latin.] Without feathers. *Dict.*

To IMPLY'. *v. a.* [*implico*, Latin.]
1. To infold; to cover; to intangle. *Spenſer.*
2. To involve or compriſe as a conſequence or concomitant. *Dryden.*

To IMPOI'SON. *v. a.* [*empoiſoner*, Fr.]
1. To corrupt with poiſon. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To kill with poiſon. *Shakeſpeare.*

IMPO'LARILY. *ad.* [*in* and *polar.*] Not according to the direction of the poles.

IMPOLI'TICAL. } *a.* [*in* and *politick.*]
IMPO'LITICK. } Imprudent; indiſcreet; void of art or forecaſt. *Hooker.*

IMPOLI'TICALLY. } *ad.* [*in* and *politi-*
IMPO'LITICKLY. } *cal.*] Without art or forecaſt.

IMPO'NDEROUS. *a.* [*in* and *ponderous.*] Void of perceptible weight. *Brown.*

IMPOROSITY. *f.* [*in* and *porous.*] Abſence of interſtices; compactneſs; cloſeneſs. *Bacon.*

IMPO'ROUS. *a.* [*in* and *porous.*] Free from pores; free from vacuities or interſtices. *Brown.*

To IMPO'RT. *v. a.* [*importo*, Latin.]
1. To carry into any country from abroad. *Pope.*
2. To imply; to infer. *Hooker. Bacon.*
3. To produce in conſequence. *Shakeſp.*
4. [*Importer*, French.] To be of moment. *Dryden.*

IMPO'RT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Import-

2. Importance; moment; consequence. *Dryden.*
2. Tendency. *Boyle.*
3. Any thing imported from abroad.

IMPORTABLE. *a.* [*in* and *portable.*] Unsupportable; not to be endured. *Spenser.*

IMPO'RTANCE. *f.* [French.]
1. Thing imported or implied. *Shakesp.*
2. Matter; subject. *Shakespeare.*
3. Consequence; moment. *Shakesp.*
4. Importunity. *Shakespeare.*

IMPO'RTANT. *a.* [*important*, French.]
1. Momentous; weighty; of great consequence. *Wotton. Irene.*
2. Momentous; forcible; of great efficacy. *Spenser.*
3. Importunate. *Shakespeare.*

IMPORTA'TION. *f.* [from *import.*] The act or practice of importing, or bringing into a country from abroad. *Addison.*

IMPO'RTER. *f.* [from *import.*] One that brings in from abroad, *Swift.*

IMPO'RTLESS. *a.* [from *import.*] Of no moment or consequence. *Shakespeare.*

IMPORTUNATE. *a.* [*importunus*, Latin.] Unseasonable and incessant in solicitations; not to be repulsed. *Smalridge.*

IMPO'RTUNATELY. *ad.* [from *importunate.*] With incessant solicitation; pertinaciously. *Duppa.*

IMPO'RTUNATENESS. *f.* [from *importunate.*] Incessant solicitation. *Sidney.*

To IMPORTU'NE. *v. a.* [*importunus*, Lat.] To teize; to harass with slight vexation perpetually recurring; to molest. *Swift.*

IMPORTU'NE. *a.* [*importunus*, Latin.]
1. Constantly recurring; troublesome by frequency. *Bacon.*
2. Troublesome; vexatious. *Hammond.*
3. Unseasonable; coming, asking, or happening at a wrong time. *Milton.*

IMPORTU'NELY. *ad.* [from *importune.*]
1. Troublesomely; incessantly. *Spenser.*
2. Unseasonably; improperly. *Sanderson.*

IMPORTU'NITY. *f.* [*importunitas*, Lat.] Incessant solicitation. *Knolles.*

To IMPO'SE. *v. a.* [*imposer*, French.]
1. To lay on as a burthen or penalty. *Shakespeare.*
2. To enjoin as a duty or law. *Waller.*
3. To fix on; to impute to. *Brown.*
4. To obtrude fallaciously. *Dryden.*
5. *To* IMPOSE *on.* To put a cheat on; to deceive. *Locke.*
6. [Among printers.] To put the pages on the stone, and fit on the chases, in order to carry the forms to press.

IMPO'SE. *f.* [from the verb.] Command; injunction. *Shakespeare.*

IMPO'SEABLE. *a.* [from *impose.*] To be laid as obligatory on any body. *Hammond.*

IMPO'SER. *f.* [from *impose.*] One who enjoins. *Walton.*

IMPOSITION. *f.* [*imposition*, French.]
1. The act of laying any thing on another. *Hammond.*
2. The act of giving a note of distinction. *Boyle.*
3. Injunction of any thing as a law or duty. *Shakespeare.*
4. Constraint; oppression. *Watts.*
5. Cheat; fallacy; imposture.

IMPO'SSIBLE. *a.* [*impossible*, Fr.] Not to be done; not to be attained; impracticable. *Walsh.*

IMPOSSIBI'LITY. *f.* [*impossibilité*, Fr.]
1. Impracticability; the state of being not feasible. *Whitgifte. Rogers.*
2. That which cannot be done. *Cowley.*

I'MPOST. *f.* [*impost*, French.] A tax; a toll; custom paid. *Bacon.*

IMPO'STS. *f.* [*imposte*, French.] In architecture, that part of a pillar, in vaults and arches, on which the weight of the whole building lieth. *Ainsworth.*

To IMPO'STHUMATE. *v. n.* [from *imposthume.*] To form an abscess; to gather; to form a cyst or bag containing matter. *Arbuthnot.*

To IMPO'STHUMATE. *v. a.* To afflict with an imposthume. *Decay of Piety.*

IMPOSTHUMA'TION. *f.* [from *imposthumate.*] The act of forming an imposthume; the state in which an imposthume is formed. *Bacon.*

IMPO'STHUME. *f.* A collection of purulent matter in a bag or cyst. *Harvey.*

IMPO'STOR. *f.* [*imposteur*, French.] One who cheats by a fictitious character. *South.*

IMPOSTURE. *f.* [*imposture*, Lat.] Cheat. *South.*

I'MPOTENCE. } *f.* [*impotentia*, Latin.]
I'MPOTENCY. }
1. Want of power; inability; imbecility; weakness. *Bentley.*
2. Ungovernableness of passion.
3. Incapacity of propagation. *Pope.*

IMPO'TENT. *a.* [*impotens*, Latin.]
1. Weak; feeble; wanting force; wanting power. *Hooker.*
2. Disabled by nature or disease. *Shakesp.*
3. Without power of restraint. *Dryden.*
4. Without power of propagation. *Tatler.*

I'MPOTENTLY. *ad.* [from *impotent.*] without power. *Pope.*

To IMPO'UND. *v. a.* [*in* and *pound.*]
1. To inclose as in a pound; to shut in; to confine. *Bacon.*
2. To shut up in a pinfold. *Dryden.*

IMPRA'CTICABLE. *a.* [*impraticable*, Fr.]
1. Not to be performed; unfeasible; impossible. *Rogers.*
2. Untractable; unmanageable. *Rowe.*

IMPRA'CTICABLENESS. *f.* [from *impracticable.*] Impossibility. *Swift.*

To I'MPRECATE. *v. a.* [*imprecor*, Latin.] To call for evil upon himself or others.

IMPRE-

IMPRECA'TION. *f.* [*imprecatio*, Latin.] Curſe; prayer by which any evil is wiſhed. *King Charles.*

I'MPRECATORY. *a.* [from *imprecate.*] Containing wiſhes of evil.

To IMPRE'GN. *v. a.* [*in* and *prægno*, Lat.] To fill with young; to fill with any matter or quality. *Milton.*

IMPRE'GNABLE. *a.* [*imprenable*, French.]
1. Not to be ſtormed; not to be taken. *Sandys.*
2. Unſhaken; unmoved; unaffected. *South.*

IMPRE'GNABLY. *ad.* [from *impregnable.*] In ſuch a manner as to defy force or hoſtility. *Sandys.*

To IMPRE'GNATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *prægno*, Latin.]
1. To fill with young; to make prolifick. *Dryden.*
2. [*Impregner*, French.] To fill; to ſaturate. *Decay of Piety.*

IMPREGNA'TION. *ſ.* [from *impregnate.*]
1. The act of making prolifick; fecundation. *Bacon.*
2. That with which any thing is impregnated. *Derham.*
3. Saturation. *Ainſworth.*

IMPREJU'DICATE. *a.* [*in*, *præ*, and *judico*, Latin.] Unprejudiced; not prepoſſeſſed; impartial. *Brown.*

IMPREPARA'TION. *ſ.* [*in* and *preparation.*] Unpreparedneſs; want of preparation. *Hooker.*

To IPMRE'SS. *v. a.* [*impreſſum*, Latin.]
1. To print by preſſure; to ſtamp. *Denham.*
2. To fix deep. *Watts.*
3. To force into ſervice. *Clarendon.*

IMPRE'SS. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Mark made by preſſure. *Woodward.*
2. Effects upon another ſubſtance. *Glanv.*
3. Mark of diſtinction; ſtamp. *South.*
4. Device; motto. *Milton.*
5. Act of forcing any into ſervice. *Shakeſpeare.*

IMPRE'SSION. *ſ.* [*impreſſio*, Latin.]
1. The act of preſſing one body upon another. *Locke.*
2. Mark made by preſſure; ſtamp. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Image fixed in the mind. *Swift.*
4. Operation; influence. *Clarendon.*
5. Edition; number printed at once; one courſe of printing. *Dryden.*
6. Effect of an attack. *Wotton.*

IMPRE'SSIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *preſſum*, Lat.] What may be impreſſed. *Bacon.*

IMPRE'SSURE. *ſ.* [from *impreſs.*] The mark made by preſſure; the dent; the impreſſion. *Shakeſpeare.*

To IMPRINT. *v. a.* [*imprimer*, French.]
1. To mark upon any ſubſtance by preſſure. *South.*
2. To ſtamp words upon paper by the uſe of types.
3. To fix on the mind or memory. *Locke.*

To IMPRI'SON. *v. a.* [*empriſonner*, Fr. *in* and *priſon.*] To ſhut up; to confine; to keep from liberty. *Donne.*

IMPRI'ONMENT. *ſ.* [*empriſonnement*, F.] Confinement; cauſture; ſtate of being ſhut in priſon. *Watts.*

IMPROBABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *improbable.*] Unlikelihood; difficulty to be believed. *Hammond.*

IMPRO'BABLE. *a.* [*improbable*, French.] Unlikely; incredible. *Addiſon.*

IMPRO'BABLY. *ad.* [from *improbable.*]
1. Without likelihood.
2. In a manner not be approved. Obſolete. *Boyle.*

To IMPRO'BATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *probo*, Latin.] Not to approve. *Ainſworth.*

IMPROBA'TION. *ſ.* [*improbatio*, Latin.] Act of diſallowing. *Ainſworth.*

IMPRO'BITY. *ſ.* [*improbitas*, Lat.] Want of honeſty; diſhoneſty; baſeneſs. *Hooker.*

To IMPROLIFICATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *prolifick.*] To impregnate; to fecundate. *Brown.*

IMPRO'PER. *a.* [*impropre*, Fr. *improprius*, Latin.]
1. Not well adapted; unqualified. *Burnet.*
2. Unfit; not conducive to the right end. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Not juſt; not accurate. *Dryden.*

IMPRO'PERLY. *ad.* [from *improper.*]
1. Not fitly; incongruouſly.
2. Not juſtly; not accurately. *Dryden.*

To IMPRO'PRIATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *proprius*, Latin.]
1. To convert to private uſe; to ſeize to himſelf. *Bacon.*
2. To put the poſſeſſions of the church into the hands of laicks. *Spelman.*

IMPROPRIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *impropriate.*] An *impropriation* is properly ſo called when the church land is in the hands of a layman; and an appropriation is when it is in the hands of a biſhop, college, or religious houſe. *Ayliffe.*

IMPROPRIA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *impropriate.*] A layman that has the poſſeſſion of the lands of the church. *Ayliffe.*

IMPROPRI'ETY. *ſ.* [from *improprius*, Lat.] Unfitneſs; unſuitableneſs; inaccuracy; want of juſtneſs. *Brown. Swift.*

IMPRO'SPEROUS. *a.* [*in* and *proſperous.*] Unhappy; unfortunate; not ſucceſsful. *Hammond.*

IMPRO'SPEROUSLY. *ad.* [from *improſperous.*] Unhappily; unſucceſsfully; with ill fortune. *Boyle.*

IMPRO'VABLE. *a.* [from *improve.*] Capable of being advanced from a good to a better ſtate. *Grew.*

IMPRO'VABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *improvable.*] Capableneſs of being made better.

IMPRO'VABLY. *ad.* [from *improvable.*] In a manner that admits of melioration.

To IMPRO'VE. *v. a.* [*in* and *probus. Quaſi probum facere.*]

1. To advance any thing nearer to perfection; to raiſe from good to better. *Pope.*
2. To diſprove. *Whitgifte.*

To IMPRO'VE. *v. n.* To advance in goodneſs. *Atterbury.*

IMPRO'VEMENT. *ſ.* [from *improve.*]

1. Melioration; advancement from good to better. *Tillotſon.*
2. Act of improving. *Addiſon.*
3. Progreſs from good to better. *Addiſon.*
4. Inſtruction; edification. *South.*
5. Effect of melioration. *South.*

IMPRO'VER. *ſ.* [from *improve.*]

1. One that makes himſelf or any thing elſe better. *Clarendon. Pope.*
2. Any thing that meliorates. *Mortimer.*

IMPROVI'DED. *a.* [*improviſus*, Latin.] Unforeſeen; unexpected; unprovided againſt. *Spenſer.*

IMPRO'VIDENCE. *ſ.* [from *improvident.*] Want of forethought; want of caution. *Hale.*

IMPRO'VIDENT. *a.* [*improvidus*, Latin.] Wanting foreca ſt; wanting care to provide. *Clarendon.*

IMPRO'VIDENTLY. *ad.* [from *improvident.*] Without forethought; without care. *Donne.*

IMPROVI'SION. *ſ.* [*in* and *proviſion.*] Want of forethought. *Brown.*

IMPRU'DENCE. *ſ.* [*imprudence*, French, *imprudentia*, Latin.] Want of prudence; indiſcretion; negligence; inattention to intereſt.

IMPRU'DENT. *a.* [*imprudent*, Fr. *imprudens*, Latin.] Wanting prudence; injudicious; indiſcreet; negligent. *Tillotſon.*

IMPUDENCE. } *ſ.* [*impudence*, Fr. *im-*
IMPUDENCY. } *pudentia*, Lat.] Shameleſſneſs; immodeſty. *Shakeſp. K. Charles.*

IMPUDENT. *a.* [*impudent*, Fr. *impudens*, Latin.] Shameleſs; wanting modeſty. *Dryden.*

IMPUDENTLY. *ad.* [from *impudent.*] Shamelefly; without modeſty. *Sandys.*

To IMPU'GN. *v. a.* [*impugner*, Fr. *impugno*, Lat.] To attack; to aſſault. *South.*

IMPU'GNER. *ſ.* [from *impugn.*] One that attacks or invades.

IMPUI'SSANCE. *ſ.* [French.] Impotence; inability; weakneſs; feebleneſs. *Bacon.*

I'MPULSE. *ſ.* [*impulſus*, Latin.]

1. Communicated force; the effect of one body acting upon another. *South.*
2. Influence acting upon the mind; motive; idea. *Locke.*
3. Hoſtile impreſſion. *Prior.*

IMPU'LSION. *ſ.* [*impulſion*, Fr.]

1. The agency of body in motion upon body. *Bacon.*
2. Influence operating upon the mind. *Milton.*

IMPU'LSIVE. *a.* [*impulſif*, Fr.] Having the power of impulſe; moving; impellent. *South.*

IMPU'NITY. *ſ.* [*impunité*, Fr.] Freedom from puniſhment; exemption from puniſhment. *Davies.*

IMPU'RE. *a.* [*impurus*, Latin.]

1. Contrary to ſanctity; unhallowed; unholy. *Donne.*
2. Unchaſte. *Addiſon.*
3. Feculent; foul with extraneous mixtures; droſſy.

IMPU'RELY. *ad.* [from *impure.*] With impurity.

IMPU'RENESS. } *ſ.* [*impuritas*, Lat. from
IMPU'RITY. } *impure.*]

1. Want of ſanctity; want of holineſs.
2. Act of unchaſtity. *Atterbury.*
3. Feculent admixture. *Arbuthnot.*

To IMPU'RPLE. *v. a.* [*empourprer*, Fr. from *purple.*] To make red; to colour as with purple. *Milton.*

IMPU'TABLE. *a.* [from *impute.*]

1. Chargeable upon any one. *South.*
2. Accuſable; chargeable with a fault. *Ayliffe.*

IMPU'TABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *imputable.*] The quality of being imputable. *Norris.*

IMPUTA'TION. *ſ.* [*imputation*, Fr. from *impute.*]

1. Attribution of any thing: generally of ill. *Dryden.*
2. Sometimes of good. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Cenſure; reproach. *Addiſon.*
4. Hint; reflection. *Shakeſpeare.*

IMPU'TATIVE. *a.* [from *impute.*] That which may impute. *Ainſworth.*

To IMPU'TE. *v. a.* [*imputer*, Fr. *imputo*, Latin.]

1. To charge upon; to attribute: generally ill; ſometimes good. *Temple.*
2. To reckon to one what does not properly belong to him. *Milton.*

IMPU'TER. *ſ.* [from *impute.*] He that imputes.

IN. *prep.* [*in*, Latin.]

1. Noting the place where any thing is preſent. *Fairfax.*
2. Noting the ſtate preſent at any time. *Smalridge.*
3. Noting the time. *Locke.*
4. Noting

4. Noting power. *Spenser.*
5. Noting proportion. *Swift.*
6. Concerning. *Locke.*
7. For the ſake. A ſolemn phraſe. *Dryden.*
8. Noting cauſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
9. In *that*. Becauſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
10. In *as much*. Since; ſeeing that. *Hooker.*

IN. *ad.*
1. Without ſome place; not out. *South.*
2. Engaged to any affair. *Daniel.*
3. Placed in ſome ſtate. *Pope.*
4. Noting entrance. *Woodward.*
5. Into any place. *Collier.*
6. Cloſe; home. *Tatler.*

IN has commonly in compoſition a negative or privative ſenſe. *In* before *r* is changed into *r*; before *l* into *l*; and into *m* before ſome other conſonants.

INABI'LITY. *ſ.* [*in* and *ability.*] Impuiſſance; impotence; want of power. *Hooker.*

INA'BSTINENCE. *ſ.* [*in* and *abſtinence.*] Intemperance; want of power to abſtain. *Milton.*

INACCE'SSIBLE. *a.* [*inacceſſible*, Fr. *in* and *acceſſible.*] Not to be reached; not to be approached. *Ray.*

INA'CCURACY. *ſ.* [from *inaccurate.*] Want of exactneſs.

INA'CCURATE. *a.* [*in* and *accurate.*] Not exact; not accurate.

INA'CTION. *ſ.* [*inaction*, Fr.] Ceſſation from labour; forbearance of labour. *Pope.*

INA'CTIVE. *a.* Not buſy; not diligent; idle; indolent; ſluggiſh.

INA'CTIVELY. *ad.* [from *inactive.*] Idly; without labour; ſluggiſhly. *Locke.*

INACTI'VITY. *ſ.* [*in* and *activity.*] Idleneſs; reſt; ſluggiſhneſs. *Rogers.*

INA'DEQUATE. *a.* [*in* and *adæquatus*, Latin.] Not equal to the purpoſe; defective. *Locke.*

INA'DEQUATELY. *ad.* [from *inadequate.*] Defectively; not completely. *Boyle.*

INADVE'RTENCE. } *ſ.* [*inadvertance*,
INADVE'RTENCY. } French.]
1. Careleſſneſs; negligence; inattention. *South.*
2. Act or effect of negligence. *Government of the Tongue.*

INADVE'RTENT. *a.* [*in* and *advertens*, Latin.] Negligent; careleſs.

INADVE'RTENTLY. *ad.* [from *inadvertent.*] Carelefly; negligently. *Clariſſa.*

INALIENABLE. *a.* [*in* and *alienable.*] That cannot be alienated.

INALIME'NTAL. *a.* [*in* and *alimental.*] Affording no nouriſhment. *Bacon.*

INAMI'SSIBLE. *a.* [*inamiſſible*, French.] Not to be loſt. *Hammond.*

INA'NE. *a.* [*inanis*, Latin.] Empty; void. *Locke.*

To INA'NIMATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *animo*, Latin.] To animate; to quicken. *Donne.*

INANIMATE. } *a.* [*inanimatus*, Latin;
INA'NIMATED. } Void of life; without animation. *Bacon. Bentley. Pope.*

INANI'TION. *ſ.* [*inanition*, Fr.] Emptineſs of body; want of fulneſs in the veſſels of the animal. *Arbuthnot.*

INA'NITY. *ſ.* [from *inanis*, Latin.] Emtineſs; void ſpace. *Digby.*

INA'PPETENCY. *ſ.* [*in* and *appetentia*, Latin.] Want of ſtomach or appetite.

INA'PPLICABLE. *a.* [*in* and *applicable.*] Not to be put to a particular uſe.

INAPPLICA'TION. *ſ.* [*inapplication*, Fr.] Indolence; negligence.

INA'RABLE. *a.* [*in* and *aro*, Latin.] Not capable of tillage. *Dict.*

To INA'RCH. *v. a.* [*in* and *arcb.*] *Inarching* is a method of grafting, called grafting by approach. This method of grafting is uſed when the ſtock and the tree may be joined: take the branch you would *inarch*, and, having fitted it to that part of the ſtock where you intend to join it, pare away the rind and wood on one ſide about three inches in length: after the ſame manner cut the ſtock or branch in the place where the graft is to be united, ſo that they may join equally together that the ſap may meet: then cut a little tongue upwards in the graft, and make a notch in the ſtock to admit it; ſo that, when they are joined, the tongue will prevent their ſlipping. In this manner they are to remain about four months, in which time they will be ſufficiently united. The operation is always performed in April or May, and is commonly practiſed upon oranges, myrtles, jaſmines, walnuts, firs, and pines. *Miller.*

INARTI'CULATE. *a.* [*inarticulé*, Fr. *in* and *articulate.*] Not uttered with diſtinctneſs like that of the ſyllables of human ſpeech. *Dryden.*

INARTI'CULATELY. *ad.* [from *inarticulate.*] Not diſtinctly.

INARTI'CULATENESS. *ſ.* [from *inarticulate.*] Confuſion of ſounds; want of diſtinctneſs in pronouncing.

INARTIFI'CIAL. *ad.* [*in* and *artificial.*] Contrary to art. *Decay of Piety.*

INARTIFI'CIALLY. *ad.* [from *inartificial.*] Without art; in a manner contrary to the rules of art. *Collier.*

INATTE'NTION. *ſ.* [*inattention*, French.] Diſregard; negligence; neglect. *Rogers.*

INATTE'NTIVE. *a.* [*in* and *attentive.*] Careleſs; negligent; regardleſs. *Watts.*

INAU'DIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *audible.*] Not to be heard; void of sound. *Shakespeare.*

To INAU'GURATE. *v. a.* [*inauguro*, Lat.] To consecrate; to invest with a new office by solemn rites. *Wotton.*

INAUGURA'TION. *f.* [*inauguration*, Fr. *inauguro*, Latin.] Investiture by solemn rites. *Howel.*

INAURA'TION. *f.* [*inauro*, Latin.] The act of guding or covering with gold. *Arbuthnot.*

INAUSPI'CIOUS. *a.* [*in* and *auspicious.*] Ill-omened; unlucky; unfortunate. *Crashaw.*

INBE'ING. *f.* [*in* and *being.*] Inherence; inseparableness. *Watts.*

I'NBORN. *a.* [*in* and *born.*] Innate; implanted by nature. *Dryden.*

INBRE'ATHED. *a.* [*in* and *breath.*] Inspired; infused by inspiration *Milton.*

I'NBRED. *a.* [*in* and *bred.*] Produced within; hatched or generated within. *Milton.*

To INCA'GE. *v. a.* [*in* and *cage.*] To coop up; to shut up; to confine in a cage, or any narrow space. *Shakspeare.*

INCALE'SCENCE. } *f.* [*incalesco*, Latin.]
INCALE'SCENCY. } The state of growing warm; warmth; incipient heat. *Ray.*

INCANTA'TION. *f.* [*incantation*, French] Enchantment. *Raleigh.*

INCA'NTATORY. *a.* [from *incanto*, Lat.] Dealing by enchantment; magical. *Brown.*

To INCA'NTON. *v. a.* [*in* and *canton.*] To unite to a canton or separate community. *Addison.*

INCAPABI'LITY. } *f.* [from *incapable.*]
INCA'PABLENESS. } Inability natural; disqualification legal. *Sucking.*

INCA'PABLE. *a.* [*incapable*, Fr.]

1. Wanting power; wanting understanding; unable to comprehend, learn, or understand. *Shakespeare.*
2. Not able to receive any thing. *Clarendon.*
3. Unable; not equal to any thing. *Shakespeare.*
4. Disqualified by law. *Swift.*

INCAPA'CIOUS. *a* [*in* and *capacious.*] Narrow; of small content. *Burnet.*

INCAPACIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *incapacious.*] Narrowness; want of containing space.

To INCAPA'CITATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *capacitate.*]

1. To disable; to weaken. *Clarissa.*
2. To [illegible]. *Arbuthnot.*

INCAPA'CITY. *f.* [*incapacité*, Fr.] Inability; want of natural power; want of power in body; want of comprehensiveness of mind. *Arbuthnot.*

To INCA'RCERATE. *v. a.* [*incarcero*, Latin.] To imprison; to confine. *Harvey.*

INCARCERA'TION. *f.* [from *incarcerate.*] Imprisonment; confinement.

To INCA'RN. *v. a.* [*incarno*, Latin.] To cover with flesh. *Wiseman.*

To INCA'RN. *v. n.* To breed flesh. *Wiseman.*

To INCA'RNADINE. *v. a.* [*incarnadino*, pale red, Italian.] To dye red. This word I find only once. *Shakespeare.*

To INCA'RNATE. *v. a.* [*incarner*, Fr.] To cloath with flesh; to embody with flesh. *Milton.*

INCA'RNATE. *partic. a.* [*incarnat*, Fr.] Cloathed with flesh; embodied in flesh. *Sanderson.*

INCARNA'TION. *f.* [*incarnation*, Fr.]

1. The act of assuming body. *Taylor.*
2. The state of breeding flesh. *Wiseman.*

INCA'RNATIVE. *f.* [*incarnatif*, Fr.] A medicine that generates flesh. *Wiseman.*

To INCA'SE. *v. a.* [*in* and *case.*] To cover; to include; to inwrap. *Pope.*

INCAU'TIOUS. *a.* [*in* and *cautious.*] Unwary; negligent; heedless. *Keil.*

INCAU'TIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *incautious.*] Unwarily; heedlessly; negligently. *Arbuthnot.*

INCE'NDIARY. *f.* [*incendiarius*, from *incendo*, Latin.]

1. One who sets houses or towns on fire in malice or for robbery.
2. One who inflames factions, or promotes quarrels. *King Charles. Bentley.*

I'NCENSE. *f.* [*incensum*, Latin, *encens*, French.] Perfumes exhaled by fire in honour of some god or goddess. *Prior.*

To INCE'NSE. *v. a.* [*incensus*, Latin.] To enkindle to rage; to inflame with anger; to enrage; to provoke; to exasperate. *Milton. Dryden.*

INCE'NSEMENT. *f.* [from *incense.*] Rage; heat; fury. *Shakespeare.*

INCE'NSION. *f.* [*incensio*, Latin.] The act of kindling; the state of being on fire. *Bacon.*

INCE'NSOR. *f.* [Latin.] A kindler of anger; an inflamer of passions. *Hayward.*

INCE'NSORY. *f.* [from *incense.*] The vessel in which incense is burnt and offered. *Ainsworth.*

INCE'NTIVE. *f.* [*incentivum*, Latin.]

1. That which kindles. *King Charles.*
2. That which provokes; that which encourages; incitement; motive; encouragement; spur. *Addison.*

INCE'NTIVE. *a.* Inciting; encouraging. *Decay of Piety.*

INCE'PTION. *f.* [*inceptio*, Latin.] Beginning. *Bacon.*

INCE'P-

INCEPTIVE. *a.* [*inceptivus*, Latin.] Noting beginning. *Locke.*

INCEPTOR. *ſ.* [Latin.] A beginner; one who is in his rudiments.

INCERATION. *ſ.* [*incero*, Latin.] The act of covering with wax.

INCE'RTITUDE. *ſ.* [*incertitude*, Fr. *incertitudo*, Lat.] Uncertainty; doubtfulneſs.

INCE'SSANT. *a.* [*in* and *ceſſans*, Latin.] Unceaſing; unintermitted; continual; uninterrupted. *Pope.*

INCE'SSANTLY. *ad.* [from *inceſſant*.] Without intermiſſion; continually. *Addiſon.*

I'NCEST. *ſ.* [*inceſte*, French; *inceſtum*, Latin.] Unnatural and criminal conjunction of perſons within degrees prohibited. *Shakeſpeare.*

INCE'STUOUS. *a.* [*inceſtueux*, French.] Guilty of inceſt; guilty of unnatural cohabitation. *South.*

INCE'STUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *inceſtuous.*] With unnatural love. *Dryden.*

INCH. *ſ.* [ince, Saxon; *uncia*, Latin.]

1. A meaſure of length ſuppoſed equal to three grains of barley laid end to end; the twelfth part of a foot. *Holder.*

2. A proverbial name for a ſmall quantity. *Donne.*

3. A nice point of time. *Shakeſpeare.*

To INCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To drive by inches. *Dryden.*

2. To deal out by inches; to give ſparingly. *Ainſworth.*

To INCH. *v. n.* To advance or retire a little at a time.

I'NCHED. *a.* [with a word of number before it.] Containing inches in length or breadth. *Shakeſpeare.*

I'NCHPIN. *ſ.* Some of the inſide of a deer. *Ainſworth.*

I'NCHMEAL. *ſ.* [*inch* and *meal.*] A piece an inch long. *Shakeſpeare.*

To INCHOATE. *v. a.* [*inchoo*, Latin.] To begin; to commence. *Raleigh.*

INCHOA'TION. *ſ.* [*inchoatus*, Lat.] Inception; beginning. *Hale.*

I'NCHOATIVE. *a.* [*inchoativus*, Latin.] Inceptive; noting inchoation or beginning.

To INCI'DE. *v. a.* [from *incido*, to cut, Latin.] Medicines *incide* which conſiſt of pointed and ſharp particles; by which the particles of other bodies are divided. *Qu.*

I'NCIDENCE. } *ſ.* [*incido*, to fall, Latin;
I'NCIDENCY. } *incidence*, French.]

1. The direction with which one body ſtrikes upon another; and the angle made by that line, and the plane ſtruck upon, is called the angle of *incidence*. *Quincy.*

2. [*Incidens*, Latin.] Accident; hap; caſualty. *Shakeſpeare.*

I'NCIDENT. *a.* [*incident*, French, *incidens*, Latin.]

1. Caſual; fortuitous; occaſional; happening accidentally; falling in beſide the main deſign. *Watts.*

2. Happening; apt to happen. *South.*

I'NCIDENT. *ſ.* [*incident*, Fr.] Something happening beſide the main deſign; caſualty. *Dryden.*

INCIDE'NTAL. *a.* Incident; caſual; happening by chance. *Milton.*

INCIDE'NTALLY. *ad.* [from *incidental.*] Beſide the main deſign; occaſionally. *Sanderſon.*

I'NCIDENTLY. *ad.* [from *incident.*] Occaſionally; by the bye; by the way. *Bacon.*

To INCI'NERATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *cineres*, Latin.] To burn to aſhes. *Harvey.*

INCI'NERATION. *ſ.* [*incineration*, Fr.] The act of burning any thing to aſhes. *Boyle.*

INCIRCUMSPE'CTION. *ſ.* [*in* and *circumſpection.*] Want of caution; want of heed. *Brown.*

INCI'SED. *a.* [*inciſus*, Latin.] Cut; made by cutting. *Wiſeman.*

INCI'SION. *ſ.* [*inciſion*, Fr.]

1. A cut; a wound made with a ſharp inſtrument. *South.*

2. Diviſion of viſcoſities by medicines. *Bacon.*

INCI'SIVE. *a.* [*inciſif*, Fr. from *inciſus*, Latin.] Having the quality of cutting or dividing. *Boyle.*

INCI'SOR. *ſ.* [*inciſor*, Latin.] Cutter; tooth in the forepart of the mouth.

INCI'SORY. *a.* [*inciſoire*, French.] Having the quality of cutting.

INCI'SURE. *ſ.* [*inciſura*, Latin.] A cut; an aperture *Derham.*

INCITA'TION. *ſ.* [*incitatio*, Latin.] Incitement; incentive; motive; impulſe. *Brown.*

To INCI'TE. *v. a.* [*incito*, Lat.] To ſtir up; to puſh forward in a purpoſe; to animate; to ſpur; to urge on. *Swift.*

INCI'TEMENT. *ſ.* [from *incite.*] Motive; incentive; impulſe; inciting power. *Milton.*

INCI'VIL. *a.* [*incivil*, Fr.] Unpoliſhed.

INCIVILITY. *ſ.* [*incivilité*, Fr.]

1. Want of courteſy; rudeneſs. *Tillotſon.*

2. Act of rudeneſs. *Taylor.*

INCLE'MENCY. *ſ.* [*inclementia*, Latin.] Unmercifulneſs; cruelty; ſeverity; harſhneſs; roughneſs. *Dryden.*

INCLE'MENT. *a.* [*in* and *clemens*, Latin.] Unmerciful; unpitying; void of tenderneſs; harſh. *Milton.*

INCLI'NABLE. *a.* [*inclinabilis*, Latin.]

1. Having a propenſion of will; favourably diſpoſed; willing. *Hooker.*

2. Having

2. Having a tendency. *Bentley.*

INCLINA'TION. *ſ.* [*inclinaiſon*, Fr. *inclinatio*, Lat.]

1. Tendency towards any point. *Newton.*
2. Natural aptneſs. *Addiſon.*
3. Propenſion of mind; favourable diſpoſition. *Clarendon.*
4. Love; affection. *Dryden.*
5. Diſpoſition of mind. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. The tendency of the magnetical needle to the Eaſt or Weſt.
7. [In pharmacy.] The act by which a clear liquor is poured off by only ſtooping the veſſel. *Quincy.*

INCLI'NATORY. *a.* [from *incline.*] Having a quality of inclining to one or other. *Brown.*

INCLI'NATORILY. *ad.* [from *inclinatory.*] Obliquely; with inclination to one ſide or the other. *Brown.*

To INCLI'NE. *v. n.* [*inclino*, Lat.]

1. To bend; to lean; to tend towards any part. *Rowe.*
2. To be favourably diſpoſed to; to feel deſire beginning. *Shakeſpeare.*

To INCLI'NE. *v. a.*

1. To give a tendency or direction to any place or ſtate. *Milton.*
2. To turn the deſire towards any thing.
3. To bend; to incurvate. *Dryden.*

To INCLI'P. *v. a.* [*in* and *clip.*] To graſp; to incloſe; to ſurround. *Shakeſpeare.*

To INCLO'ISTER. *v. a.* [*in* and *cloiſter.*] To ſhut up in a cloiſter.

To INCLO'UD. *v. a.* [*in* and *cloud.*] To darken; to obſcure. *Shakeſpeare.*

To INCLU'DE. *v. a.* [*includo*, Latin.]

1. To incloſe; to ſhut.
2. To compriſe; to comprehend. *Bacon.*

INCLU'SIVE. *a.* [*incluſif*, French.]

1. Incloſing; encircling. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Comprehended in the ſum or number. *Swift.*

INCLU'SIVELY. *ad.* [from *inclufive.*] The thing mentioned reckoned into the account. *Holder.*

INCOA'GULABLE. *a.* [*in* and *coagulable.*] Incapable of concretion.

INCOEXI'STENCE. *ſ.* [*in* and *coexiſtence.*] The quality of not exiſting together. *Locke.*

INCO'G. *ad.* [corrupted by mutilation from *incognito*, Latin.] Unknown; in private. *Addiſon.*

INCO'GITANCY. *ſ.* [*incogitantia*, Latin.] Want of thought. *Boyle.*

INCO'GITATIVE. *a.* [*in* and *cogitative.*] Wanting the power of thought. *Locke.*

INCO'GNITO. *ad.* [*incognitus*, Latin.] In a ſtate of concealment. *Prior.*

INCOHE'RENCE. } *ſ.* [*in* and *coherence.*]
INCOHE'RENCY. }

1. Want of connection; incongruity; inconſequence; want of dependance of one part upon another. *Locke.*
2. Want of cohesion; looſeneſs of material parts. *Boyle.*

INCOHE'RENT. *a.* [*in* and *coherent.*]

1. Inconſequential; inconſiſtent. *Locke.*
2. Without cohesion; looſe. *Woodward.*

INCOHE'RENTLY. *ad.* [from *incoherent.*] Inconſiſtently; inconſequentially. *Broome.*

INCOLU'MITY. *ſ.* [*incolumitas*, Latin.] Safety; ſecurity. *Howel.*

INCOMBU'STIBILITY. *ſ.* [from *incombuſtible.*] The quality of reſiſting fire. *Ray.*

INCOMBU'STIBLE. *a.* [*incombuſtible*, Fr.] Not to be conſumed by fire. *Wilkins.*

INCOMBU'STIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *incombuſtible.*] The quality of not being waſted by fire.

I'NCOME. *ſ.* [*in* and *come.*] Revenue; produce of any thing. *South.*

INCOMMENSURABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *incommenſurable.*] The ſtate of one thing with reſpect to another, when they cannot be compared by any common meaſure.

INCOMME'NSURABLE. *a.* [*in*, *con*, and *menſurabilis*, Latin.] Not to be reduced to any meaſure common to both.

INCOMME'NSURATE. *a.* [*in*, *con*, and *menſura*, Lat.n.] Not admitting one common meaſure. *More. Holder.*

To INCO'MMODATE. } *v. a.* [*incommodo*,
To INCOMMO'DE. } Latin.] To be inconvenient to; to hinder or embarraſs without very great injury. *Woodward.*

INCOMMO'DIOUS. *a.* [*incommodus*, Lat.] Inconvenient; vexatious without great miſchief. *Hooker.*

INCOMMO'DIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *incommodious.*] Inconveniently; not at eaſe.

INCOMMO'DIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *incommodious.*] Inconvenience. *Burnet.*

INCOMMO'DITY. *ſ.* [*incommodité*, Fr.] Inconvenience; trouble. *Wotton.*

INCOMMUNICABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *incommunicable.*] The quality of not being impartible.

INCOMMU'NICABLE. *a.* [*incommunicable*, Fr.]

1. Not impartible; not to be made the common right, property, or quality of more than one. *Stillingfleet.*
2. Not to be expreſſed; not to be told. *South.*

INCOMMU'NICABLY. *ad.* [from *incommunicable.*] In a manner not to be imparted or communicated. *Hakewill.*

INCOMMU'NICATING. *a.* [*in* and *communicating.*] Having no intercourſe with each other. *Hale.*

INCOMPA'CT. } *a.* [*in* and *compacted.*]
INCOMPA'CTED. } Not joined; not cohering. *Boyle.*

INCO'MPARABLE. *a.* [*incomparable*, Fr.] Excellent above compare; excellent beyond all competition. *Sidney. Dryden.*

INCO'MPARABLY. *ad.* [from *incomparable.*]

1. Beyond compariſon; without competition. *Hooker.*

2. Excellently; to the higheſt degree. *Addiſon.*

INCOMPA'SSIONATE. *a.* [*in* and *compaſſionate.*] Void of pity.

INCOMPATIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [*in* and *competo*, Latin.] Inconſiſtency of one thing with another. *Hale.*

INCOMPA'TIBLE. [*in* and *competo*, Lat.] Inconſiſtent with ſomething elſe; ſuch as cannot ſubſiſt or cannot be poſſeſſed together with ſomething elſe. *Suckl. Hammond.*

INCO'MPATIBLY. *ad.* [from *incompatible.*] Inconſiſtently.

INCO'MPETÉNCY. *ſ.* [*incompetence*, Fr.] Inability; want of adequate ability or qualification.

INCO'MPETENT. *a.* [*in* and *competent.*] Not ſuitable; not adequate; not proportionate. *Dryden.*

INCO'MPETENTLY. *ad.* [from *incompetent.*] Unſuitably; unduly.

INCOMPLE'TE. *a.* [*in* and *complete.*] Not perfect; not finiſhed. *Hooker.*

INCOMPLE'TENESS. *ſ.* [from *incomplete.*] Imperfection; unfiniſhed ſtate. *Boyle.*

INCOMPLI'ANCE. *ſ.* [*in* and *compliance.*]

1. Untractableneſs; impracticableneſs; contradictious temper. *Tillotſon.*

2. Refuſal of compliance. *Rogers.*

INCOMPO'SED. *a.* [*in* and *compoſed.*] Diſturbed; diſcompoſed; diſordered. *Howel.*

INCOMPOSSIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *incompoſſible.*] Quality of being not poſſible but by the negation or deſtruction of ſomething. *More.*

INCOMPO'SSIBLE. *a.* [*in*, *con*, and *poſſible*] Not poſſible together.

INCOMPREHENSIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [*incomprehenſibilité*, Fr. from *incomprehenſible.*] Unconceivableneſs; ſuperiority to human underſtanding.

INCOMPREHE'NSIBLE. *a.* [*incomprehenſible*, French.]

1. Not to be conceived; not to be fully underſtood. *Hammond.*

2. Not to be contained. *Hooker.*

INCOMPREHE'NSIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *incomprehenſible.*] Unconceivableneſs. *Wat.*

INCOMPREHE'NSIBLY. *ad.* [from *incomprehenſible.*] In a manner not to be conceived. *Locke.*

INCOMPRE'SSIBLE. *a.* [*incompreſſible*, French.] Not capable of being compreſſed into leſs ſpace. *Cheyne.*

INCOMPRESSIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *incompreſſible.*] Incapacity to be ſqueezed into leſs room.

INCONCU'RRING. *a.* [*in* and *concur.*] Not concurring. *Brown.*

INCONCE'ALABLE. *a.* [*in* and *conceal.*] Not to be hid; not to be kept ſecret. *Brown.*

INCONCE'IVABLE. *a.* [*inconceivable*, Fr.] Incomprehenſible; not to be conceived by the mind. *Newton.*

INCONCE'IVABLY. *ad.* [from *inconceivable.*] In a manner beyond comprehenſion. *South.*

INCONCE'PTIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *conceptible.*] Not to be conceived; incomprehenſible; inconceivable. *Hale.*

INCONCLU'DENT. *a.* [*in* and *concludens*, Latin.] Inferring no conſequence. *Ayliffe.*

INCONCLU'SIVE. *a.* [*in* and *concluſive.*] Not enforcing any determination of the mind; not exhibiting cogent evidence.

INCONCLU'SIVELY. *ad.* [from *inconcluſive.*] Without any ſuch evidence as determines the underſtanding.

INCONCLU'SIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *inconcluſive.*] Want of rational cogency. *Locke.*

INCONCO'CT. } *a.* [*in* and *concoct.*]
INCONCO'CTED. } Unripened; immature. *Hale.*

INCONCO'CTION. *ſ.* [from *inconcoct.*] The ſtate of being indigeſted. *Bacon.*

INCO'NDITE. *a.* [*inconditus*, Latin.] Irregular; rude; unpoliſhed. *Phillips.*

INCONDI'TIONAL. *a.* [*in* and *conditional.*] Without exception; without limitation. *Brown.*

INCONDI'TIONATE. *a.* [*in* and *condition.*] Not limited; not reſtrained by any conditions. *Boyle.*

INCONFO'RMITY. *ſ.* [*in* and *conformity.*] Incompliance with the practice of others. *Hooker.*

INCONFU'SION. *ſ.* [*in* and *confuſion.*] Diſtinctneſs. *Bacon.*

INCO'NGRUENCE. *ſ.* [*in* and *congruence.*] Unſuitableneſs; want of adaptation. *Boyle.*

INCONGRU'ITY. *ſ.* [*incongruité*, French.]

1. Unſuitableneſs of one thing to another. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Inconſiſtency; inconſequence; abſurdity; impropriety. *Dryden.*

3. Diſagreement of parts; want of ſymmetry. *Donne.*

INCO'NGRUOUS. *a.* [*incongru*, French.]

1. Unſuitable; not fitting. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Inconſiſtent; abſurd.

INCO'NGRUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *incongruous.*] Improperly; unfitly.

INCONNE'XEDLY. *ad.* [*in* and *connex.*] Without any connexion or dependance. *Brown.*

INCO'NSCIONABLE. *a.* [*in* and *conscionable.*] Void of the sense of good and evil. *Spenser.*

INCO'NSEQUENCE. *f.* [*inconsequence*, Fr. *inconsequentia*, Latin.] Inconclusiveness; want of just inference. *Stilling fleet.*

INCO'NSEQUENT. *a.* [*in* and *consequens*, Latin.] Without just conclusion; without regular inference. *Brown.*

INCONSI'DERABLE. *a.* [*in* and *considerable.*] Unworthy of notice; unimportant. *Rogers.*

INCONSI'DERABLENESS. *f.* [from *inconsiderable.*] Small importance. *Tillotson.*

INCONSI'DERATE. *a.* [*inconsideratus*, Latin.]

1. Careless; thoughtless; negligent; inattentive; inadvertent. *Donne.*
2. Wanting due regard. *Decay of Piety.*

INCONSI'DERATELY. *ad.* [from *inconsiderate.*] Negligently; thoughtlessly. *Addison.*

INCONSI'DERATENESS. *f.* [from *inconsiderate.*] Carelessness; thoughtlessness; negligence. *Tillotson.*

INCONSIDERA'TION. *f.* [*inconsideration*, French.] Want of thought; inattention; inadvertence. *Taylor.*

INCONSI'STING. *a.* [*in* and *consist.*] Not consistent; incompatible with. *Dryden.*

INCONSI'STENCE. } *f.* [from *inconsist-*
INCONSI'STENCY. } *ent.*]

1. Such opposition as that one proposition infers the negation of the other; such contrariety that both cannot be together.
2. Absurdity in argument or narration; argument or narrative where one part destroys the other.
3. Incongruity. *Swift.*
4. Unsteadiness; changeableness.

INCONSI'STENT. *a.* [*in* and *consistent.*]

1. Incompatible; not suitable; incongruous. *Clarendon.*
2. Contrary. *Locke.*
3. Absurd.

INCONSI'STENTLY. *ad.* [from *inconsistent.*] Absurdly; incongruously; with self-contradiction.

INCO'NSOLABLE. *a.* [*inconsolable*, Fr. *in* and *consolo.*] Not to be comforted; sorrowful beyond susceptibility of comfort. *Fiddes.*

INCO'NSONANCY *f.* [*in* and *consonancy.*] Disagreement with itself.

INCONSPI'CUOUS. *a.* [*in* and *conspicuous.*] Indiscernible; not perceptible by the sight. *Boyle.*

INCO'NSTANCY. *f.* [*inconstantia*, Latin.] Unsteadiness; want of steady adherence; mutability. *Woodward.*

INCO'NSTANT. *a.* [*inconstant*, French; *inconstans*, Latin.]

1. Not firm in resolution; not steady in affection. *Sidney.*
2. Changeable; mutable; variable. *Shakespeare.*

INCONSU'MABLE. *a.* [*in* and *consume.*] Not to be wasted. *Brown.*

INCONSU'MPTIBLE. *a.* Not to be spent; not to be brought to an end. *Digby.*

INCONTE'STABLE. *a.* [*incontestable*, Fr.] Not to be disputed; not admitting debate; uncontrovertible. *Locke.*

INCONTE'STABLY. *ad.* [from *incontestable.*] indisputably; uncontrovertibly.

INCONTI'GUOUS. *a.* [*in* and *contiguous.*] Not touching each other; not joined together. *Boyle.*

INCO'NTINENCE. } *f.* [*incontinentia*,
INCO'NTINENCY. } Latin.] Inability to restrain the appetites; unchastity. *Milton.*

INCO'NTINENT. *a.* [*incontinens*, Latin.]

1. Unchaste; indulging unlawful pleasure.
2 *Timothy.*
2. Shunning delay; immediate. *Shakesp.*

INCO'NTINENTLY. *ad.* [from *incontinent.*]

1. Unchastely; without restraint of the appetites.
2. Immediately; at once. An obsolete sense. *Spenser.*

INCONTROVE'RTIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *controvertible.*] Indisputable; not to be disputed.

INCONTROVE'RTIBLY. *ad.* [from *incontrovertible.*] To a degree beyond controversy or dispute. *Brown.*

INCONVE'NIENCE. } *f.* [*inconvenient*,
INCONVE'NIENCY. } French.]

1. Unfitness; inexpedience. *Hooker.*
2. Disadvantage; cause of uneasiness; difficulty. *Tillotson.*

INCONVE'NIENT. *a.* [*inconvenient*, Fr.]

1. Incommodious; disadvantageous. *Smal.*
2. Unfit; inexpedient.

INCONVE'NIENTLY. *ad.* [from *inconvenient.*]

1. Unfitly; incommodiously.
2. Unseasonably. *Ainsworth.*

INCONVE'RSABLE. *a.* [*in* and *converſable.*] Incommunicative; unsocial. *More.*

INCONVE'RTIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *convertible.*] Not tranmutable. *Brown.*

INCONVI'NCIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *convincible.*] Not to be convinced.

INCONVI'NCIBLY. *ad.* [from *inconvincible.*] Without admitting conviction. *Brown.*

INCO'NY. *a.* [from *in*, and *conn*, to know.]

1. Unlearned; artless.
2. In Scotland it denotes mischievously unlucky *Shakespeare.*

INCO'RPORAL. *a.* [*in* and *corporal.*] Immaterial;

material; distinct from matter; distinct from body. *Raleigh.*

IN CORPORA'LITY. *f.* [*incorporalité*, Fr.] Immaterialness.

INCO'RPORALLY. *ad.* [from *incorporal.*] Without matter.

To INCO'RPORATE. *v. a.* [*incorporer*, French.]

1. To mingle different ingredients so as they shall make one mass. *Bacon.*
2. To conjoin inseparably. *Shakespeare.*
3. To form into a corporation, or body politick. *Carew.*
4. To unite; to associate. *Addison.*
5. To embody. *Sidney. Stillingfleet.*

To INCO'RPORATE. *v. n.* To unite into one mass. *Boyle.*

INCO'RPORATE. *a.* [*in* and *corporate.*] Immaterial; unbodied. *Raleigh.*

INCORPORA'TION. *f.* [*incorporation*, French.]

1. Union of divers ingredients in one mass. *Bacon.*
2. Formation of a body politick.
3. Adoption; union; association. *Hooker.*

INCORPO'REAL. *a.* [*incorporalis*, Latin.] *incorporel*, Fr. *in* and *corporeal*] Immaterial; unbodied. *Bacon. Bentley.*

INCORPO'REALLY. *ad.* [from *incorporeal.*] Immaterially. *Bacon.*

INCORPOREI'TY. *f.* [*in* and *corporeity.*] Immateriality.

To INCO'RPSE. *v. a.* [*in* and *corpse.*] To incorporate. *Shakespeare.*

INCORRE'CT. *a.* [*in* and *correct.*] Not nicely finished; not exact. *Pope.*

INCORRE'CTLY. *ad.* [from *incorrect.*] Inaccurately; not exactly.

INCORRE'CTNESS. *f.* [*in* and *correctness.*] Inaccuracy; want of exactness.

INCO'RRIGIBLE. *a.* [*incorrigible*, Fr.] Bad beyond correction; depraved beyond amendment by any means. *More.*

INCORRI'GIBLENESS. *f.* [from *incorrigible.*] Hopelessness of depravity; badness beyond all means of amendment. *Locke.*

INCORRI'GIBLY. *ad.* [from *incorrigible.*] To a degree of depravity beyond all means of amendment. *Roscommon.*

INCORRU'PT. } *a.* [*in* and *corruptus*,
INCORRU'PTED. } Latin; *incorrumpu*, French.]

1. Free from foulness or depravation. *Milton.*
2. Pure of manners; honest; good.

INCORRUPTIBI'LITY. *f.* [*incorruptibilité*, French.] Insusceptibility of corruption; incapacity of decay. *Hakewill.*

INCORRU'PTIBLE. *a.* [*incorruptible*, Fr.] Not capable of corruption; not admitting decay. *Woke.*

INCORRU'PTION. *f.* [*incorruption*, Fr.] Incapacity of corruption. 1 *Cor.*

INCORRU'PTNESS. *f.* [*in* and *corrupt.*]

1. Purity of manners; honesty; integrity. *Woodward.*
2. Freedom from decay or degeneration.

To INCRA'SSATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *crassus*, Latin.] To thicken; the contrary to attenuate. *Brown. Newton.*

INCRASSA'TION. *f.* [from *incrassate.*]

1. The act of thickening.
2. The state of growing thick. *Brown.*

INCRA'SSATIVE. *f.* [from *incrassate.*] Having the quality of thickening. *Harvey.*

To INCRE'ASE. *v. n.* [*in* and *cresco*, Lat.] To grow more or greater. *Prior.*

To INCRE'ASE. *v. a.* To make more or greater. *Temple.*

INCRE'ASE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Augmentation; the state of growing more or greater. *Pope.*
2. Increment; that which is added to the original stock.
3. Produce. *Denham.*
4. Generation. *Shakespeare.*
5. Progeny. *Pope.*
6. The state of waxing. *Bacon.*

INCRE'ASER. *f.* [from *increase.*] He who increases.

INCREA'TED *a.* Not created. *Cheyne.*

INCREDIBI'LITY. *f.* [*incredibilité*, Fr.] The quality of surpassing belief. *Dryden.*

INCRE'DIBLE. *a.* [*incredibilis*, Lat.] Surpassing belief; not to be credited. *Raleigh.*

INCRE'DIBLENESS. *f.* [from *incredible.*] Quality of being not credible.

INCRE'DIBLY. *ad.* [from *incredible.*] In a manner not to be believed.

INCREDU'LITY. *f.* [*incredulité*, French.] Quality of not believing; hardness of belief. *Raleigh.*

INCRE'DULOUS. *a.* [*incredule*, Fr. *incredulus*, Latin.] Hard of belief; refusing credit. *Bacon.*

INCRE'DULOUSNESS. *f.* [from *incredulous.*] Hardness of belief; incredulity.

INCRE'MABLE. *a.* [*in* and *cremo*, Latin.] Not consumable by fire. *Brown.*

I'NCREMENT. *f.* [*incrementum*, Latin.]

1. Act of growing greater. *Brown.*
2. Increase; cause of growing more. *Woodward.*
3. Produce. *Phillips.*

To I'NCREPATE. *v. a.* [*increpo*, Latin.] To chide; to reprehend.

INCREPA'TION. *f.* [*increpatio*, Latin.] Reprehension; chiding. *Hammond.*

To INCRU'ST. } *v. a.* [*incrusto*, Lat.]
To INCRU'STATE } To cover with an additional coat. *Pope.*

INCRUSTA'TION. *f.* [*incrustation*, Fr.] An adherent covering; something superinduced. *Addison.*

To I'NCUBATE. *v. n.* [*incubo*, Lat.] To sit upon eggs.

INCUBA'TION. *f.* [*incubation*, Fr. *incubatio*, Latin.] The act of sitting upon eggs to hatch them. *Raleigh. Arbuthnot.*

I'NCUBUS. *f.* [Latin; *imube*, French.] The night-mare. *Flayer.*

To INCU'LCATE. *v. a.* [*inculco*, Latin.] To impress by frequent admonitions. *Broome.*

INCULCA'TION. *f.* [from *inculcate.*] The act of impressing by frequent admonition.

INCU'LT. *a.* [*inculte*, Fr. *incultus*, Lat.] Uncultivated; untilled. *Thomson.*

INCU'LPABLE. *ad.* [*in* and *culpabilis*, Lat.] Unblameable. *South.*

INCU'LPABLY. *a.* [*in* and *culpabilis*, Lat.] Unblameably. *South.*

INCU'MBENCY. *f.* [from *incumbent.*]
1. The act of lying upon another.
2. The state of keeping a benefice. *Swift.*

INCU'MBENT. *a.* [*incumbens*, Latin.]
1. Resting upon; lying upon. *Boyle. Addison.*
2. Imposed as a duty. *Sprat.*

INCU'MBENT. *f.* [*incumbens*, Latin.] He who is in present possession of a benefice. *Swift.*

To INCU'MBER. *v. a.* [*encombrer*, Fr.] To embarrass. *Dryden.*

To INCU'R. *v. a.* [*incurro*, Latin.]
1. To become liable to a punishment or reprehension. *Hayward.*
2. To occur; to press on the senses. *South.*

INCURABI'LITY. *f.* [*incurabilité*, Fr. from *incurable.*] Impossibility of cure. *Harvey.*

INCU'RABLE. *a.* [*incurable*, French.] Not admitting remedy; not to be removed by medicine; irremediable; hopeless. *Swift.*

INCU'RABLENESS. *f.* [from *incurable.*] State of not admitting any cure.

INCU'RABLY. *ad.* [from *incurable.*] Without remedy. *Locke.*

INCU'RIOUS. *a.* [*in* and *curious.*] Negligent; inattentive. *Derham.*

INCU'RSION. *f.* [from *incurro*, Latin.]
1. Attack; mischievous occurrence. *South.*
2. [*Incursion*, Fr.] Invasion without conquest. *Bacon.*

INCURVA'TION. *f.* [from *incurvo*, Lat.]
1. The act of bending or making crooked. *Glanville.*
2. Flexion of the body in token of reverence. *Stillingfleet.*

To INCU'RVATE. *v. a.* [*incurvo*, Latin.] To bend; to crook. *Cheyne.*

INCURVITY. *f.* [from *incurvus*, Latin.] Crookedness; the state of bending inward. *Brown.*

To I'NDAGATE. *v. a.* [*indago*, Latin.] To search; to beat out.

INDAGA'TION. *f.* [from *indagate.*] Search; enquiry; examination. *Boyle.*

INDAGA'TOR. *f.* [*indagator*, Latin.] A searcher; an enquirer; an examiner. *Boyle.*

To INDA'RT. *v. a.* [*in* and *dart.*] To dart in; to strike in. *Shakspeare.*

To INDE'BT. *v. a.*
1. To put into debt.
2. To oblige; to put under obligation.

INDE'BTED. *participial a.* [*in* and *debt.*] Obliged by something received; bound to restitution; having incurred a debt. *Hooker.*

INDE'CENCY. *f.* [*indecence*, French.] Any thing unbecoming; any thing contrary to good manners. *Locke.*

INDE'CENT. *a.* [*indecent*, French.] Unbecoming; unfit for the eyes or ears. *South.*

INDE'CENTLY. *ad.* [from *indecent.*] Without decency; in a manner contrary to decency.

INDECI'DUOUS. *a.* [*in* and *deciduous.*] Not falling; not shed. *Brown.*

INDECLI'NABLE. *a.* [*indeclinabilis*, Lat.] Not varied by terminations. *Arbuthnot.*

INDECO'ROUS *a.* [*indecorus*, Latin.] Indecent; unbecoming. *Norris.*

INDECO'RUM. *f.* [Latin.] Indecency; something unbecoming.

INDE'ED. *ad.* [*in* and *deed.*]
1. In reality; in truth; in verity. *Sidney. Spenser.*
2. Above common rate. *Davies.*
3. This is to be granted that. *Wake.*
4. It is used sometimes as a slight assertion or recapitulation in a sense hardly perceptible or explicable. *Dryden.*
5. It is used to note concession in comparisons. *Bacon.*

INDEFA'TIGABLE. *a.* [*indefatigabilis*, Latin.] Unwearied; not tired; not exhausted by labour. *South.*

INDEFA'TIGABLY. *ad.* [from *indefatigable.*] Without weariness. *Dryden.*

INDEFECTIBI'LITY. *f.* [from *indefectible.*] The quality of suffering no decay; of being subject to no defect.

INDEFE'CTIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *defectus*, Lat.] Unfailing; not liable to defect or decay.

INDEFE'SIBLE. *a.* [*indefaisible*, French.] Not to be cut off; not to be vacated; irrevocable. *Decay of Piety.*

INDEFE'NSIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *defensum*, Latin.] What cannot be defended or maintained. *Sanderson.*

INDE'FINITE. *a.* [*indefinitus*, Latin.]
1. Not determined; not limited; not settled. *Bacon.*
2. Large beyond the comprehension of man, though not absolutely without limits. *Spectator.*

INDE'FINITELY. *a.* [from *indefinite.*]
1. Without any settled or determinate limitation. *Hooker.*
2. To a degree indefinite. *Ray.*

INDE-

INDEFI'NITUDE. *f.* [from *indefinite.*] Quantity not limited by our underſtanding, though yet finite. *Hale.*

INDELI'BERATE. } *a.* [*in* and *delibe-*
INDELI'BERATED. } *rate.*] Unpremeditated; done without conſideration. *Bramhall.*

INDE'LIBLE. *a.* [*indelibilis*, Latin.]
1. Not to be blotted out or effaced. *Gay.*
2. Not to be annulled. *Sprat.*

INDE'LICACY. *f.* [*in* and *delicacy.*] Want of delicacy; want of elegant decency. *Addiſon.*

INDE'LICATE. *a.* [*in* and *delicate.*] Wanting decency; void of a quick ſenſe of decency.

INDEMNIFICA'TION. *f.* [from *indemnify.*]
1. Security againſt loſs or penalty.
2. Reimburſement of loſs or penalty.

To INDE'MNIFY. *v. a.* [*in* and *damnify.*]
1. To ſecure againſt loſs or penalty.
2. To maintain unhurt. *Watts.*

INDE'MNITY. *f.* [*indemnité*, French.] Security from puniſhment; exemption from puniſhment. *King Charles.*

To INDE'NT. *v. a.* [*in* and *dens*, a tooth, Latin.] To mark any thing with inequalities like a row of teeth. *Woodward.*

To INDE'NT. *v. n.* [from the method of cutting counterparts of a contract together.] To contract; to bargain; to make a compact. *Decay of Piety.*

INDE'NT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Inequality; inciſure; indentation. *Shakeſpeare.*

INDENTA'TION. *ſ.* [*in* and *dens*, Latin.] An indenture; waving in any figure. *Woodward.*

INDE'NTURE. *ſ.* [from *indent.*] A covenant, ſo named becauſe the counterparts are indented or cut one by the other. *Aſcham.*

INDEPE'NDENCE. } *ſ.* [*independance*,
INDEPE'NDENCY. } French.] Freedom; exemption from reliance or control; ſtate over which none has power. *Addiſon. Pope.*

INDEPE'NDENT. *a.* [*independant*, French.]
1. Not depending; not ſupported by any other; not relying on another; not controlled. *South.*
2. Not relating to any thing elſe, as to a ſuperiour. *Bentley.*

INDEPE'NDENT. *ſ.* One who in religious affairs holds that every congregation is a complete church. *Sanderſon.*

INDEPE'NDENTLY. *ad.* [from *independent.*] Without reference to other things. *Dryden.*

INDESE'RT. *ſ.* [*in* and *deſert.*] Want of merit. *Addiſon.*

INDE'SINENTLY. *ad.* [*indeſinenter*, F.] Without ceſſation. *Ray.*

INDESTRU'CTIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *deſtructible.*] Not to be deſtroyed. *Boyle.*

INDETE'RMINABLE. *a.* [*in* and *determinable.*] Not to be fixed; not to be defined or ſettled. *Brown.*

INDETE'RMINATE. *a.* [*indeterminé*, French.] Unfixed; not defined; indefinite. *Newton.*

INDETE'RMINATELY. *ad.* Indefinitely; not in any ſettled manner. *Brown.*

INDETE'RMINED. *a.* [*in* and *determined.*] Unſettled; unfixed. *Locke.*

INDETERMINA'TION. *ſ.* [*in* and *determination.*] Want of determination. *Bramhall.*

INDEVO'TION. *ſ.* [*indevotion*, Fr.] Want of devotion; irreligion. *Decay of Piety.*

INDEVOU'T. *a.* [*indevot*, French.] Not devout; not religious; irreligious. *Decay of Piety.*

INDE'X. *ſ.* [Latin.]
1. The diſcoverer; the pointer out. *Arbuthnot.*
2. The hand that points to any thing. *Bentley.*
3. The table of contents to a book. *Shakeſpeare.*

INDEXTE'RITY. *ſ.* [*in* and *dexterity.*] Want of dexterity; want of readineſs. *Harvey.*

I'NDIAN *Arrow root.* *ſ.* A root; a medicinal plant; it being a ſovereign remedy for curing the bite of waſps, and expelling the poiſon of the manchineel tree. This root the Indians apply to extract the venom of their arrows. *Miller.*

I'NDIAN *Creſs.* *ſ.* [*acriviola*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

I'NDIAN *Fig.* *ſ.* [*opuntia*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

I'NDIAN *Red.* *ſ.* A kind of mineral earth. *Hill.*

I'NDICANT. *a.* [*indicans*, Latin.] Showing; pointing out; that which directs what is to be done in any diſeaſe.

To INDICATE. *v. a.* [*indico*, Latin.]
1. To ſhow; to point out.
2. [In phyſick.] To point out a remedy.

INDICA'TION. *ſ.* [*indication*, French.]
1. Mark; token; ſign; note; ſymptom. *Addiſon.*
2. [In phyſick.] *Indication* is of four kinds; vital, preſervative, curative, and palliative, as it directs what is to be done to continue life, cutting off the cauſe of an approaching diſtemper, curing it whilſt it is actually preſent, or leſſening its effects. *Quincy.*
3. Diſcovery made; intelligence given. *Bentley.*

INDI'CATIVE. *a.* [*indicativus*, Latin.]
1. Showing; informing; pointing out.
2. [In grammar.] A certain modification

of a verb, expreſſing affirmation or indication. *Clarke.*

INDICATIVELY. *ad.* [from *indicative.*] In ſuch a manner as ſhows or betokens. *Grew.*

To INDICT. See INDITE, and its derivatives.

INDI'CTION. *ſ.* [*indiction*, Fr. *indico*, Latin.]

1. Declaration; proclamation. *Bacon.*

2. [In chronology.] The *indiction*, inſtituted by Conſtantine the great, is properly a cycle of tributes, orderly diſpoſed, for fifteen years, and by it accounts of that kind were kept. Afterwards, in memory of the great victory obtained by Conſtantine over Mezentius, 8 Cal. Oct. 312, by which an intire freedom was given to Chriſtianity, the council of Nice, for the honour of Conſtantine, ordained that the accounts of years ſhould be no longer kept by the Olympiads; but that the *indiction* ſhould be made uſe of, which hath its epocha *A. D.* 313. Jan. 1.

INDI'FFERENCE. } INDI'FFERENCY. } *ſ.* [*indifference*, Fr.]

1. Neutrality; ſuſpenſion; equipoiſe or freedom from motives on either ſide. *Locke.*

2. Impartiality. *Whitgifte.*

3. Negligence; want of affection; unconcernedneſs. *Addiſon.*

4. State in which no moral or phyſical reaſon preponderates. *Hooker.*

INDI'FFERENT. *a.* [*indifferent*, Fr. *indifferens*, Latin.]

1. Neutral; not determined to either ſide. *Addiſon.*

2. Unconcerned; inattentive; regardleſs. *Temple.*

3. Not to have ſuch difference as that the one is for its own ſake preferable to the other. *Davies.*

4. Impartial; diſintereſted. *Aſcham. Davies.*

5. Paſſable; having mediocrity; of a middling ſtate. *Roſcommon.*

6. In the ſame ſenſe it has the force of an adverb. *Shakeſpeare.*

INDI'FFERENTLY. *ad.* [*indifferenter*, Latin.]

1. Without diſtinction; without preference. *Newton.*

2. In a neutral ſtate; without wiſh or averſion. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Not well; tolerably; paſſably; middlingly. *Carew.*

INDIGENCE. } INDIGENCY. } *ſ.* [*indigence*, Fr. *indigentia*, Latin.] Want; penury; poverty. *Burnet.*

INDI'GENOUS. *a.* [*indigéne*, Fr. *indigena*, Latin.] Native to a country. *Arbuth.*

INDIGENT. *a.* [*indigens*, Latin.]

1. Poor; needy; neceſſitous. *Addiſon.*

2. In want; wanting. *Philips.*

3. Void; empty. *Bacon.*

INDIGE'ST. *a.* [*indigeſte*, Fr. *indigeſtus*, Latin.]

INDIGE'STED.

1. Not ſeparated into diſtinct orders. *Raleigh.*

2. Not formed, or ſhaped. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Not well conſidered and methodiſed. *Hooker.*

4. Not concocted in the ſtomach. *Dryd.*

5. Not brought to ſuppuration. *Wiſeman.*

INDIGE'STIBLE. *a.* [from *in* and *digeſtible.*] Not conquerable in the ſtomach. *Arbuthnot.*

INDIGE'STION. *ſ.* [*indigeſtion*, French.] The ſtate of meats unconcocted. *Temple.*

To INDI'GITATE. *v. a.* [*indigito*, Lat.] To point out; to ſhow. *Brown.*

INDIGITA'TION. *ſ.* [from *indigitate.*] The act of pointing out or ſhowing. *More.*

INDI'GN. *a.* [*indigne*, Fr. *indignus*, Lat.]

1. Unworthy; undeſerving. *Bacon.*

2. Bringing indignity. *Shakeſpeare.*

INDI'GNANT. *a.* [*indignans*, Latin.] Angry; raging; inflamed at once with anger and diſdain. *Arbuthnot.*

INDIGNA'TION. *ſ.* [*indignation*, French; *indignatio*, Latin.]

1. Anger mingled with contempt or diſguſt. *Clarendon.*

2. The anger of a ſuperiour. *2 Kings.*

3. The effect of anger. *Shakeſpeare.*

INDI'GNITY. *ſ.* [*indignitas*, from *indignus*, Latin.] Contumely; contemptuous injury; violation of right accompanied with inſult. *Hooker.*

I'NDIGO. *ſ.* [*indicum*, Latin.] A plant; by the Americans called anil, uſed in dying for a blue colour. *Miller.*

INDIRE'CT. *a.* [*indirectus*, Latin.]

1. Not ſtraight; not rectilinear.

2. Not tending otherwiſe than collaterally or conſequentially to a point. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Not fair; not honeſt. *Daniel.*

INDIRE'CTION. *ſ.* [*in* and *direction.*]

1. Oblique means; tendency not in a ſtraight line. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Diſhoneſt practice. *Shakeſpeare.*

INDIRE'CTLY. *ad.* [from *indirect.*]

1. Not in a right line; obliquely.

2. Not in expreſs terms. *Broome.*

3. Unfairly; not rightly. *Taylor.*

INDIRE'CTNESS. *ſ.* [*in* and *directneſs.*]

1. Obliquity.

2. Unfairneſs.

INDISCE'RNIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *diſcernible.*] Not perceptible; not diſcoverable. *Denh.*

INDISCE'RNIBLY. *ad.* [from *indiſcernible.*] In a manner not to be perceived.

INDISCE'RPTIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *diſcerptible.*] Not to be ſeparated: incapable of being broken or deſtroyed by diſſolution of parts.

INDISCERPTIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *indiſcerptible.*] Incapability of diſſolution.

INDISCO'VERY. *f.* [*in* and *discovery.*] The state of being hidden. *Brown.*

INDISCREE'T. *a.* [*indiscret*, French.] Imprudent; incautious; inconsiderate; injudicious. *Spenser.*

INISCREE'TLY. *ad.* [from *indiscreet.*] Without prudence. *Sandys.*

INDISCRE'TION. *f.* [*indiscretion*, French.] Imprudence; rashness; inconsideration. *Hayward.*

INDISCRI'MINATE. *a.* [*indiscriminatus*, Latin.] Undistinguishable; not marked with any note of distinction.

INDISCRI'MINATELY. *ad.* [from *indiscriminate.*] Without distinction.

INDISPE'NSABLE. *a.* [French.] Not to be remitted; not to be spared; necessary. *Woodward.*

INDISPE'NSABLENESS. *f.* [from *indispensable.*] State of not being to be spared; necessity.

INDISPE'NSABLY. *ad.* [from *indispensable.*] Without dispensation; without remission; necessarily. *Addison.*

To INDISPO'SE. *v a.* [*indisposer*, French.]

1. To make unfit. With *for.* *Atterbury.*
2. To indispose; to make averse. With *to.* *South.*
3. To disorder; to disqualify for its proper functions. *Glanville.*
4. To disorder slightly with regard to health. *Walton.*
5. To make unfavourable. With *towards.* *Clarendon.*

INDISPO'SEDNESS. *f.* [from *indisposed.*] State of unfitness or disinclination; depraved state. *Decay of Piety.*

INDISPOSI'TION. *f.* [*indisposition*, Fr.]

1. Disorder of health; tendency to sickness. *Hayward.*
2. Disinclination; dislike. *Hooker.*

INDISPU'TABLE. *a.* [*in* and *disputable.*] Uncontrovertible; incontestable. *Rogers.*

INDISPU'TABLENESS. *f.* [from *indisputable.*] The state of being indisputable; certainty.

INDISPU'TABLY. *ad.* [from *indisputable.*]

1. Without controversy; certainly. *Brown.*
2. Without opposition. *Hooker.*

INDISSO'LVABLE. *a.* [*in* and *dissolvable.*]

1. Indissoluble; not separable as to its parts. *Newton.*
2. Not to be broken; binding for ever. *Ayliffe.*

INDISSOLUBI'LITY. *f.* [*indissolubilité*, French.] Resistance of a dissolving power; firmness; stableness. *Locke.*

INDI'SSOLUBLE. *a.* [*indissoluble*, French; *indissolubilis*, Latin.]

1. Resisting all separation of its parts; firm; stable. *Boyle.*
2. Binding for ever; subsisting for ever. *Hooker.*

INDI'SSOLUBLENESS. *f.* [from *indissoluble.*] Indissolubility; resistance to separation of parts. *Hale.*

INDI'SSOLUBLY. *ad.* [from *indissoluble.*]

1. In a manner resisting all separation. *Boyle.*
2. For ever obligatorily.

INDISTI'NCT. *a.* [*indistinct*, French.]

1. Not plainly marked; confused. *Dryden.*
2. Not exactly discerning. *Shakespeare.*

INDISTI'NCTION. *f.* [from *indistinct.*]

1. Confusion; uncertainty. *Brown.*
2. Omission of discrimination. *Spratt.*

INDISTI'NCTLY. *ad.* [from *indistinct.*]

1. Confusedly; uncertainly. *Newton.*
2. Without being distinguished. *Brown.*

INDISTI'NCTNESS. *f.* [from *indistinct.*] Confusion; uncertainty. *Newton.*

INDISTU'RBANCE. *f.* [*in* and *disturb.*] Calmness; freedom from disturbance. *Temple.*

INDIVI'DUAL. *a.* [*individu*, *individuel*, French.]

1. Separate from others of the same species; single; numerically one. *Prior. Watts.*
2. Undivided; not to be parted or disjoined *Milton.*

INDIVIDUA'LITY. *f.* [from *individual.*] Separate or distinct existence. *Arbuthnot.*

INDIVI'DUALLY. *ad.* [from *individual.*] With separate or distinct existence; numerically. *Hooker.*

To INDIVI'DUATE. *v. a.* [from *individuus*, Latin.] To distinguish from others of the same species; to make single. *More.*

INDIVIDUA'TION. *f.* [from *individuate.*] That which makes an individual. *Watts.*

INDIVIDU'ITY. *f.* [from *individuus*, Lat.] The state of being an individual; separate existence.

INDIVI'NITY. *f.* [*in* and *divinity.*] Want of divine power. *Brown.*

INDIVISIBI'LITY. } *f.* [from *indivisible.*]
INDIVI'SIBLENESS. } State in which no more division can be made. *Locke.*

INDIVI'SIBLE. *a.* [*indivisible*, French.] What cannot be broken into parts; so small as that it cannot be smaller. *Digby.*

INDIVI'SIBLY. *ad.* [from *indivisible.*] So as it cannot be divided.

INDO'CIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *docible.*] Unteachable; insusceptible of instruction.

INDO'CIL. *a.* [*indocile*, French.] Unteachable; incapable of being instructed. *Bentley.*

INDOCI'LITY. *f.* [*indocilité*, French.] Unteachableness; refusal of instruction.

To INDO'CTRINATE. *v. a.* [*endoctriner*, old French.] To instruct; to tincture with any science or opinion. *Carendon.*

INDOC-

INDOCTRINA'TION. *f.* [from *indoctrinate.*] Inſtruction; information. *Brown.*

I'NDOLENCE. } *f.* [*in* and *doleo*, Latin.]
I'NDOLENCY. }
1. Freedom from pain. *Burnet.*
2. Lazineſs; inattention; liſtleſſneſs. *Dryden.*

I'NDOLENT. *a.* [French.]
1. Free from pain.
2. Careleſs; lazy; inattentive; liſtleſs. *Pope.*

I'NDOLENTLY. *ad.* [from *indolent.*]
1. With freedom from pain.
2. Careleſly; lazily; inattentively; liſtleſly. *Addiſon.*

To INDO'W. *v. a.* [*indotare*, Latin.] To portion; to enrich with gifts. See ENDOW.

INDRA'UGHT. *ſ.* [*in* and *draught.*]
1. An opening in the land into which the ſea flows. *Raleigh.*
2. Inlet; paſſage inwards. *Bacon.*

To INDRE'NCH. *v. a.* [from *drench.*] To ſoak; to drown. *Shakeſpeare.*

INDU'BIOUS. *a.* [*in* and *dubious.*] Not doubtful; not ſuſpecting; certain. *Harv.*

INDU'BITABLE. *a.* [*indubitabilis*, Latin.] Undoubted; unqueſtionable *Watts.*

INDU'BITABLY. *ad.* [from *indubitable.*] Undoubtedly; unqueſtionably. *Wotton. Spratt.*

INDU'BITATE. *a.* [*indubitatus*, Latin.] Unqueſtioned; certain; apparent; evident. *Wotton.*

To INDU'CE. *v. a.* [*induire*, Fr. *induco*, Latin.]
1. To perſuade; to influence to any thing. *Hayward.*
2. To produce by perſuaſion or influence. *Bacon.*
3. To offer by way of induction, or conſequential reaſoning. *Brown.*
4. To inculcate; to enforce.
5. To cauſe extrinſically; to produce. *Bacon.*
6. To introduce; to bring into view. *Brown.*
7. To bring on; to ſuperinduce. *Decay of Piety.*

INDU'CEMENT. *ſ.* [from *induce.*] Motive to any thing; that which allures or perſuades to any thing. *Regers.*

INDU'CER. *ſ.* [from *induce.*] A perſuader; one that influences.

To INDU'CT. *v. a.* [*inductus*, Latin.]
1. To introduce; to bring in. *Sandys.*
2. To put into actual poſſeſſion of a benefice. *Ayliffe.*

INDU'CTION. *ſ.* [*inductio*, Fr. *inductio*, Latin.]
1. Introduction; entrance. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. *Induction* is when, from ſeveral particular propoſitions, we infer one general. *Watts.*
3. The act or ſtate of taking poſſeſſion of an eccleſiaſtical living.

INDU'CTIVE. *a.* [from *induct.*]
1. Leading; perſuaſive. With *to.* *Milt.*
2. Capable to infer or produce. *Hale.*

To INDU'E. *v. a.* [*induo*, Latin.] To inveſt. *Milton.*

To INDU'LGE. *v. a.* [*indulgeo*, Latin.]
1. To fondle; to favour; to gratify with conceſſion. *Dryden.*
2. To grant not of right, but favour. *Taylor.*

To INDU'LGE. *v. n.* To be favourable. *Government of the Tongue.*

INDU'LGENCE. } *ſ.* [*indulgence*, French.]
INDU'LGENCY. }
1. Fondneſs; fond kindneſs. *Milton.*
2. Forbearance; tenderneſs; oppoſite to rigour. *Hammond.*
3. Favour granted. *Rogers.*
4. Grant of the church of Rome. *Atterbury.*

INDU'LGENT. *a.* [*indulgent*, French.]
1. Kind; gentle. *Rogers.*
2. Mild; favourable. *Waller.*
3. Gratifying; favouring; giving way to. *Dryden.*

INDU'LGENTLY. *ad.* [from *indulgent.*] Without ſeverity; without cenſure. *Hammond.*

INDU'LT. } *ſ.* [Ital. and French.] Pri-
INDU'LTO. } vilege or exemption.

To I'NDURATE. *v. n.* [*induro*, Latin] To grow hard; to harden. *Bacon.*

To I'NDURATE. *v. a.*
1. To make hard. *Sharp.*
2. To harden the mind.

INDURA'TION. *ſ.* [from *indurate.*]
1. The ſtate of growing hard. *Bacon.*
2. The act of hardening.
3. Obduracy; hardneſs of heart. *Decay of Piety.*

INDU'STRIOUS. *a.* [*induſtrius*, Latin.]
1. Diligent; laborious. *Milton.*
2. Deſigned; done for the purpoſe. *Watts.*

INDU'STRIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *induſtrious.*]
1. Diligently; laboriouſly; aſſiduouſly. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. For the ſet purpoſe; with deſign. *Bacon.*

I'NDUSTRY. *ſ.* [*induſtria*, Latin.] Diligence; aſſiduity. *Shakeſpeare. Cowl.*

To INE'BRIATE. *v. a.* [*inebrio*, Latin.] To intoxicate; to make drunk. *Sandys.*

To INE'BRIATE. *v. n.* To grow drunk; to be intoxicated. *Bacon.*

INEBRIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *inebriate.*] Drunkenneſs; intoxication. *Brown.*

INEFFABILITY. *ſ.* [from *ineffable.*] Unſpeakableneſs.

INE'FFABLE. *a.* [*ineffable*, Fr. *ineffabilis*, Latin.] Unſpeakable. *South.*

INE'F-

INEFFABLY. *ad.* [from *ineffable.*] In a manner not to be expreſſed. *Milton.*

INEFFE'CTIVE. *a.* [*ineffectif*, Fr. *in* and *effective.*] That which can produce no effect. *Taylor.*

INEFFE'CTUAL. *a.* [*in* and *effectual.*] Unable to produce its proper effect; weak; without power. *Hooker.*

INEFFE'CTUALLY. *ad.* [from *ineffectual.*] Without effect.

INEFFE'CTUALNESS. *ſ.* [from *ineffectual.*] Inefficacy; want of power to perform the proper effect. *Wake.*

INEFFICA'CIOUS. *a.* [*inefficace*, Fr. *inefficax*, Latin.] Unable to produce effects; weak; feeble.

INEFFICACY. *ſ.* [*in* and *efficacia*, Latin.] Want of power; want of effect.

INE'LEGANCE. } *ſ.* [from *inelegant.*] Ab-
INE'LEGANCY. } ſence of beauty; want of elegance.

INE'LEGANT. *a.* [*inelegans*, Latin.]

1. Not becoming; not beautiful; oppoſite to elegant. *Woodward.*

2. Mean; deſpicable; contemptible. *Broome.*

INE'LOQUENT. *a.* [*in* and *eloquens*, Lat.] Not perſuaſive; not oratorical.

INE'PT. *a.* [*ineptus*, Lat.] Unfit; uſeleſs; trifling; fooliſh. *More.*

INE'PTLY. *ad.* [*inepté*, Latin.] Triflingly; fooliſhly; unfitly. *More.*

INE'PTITUDE. *ſ.* [from *ineptus*, Latin.] Unfitneſs. *Wilkins.*

INEQUA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *in æqualitas* and *in æqualis*, Latin.]

1. Difference of comparative quantity. *Ray.*

2. Unevenneſs; interchange of higher and lower parts. *Newton.*

3. Diſproportion to any office or purpoſe; ſtate of not being adequate; inadequateneſs. *South.*

4. Change of ſtate; unlikeneſs of a thing to itſelf. *Bacon.*

5. Difference of rank or ſtation. *Hooker.*

INERRABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *inerrable.*] Exemption from error. *King Charles.*

INE'RRABLE. *a.* [*in* and *err.*] Exempt from errour. *Hammond.*

INE'RRABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *inerrable.*] Exemption from errour. *Hammond.*

INE'RRABLY. *ad.* [from *inerrable.*] With ſecurity from errour; infallibly.

INE'RRINGLY. *ad.* [*in* and *erring.*] Without errour. *Glanville.*

INE'RT. *a.* [*iners*, Latin.] Dull; ſluggiſh; motionleſs. *Blackmore.*

INE'RTLY. *ad.* [from *inert.*] Sluggiſhly; dully. *Pope.*

INESCA'TION. *ſ.* [*in* and *eſca*, Lat.] The act of baiting.

INE'STIMABLE. *a.* [*ineſtimabilis*, Latin.] Too valuable to be rated; tranſcending all price. *Boyle.*

INE'VIDENT. *a.* [*inevident*, Fr. *in* and *evident.*] Not plain; obſcure. *Brown.*

INEVITABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *inevitable.*] Impoſſibility to be avoided; certainty. *Bramhall.*

INE'VITABLE. *a.* [*inevitabilis*, Latin.] Unavoidable; not to to be eſcaped. *Dryden.*

INE'VITABLY. *ad.* [from *inevitable.*] Without poſſibility of eſcape. *Bentley.*

INEXCU'SABLE. *a.* [*inexcuſabilis*, Lat.] Not to be excuſed; not to be palliated by apology. *Swift.*

INEXCU'SABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *inexcuſable.*] Enormity beyond forgiveneſs or palliation. *South.*

INEXCU'SABLY. *ad.* [from *inexcuſable.*] To a degree of guilt or folly beyond excuſe. *Brown.*

INEXHA'LABLE. *a.* [*in* and *exhale.*] That which cannot evaporate. *Brown.*

INEXHA'USTED. *a.* [*in* and *exhauſted.*] Unemptied; not poſſible to be emptied. *Dryden.*

INEXHA'USTIBLE. *a.* Not to be ſpent. *Locke.*

INEXI'STENT. *a.* [*in* and *exiſtent.*] Not having being; not to be found in nature. *Boyle.*

INEXI'STENCE. *ſ.* [*in* and *exiſtence.*] Want of being; want of exiſtence. *Broome.*

INE'XORABLE. *a.* [*inexorable*, Fr. *inexorabilis*, Latin.] Not to be intreated; not to be moved by intreaty. *Rogers.*

INEXPE'DIENCE. } *ſ.* [*in* and *expediency.*]
INEXPE'DIENCY. } Want of fitneſs; want of propriety; unſuitableneſs to time or place. *Sanderſon.*

INEXPE'DIENT. *a.* [*in* and *expedient.*] Inconvenient; unfit; improper. *Smalr.*

INEXPE'RIENCE. *ſ.* [*inexperience*, Fr.] Want of experimental knowledge. *Milton.*

INEXPE'RIENCED. *a.* [*inexpertus*, Lat.] Not experienced.

INEXPE'RT. *a.* [*inexpertus*, Lat. *in* and *expert.*] Unſkilful; unſkilled. *Milton.*

INE'XPIABLE. *a.* [*inexpiable*, French.]

1. Not to be atoned.

2. Not to be mollified by atonement. *Milton.*

INE'XPIABLY. *ad.* [from *inexpiable.*] To a degree beyond atonement. *Roſcommon.*

INE'XPLEABLY. *ad.* [*in* and *expleo*, Lat.] Inſatiably.

INE'XPLICABLE. *a.* [*in* and *explico*, Lat.] Incapable of being explained. *Hooker. Newton.*

INE'XPLICABLY. *ad.* [from *inexplicable.*] In a manner not to be explained.

INEX-

INEXPRE'SSIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *expreſs.*] Not to be told; not to be uttered; unutterable, *Milton. Stillingfleet.*

INEXPRE'SSIBLY. *ad.* [from *inexpreſſible.*] To a degree or in a manner not to be uttered. *Hammond.*

INEXPU'GNABLE. *a.* [*inexpugnabilis*, Latin.] Impregnable; not to be taken by aſſault; not to be ſubdued. *Ray.*

INEXTI'NGUISHABLE. *a.* [*in* and *extinguo*, Latin.] Unquenchable. *Grew.*

INEXTRICABLE. *a.* [*inextricabilis*, Lat.] Not to be diſintangled; not to be cleared. *Blackmore.*

INEXTRICABLY. *ad.* [from *inextricable.*] To a degree of perplexity not to be diſintangled. *Bentley.*

To INE'YE. *v. n.* [*in* and *eye.*] To inoculate; to propagate trees by the inſition of a bud into a foreign ſtock. *Phillips.*

INFALLIBI'LITY. } *ſ.* [*infaillibilité*, Fr.]
INFA'LLIBLENESS. } Inerrability; exemption from errour. *Tillotſon.*

INFA'LLIBLE. *a.* [*infallible*, French.] Privileged from errour; incapable of miſtake. *Hooker.*

INFA'LLIBLY. *ad.* [from *infallible.*]
1. Without danger of deceit; with ſecurity from errour. *Smalridge.*
2. Certainly. *Rogers.*

To INFA'ME. *v. a.* [*infamo*, Latin.] To repreſent to diſadvantage; to defame; to cenſure publickly. *Bacon.*

I'NFAMOUS. *a.* [*infamis*, Latin.] Publickly branded with guilt; openly cenſured. *Ben. Johnſon.*

I'NFAMOUSLY. *ad.* [from *infamous.*]
1. With open reproach; with publick notoriety of reproach.
2. Shamefully, ſcandalouſly. *Dryden.*

I'NFAMOUSNESS. } *ſ.* [*infamia*, Latin.]
I'NFAMY. } Publick reproach; notoriety of bad character. *King Charles.*

I'NFANCY. *ſ.* [*infantia*, Latin.]
1. The firſt part of life. *Hooker.*
2. Civil infancy.
3. Firſt age of any thing; beginning; original. *Arbuthnot.*

INFA'NGTHEF. It ſignifies a privilege or liberty granted unto lords of certain manors to judge any thief taken within their fee. *Cowel.*

I'NFANT. *ſ.* [*infans*, Latin.]
1. A child from the birth to the end of the ſeventh year. *Roſcommon.*
2. [In law.] A young perſon to the age of one and twenty.

INFA'NTA. *ſ.* [Spaniſh.] A princeſs deſcended from the royal blood of Spain.

INFA'NTICIDE. *ſ.* [*infanticide*, Fr. *infanticidium*, Latin.] The ſlaughter of the infants by *Herod.*

I'NFANTILE. *a.* [*infantilis*, Latin.] Pertaining to an infant. *Derham.*

I'NFANTRY. *ſ.* [*infanterie*, French.] The foot ſoldiers of an army. *Milton.*

INFA'RCTION. *ſ.* [*in* and *farcio*, Latin.] Stuffing; conſtipation. *Harvey.*

To INFA'TUATE. *v. a.* [*infatuo*, from *in* and *fatuus*, Latin.] To ſtrike with folly; to deprive of underſtanding. *Clarendon.*

INFATUA'TION. *ſ.* [from *infatuate.*] The act of ſtriking with folly; deprivation of reaſon. *South.*

INFA'USTING. *ſ.* [from *infauſtus*, Lat.] The act of making unlucky. *Bacon.*

INFE'ASIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *feaſible.*] Impracticable. *Glanville.*

To INFE'CT. *v. a.* [*infectus*, Latin.]
1. To act upon by contagion; to affect with communicated qualities; to hurt by contagion. *Milton.*
2. To fill with ſomething hurtfully contagious. *Shakeſpeare.*

INFE'CTION. *ſ.* [*infection*, Fr. *infectio*, Latin.] Contagion; miſchief by communication. *Shakeſpeare.*

INFE'CTIOUS. *a.* [from *infect.*] Contagious; influencing by communicated qualities. *Temple.*

INFE'CTIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *infectious.*] Contagiouſly. *Shakeſpeare.*

INFE'CTIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *infectious.*] The quality of being infectious; contagiouſneſs.

INFE'CTIVE. *a.* [from *infect.*] Having the quality of contagion. *Sidney.*

INFECU'ND. *ſ.* [*infæcundus*, Latin] Unfruitful; infertile. *Derham.*

INFECU'NDITY. *ſ.* [*infæcunditas*, Lat.] Want of fertility.

INFELI'CITY. *ſ.* [*infelicitas*, Latin.] Unhappineſs; miſery; calamity. *Watts.*

To INFER. *v. a.* [*infero*, Latin.]
1. To bring on; to induce. *Harvey.*
2. To *infer* is nothing but, by virtue of one propoſition laid down as true, to draw in another as true. *Locke.*
3. To offer; to produce. *Shakeſpeare.*

I'NFERENCE. *ſ.* [*inference*, French, from *infer.*] Concluſion drawn from previous arguments. *Watts.*

INFE'RIBLE. *a.* [from *infer.*] Deducible from premiſed grounds. *Brown.*

INFE'RIORITY. *ſ.* [from *inferiour.*] Lower ſtate of dignity or value. *Dryden.*

INFE'RIOUR. *a.* [*inferior*, Lat.]
1. Lower in place.
2. Lower in ſtation or rank of life. *South.*
3. Lower in value or excellency. *Dryden.*
4. Subordinate. *Watts.*

INFE'RIOUR. *ſ.* One in a lower rank or ſtation than another.

INFE'RNAL. *a.* [*infernal*, French.] Helliſh; tartarean. *Dryden.*

INFE'RNAL *Stone. f.* The lunar cauſtick; prepared from an evaporated ſolution of ſilver, or from cryſtals of ſilver. *Hill.*

INFE'RTILE. *a.* [*infertile*, Fr.] Unfruitful; not productive; infecund. *Government of the Tongue.*

INFERTI'LITY. *ſ.* [*infertilité*, Fr. from *infertile.*] Unfruitfulneſs; want of fertility.

To INFE'ST. *v. a.* [*infeſto*, Latin.] To harraſs; to diſturb; to plague. *Hooker.*

INFESTI'VITY. *ſ.* [*in* and *feſtivity.*] Mournfulneſs; want of cheerfulneſs.

INFE'STRED. *a.* [*in* and *feſter.*] Rankling; inveterate. *Spenſer.*

INFEUDA'TION. *ſ.* [*in* and *feudum*, Lat.] The act of putting one in poſſeſſion of a fee or eſtate. *Hale's Com. Law.*

I'NFIDEL. *ſ.* [*infidelis*, Latin.] An unbeliever; a miſcreant; a pagan; one who rejects Chriſtianity. *Hooker.*

INFIDE'LITY. *ſ.* [*infidelité*, French.]
1. Want of faith. *Taylor.*
2. Diſbelief of Chriſtianity. *Addiſon.*
3. Treachery; deceit. *Spectator.*

I'NFINITE. *a.* [*infinitus*, Latin.]
1. Unbounded; boundleſs; unlimited; immenſe. *Dennis.*
2. It is hyperbolically uſed for large; great.

I'NFINITELY. *ad.* [from *infinite.*] Without limits; without bounds; immenſely. *Bacon.*

I'NFINITENESS. *ſ.* [from *infinite.*] Immenſity; boundleſſneſs; infinity. *Taylor.*

INFINITE'SIMAL. *a.* [from *infinite.*] Infinitely divided.

INFI'NITIVE. *a.* [*infinitif*, Fr. *infinitivus*, Latin.] In grammar, the *infinitive* affirms, or intimates the intention of affirming; but then it does not do it abſolutely. *Clarke.*

INFI'NITUDE. *ſ.* [from *infinite.*]
1. Infinity; immenſity. *Hale.*
2. Boundleſs number. *Addiſon.*

INFI'NITY. *ſ.* [*infinité*, French.]
1. Immenſity; boundleſſneſs; unlimited qualities. *Raleigh.*
2. Endleſs number. *Arbuthnot.*

INFI'RM. *a.* [*infirmus*, Latin.]
1. Weak; feeble; diſabled of body. *Milton.*
2. Weak of mind; irreſolute. *Shakſp.*
3. Not ſtable; not ſolid. *South.*

To INFI'RM. *v. a.* [*infirmo*, Lat.] To weaken; to ſhake; to enfeeble. *Raleigh.*

INFI'RMARY. *ſ.* [*infirmerie*, French.] Lodgings for the ſick. *Bacon.*

INFI'RMITY. *ſ.* [*infirmité*, French.]
1. Weakneſs of ſex, age, or temper. *Rogers.*
2. Failing; weakneſs; fault. *Clarendon.*
3. Diſeaſe; malady. *Hooker.*

INFI'RMNESS. *ſ.* [from *infirm.*] Weakneſs; feebleneſs. *Boyle.*

To INFI'X. *v. a.* [*infixus*, Latin.] To drive in; to faſten. *Spenſer.*

To INFLA'ME. *v. a.* [*inflammo*, Latin.]
1. To kindle; to ſet on fire. *Sidney. Milton.*
2. To kindle deſire. *Milton.*
3. To exaggerate; to aggravate. *Addiſon.*
4. To heat the body morbidly with obſtructed matter.
5. To provoke; to irritate. *Decay of Piety.*
6. To fire with paſſion. *Milton.*

To INFLA'ME. *v. n.* To grow hot, angry, and painful by obſtructed matter. *Wiſeman.*

INFLA'MER. *ſ.* [from *inflame.*] The thing or perſon that inflames. *Addiſon.*

INFLAMMABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *inflammable.*] The quality of catching fire. *Harvey.*

INFLA'MMABLE. *a.* [French.] Eaſy to be ſet on flame. *Newton.*

INFLA'MMABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *inflammable.*] The quality of eaſily catching fire. *Boyle.*

INFLAMMA'TION. *ſ.* [*inflammatio*, Lat.]
1. The act of ſetting on flame.
2. The ſtate of being in flame. *Wilkins.*
3. [In chirurgery.] *Inflammation* is when the blood is obſtructed ſo as to crowd in a greater quantity into any particular part, and gives it a greater colour and heat than uſual. *Quincy.*
4. The act of exciting fervour of mind. *Hooker.*

INFLA'MMATORY. *a.* [from *inflame.*] Having the power of inflaming. *Pope.*

To INFLA'TE. *v. a.* [*inflatus*, Latin.]
1. To ſwell with wind. *Ray.*
2. To fill with the breath. *Dryden.*

INFLA'TION. *ſ.* [*inflatio*, Lat. from *inflate.*] The ſtate of being ſwelled with wind; flatulence. *Arbuthnot.*

To INFLE'CT. *v. a.* [*inflecto*, Latin.]
1. To bend; to turn. *Newton.*
2. To change or vary.
3. To vary a noun or verb in its terminations.

INFLE'CTION. *ſ.* [*inflectio*, Latin.]
1. The act of bending or turning. *Hale.*
2. Modulation of the voice. *Hooker.*
3. Variation of a noun or verb. *Brerewood.*

INFLE'CTIVE. *a.* [from *inflect.*] Having the power of bending. *Dodſm.*

INFLEXIBI'LITY. } *ſ.* [*inflexibilité*,
INFLE'XIBLENESS } Fr.]
1. Stiffneſs; quality of reſiſting flexure.
2. Obſtinacy; temper not to be bent; inexorable pertinacy.

INFLE'XIBLE. *a.* [French ; *inflexibilis*, Latin.]
1. Not to be bent or incurvated. *Brown.*
2. Not to be prevailed on ; immovable. *Addiſon.*
3. Not to be changed or altered. *Watts.*

INFLE'XIBLY. *ad.* [from *inflexible.*] Inexorably ; invariably. *Locke.*

To INFLI'CT. *v. a.* [*infligo, inflictus*, Lat.] To put in act or impoſe as a puniſhment. *Temple.*

INFLI'CTER. *ſ.* [from *inflict.*] He who puniſhes. *Government of the Tongue.*

INFLI'CTION. *ſ.* [from *inflict.*]
1. The act of uſing puniſhments. *Scath.*
2. The puniſhment impoſed. *Rogers.*

INFLI'CTIVE. *a.* [*inflictive*, Fr. from *inflict.*] That which is laid on as a puniſhment.

I'NFLUENCE. *ſ.* [*influence*, Fr.]
1. Power of the celeſtial aſpects operating upon terreſtrial bodies and affairs. *Prior.*
2. Aſcendant power ; power of directing or modifying. *Surrey. Taylor. Atterbury.*

To I'NFLUENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To act upon with directive or impulſive power ; to modify to any purpoſe. *Newton.*

I'NFLUENT. *a.* [*influens*, Latin.] Flowing in. *Arbuthnot.*

INFLUE'NTIAL. *a.* [from *influence.*] Exerting influence or power. *Glanville.*

I'NFLUX. *ſ.* [*influxus*, Latin.]
1. Act of flowing into any thing. *Ray.*
2. Infuſion. *Hale.*
3. Influence ; power. *Bacon.*

INFLU'XIOUS. *a.* [from *influx.*] Influential. *Howel.*

To INFO'LD. *v. a.* [*in* and *fold.*] To involve, to inwrap ; to incloſe with involution. *Pope.*

To INFO'LIATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *folium*, Lat.] To cover with leaves. *Howel.*

To INFO'RM. *v. a.* [*informo*, Latin.]
1. To animate ; to actuate by vital powers. *Dryden.*
2. To inſtruct ; to ſupply with new knowleage ; to acquaint. *Clarendon.*
3. To offer an accuſation to a magiſtrate. *Acts.*

To INFO'RM. *v. n.* To give intelligence. *Shakeſpeare.*

INFO'RMAL. *a.* [from *inform.*] Offering an information ; accuſing. *Shakeſpeare.*

INFO'RMANT. *ſ.* [French.]
1. One who gives information or inſtruction. *Watts.*
2. One who exhibits an accuſation.

INFORMA'TION. *ſ.* [*informatio*, Lat.]
1. Intelligence given ; inſtruction. *South. Rogers.*
2. Charge or accuſation exhibited.
3. The act of informing or actuating.

INFO'RMER. *ſ.* [from *inform.*]
1. One who gives intelligence. *Swift.*
2. One who diſcovers offenders to the magiſtrate. *L'Eſtrange.*

INFO'RMIDABLE. *a.* [*in* and *formidabilis*, Lat.] Not to be feared ; not to be dreaded. *Milton.*

INFORMITY. *ſ.* [from *informis*, Lat.] Shapeleſneſs. *Brown.*

INFO'RMOUS. *a.* [*informe*, Fr. *informis*, Latin.] Shapeleſs ; of no regular figure. *Brown.*

INFO'RTUNATE. *a.* [*infortunatus*, Lat.] Unhappy. *Bacon.*

To INFRA'CT. *v. a.* [*infractus*, Latin.] To break. *Thomſon.*

INFRA'CTION. *ſ.* [*infraction*, Fr.] The act of breaking ; breach ; violation. *Waller.*

INFRA'NGIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *frangible.*] Not to be broken. *Cheyne.*

INFRE'QUENCY. *ſ.* [*infrequentia*, Latin.] Uncommonneſs ; rarity. *Broome.*

INFRE'QUENT. *a.* [*infrequens*, Lat.n.] Rare ; uncommon.

To INFRI'GIDATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *frigidus*, Lat.] To chill ; to make cold. *Boyle.*

To INFRI'NGE. *v. a.* [*infringo*, Latin.]
1. To violate ; to break laws or contracts. *Waller.*
2. To deſtroy ; to hinder. *Waller.*

INFRI'NGEMENT. *ſ.* [from *infringe.*] Breach ; violation. *Clarendon.*

INFRI'NGER. *ſ.* [from *infringe.*] A breaker ; a violator. *Ayliffe.*

INFU'NDIBULIFORM. *ſ.* [*infundibulum* and *forma*, Lat.] Of the ſhape of a funnel or tundiſh.

INFU'RIATE. *a.* [*in* and *furia*, Latin.] Enraged ; raging. *Milton.*

INFUSCA'TION. *ſ.* [*infuſcatus*, Latin.] The act of darkening or blackening.

To INFU'SE. *v. a.* [*infuſer*, Fr. *infuſus*, Latin.]
1. To pour in ; to inſtil. *Denham.*
2. To pour into the mind ; to inſpire into. *Davies.*
3. To ſteep in any liquor with a gentle heat. *Bacon.*
4. To tincture, to ſaturate with any thing infuſed. *Bacon.*
5. To inſpire with. *Shakeſpeare.*

INFU'SIBLE. *a.* [from *infuſe.*]
1. Poſſible to be infuſed. *Hammond.*
2. Incapable of diſſolution ; not fuſible. *Brown.*

INFU'SION. *ſ.* [*infuſion*, Fr. *infuſio*, Lat.]
1. The act of pouring in ; inſtillation. *Addiſon.*
2. The act of pouring into the mind ; inſpiration. *Hooker. Clarendon.*
3. The

3. The act of steeping any thing in moisture without boiling. *Bacon.*
4. The liquor made by infusion. *Lawson.*

INFU'SIVE. *a.* [from *infuse.*] Having the power of infusion, or being infused. *Thomson.*

INGA'TE. *s.* [*in* and *gate.*] Entrance; passage in. *Spenser.*

INGANNA'TION. *s.* [*ingannare*, Italian.] Cheat; fraud; deception; juggle; delusion; imposture. *Brown.*

INGA'THERING. *s.* [*in* and *gathering.*] The act of getting in the harvest. *Exodus.*

INGE, in the names of places, signifies a meadow. *Gibson.*

To INGE'MINATE. *v. a.* [*ingemino*, Lat.] To double; to repeat. *Clarendon.*

INGEMINA'TION. *s.* [*in* and *geminatio*, Latin.] Repetition; reduplication.

INGE'NDERER. *s.* [from *ingender.*] He that generates. See ENGENDER.

INGE'NERABLE. *a.* [*in* and *generate.*] Not to be produced or brought into being. *Boyle.*

INGE'NERATE. } *a.* [*ingeneratus*, Lat.]
INGE'NERATED. }
1. Inborn; innate; inbred. *Wotton.*
2. Unbegotten. *Brown.*

INGE'NIOUS. *a.* [*ingeniosus*, Latin.]
1. Witty; inventive; possessed of genius. *Boyle.*
2. Mental; intellectual. *Shakespeare.*

INGE'NIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ingenious.*] Wittily; subtily. *Temple.*

INGE'NIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *ingenious.*] Wittiness; subtilty. *Boyle.*

INGE'NITE. *a.* [*ingenitus*, Latin.] Innate; inborn; native; ingenerate. *South.*

INGENU'ITY. *s.* [from *ingenuous.*]
1. Openness; fairness; candour; freedom from dissimulation. *Wotton. Donne.*
2. [From *ingenious.*] Wit; invention; genius; subtilty; acuteness. *South.*

INGE'NUOUS. *a.* [*ingenuus*, Latin.]
1. Open; fair; candid; generous; noble. *Locke.*
2. Freeborn; not of servile extraction. *King Charles.*

INGE'NUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ingenuous.*] Openly; fairly; candidly; generously. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*

INGE'NUOUSNESS. *s.* [from *ingenuus.*] Openness; fairness; candour.

I'NGENY. *s.* [*ingenium*, Lat.] Genius; wit. Not in use. *Boyle.*

To INGE'ST. *v. a.* [*ingestus*, Lat.] To throw into the stomach. *Brown.*

INGE'STION. *s.* [from *ingest.*] The act of throwing into the stomach. *Harvey.*

INGLO'RIOUS. *a.* [*inglorius*, Latin.] Void of honour; mean; without glory. *Locke.*

INGLO'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *inglorious.*] With ignominy. *Pope.*

I'NGOT. *s.* [*lingot*, French.] A mass of metal. *Dryden.*

To INGRA'FF. *v. a.* [*in* and *graff.*]
1. To propagate trees by inition. *Mayo.*
2. To plant the sprig of one tree in the stock of another.
3. To plant any thing not native. *Milton.*
4. To fix deep; to settle. *Hooker.*

INGRA'FTMENT. *s.* [from *ingraft.*]
1. The act of ingrafting.
2. The sprig ingrafted.

INGRA'TE. } *a.* [*ingratus*, Latin.]
INGRA'TEFUL. }
1. Ungrateful; unthankful. *Shakespeare.*
2. Unpleasing to the sense. *Bacon.*

To INGRA'TIATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *gratia*, Lat.] To put in favour; to recommend to kindness.

INGRA'TITUDE. *s.* [*ingratitude*, Fr. *in* and *gratitude.*] Retribution of evil for good; unthankfulness. *Dryden.*

INGRE'DIENT. *s.* [*ingredient*, French; *ingrediens* Latin.] Component part of a body, consisting of different materials. *Milton.*

I'NGRESS. *s.* [*ingres*, French; *ingressus*, Latin.] Entrance; power of entrance. *Arbuthnot.*

INGRE'SSION. *s.* [*ingressio*, Lat.] The act of entering. *Digby.*

I'NGUINAL. *a.* [*inguinal*, French; *inguen*, Lat.] Belonging to the groin. *Arbuthnot.*

To INGU'LF. *v. a.* [*in* and *gulf.*]
1. To swallow up in a vast profundity. *Milton.*
2. To cast into a gulf. *Hayward.*

To INGURGITATE. *v. a.* [*ingurgito*, Latin.] To swallow. *D'A.*

INGURGITA'TION. *s.* [from *ingurgitate.*] Voracity.

INGU'STABLE. *a.* [*in* and *gusto*, Lat.] Not perceptible by the taste. *Brown.*

INHA'BILE. *a.* [*inhabilis*, Lat.] Unskilful; unready; unfit; unqualified.

To INHA'BIT. *v. a.* [*habito*, Latin.] To dwell in; to hold as a dweller. *Hooker. Isaiah.*

To INHA'BIT. *v. n.* To dwell; to live. *Milton.*

INHA'BITABLE. *a.* [from *inhabit.*]
1. Capable of affording habitation. *Locke.*
2. [*Inhabitable*, French.] Incapable of inhabitants; not habitable; uninhabitable. *Shakespeare.*

INHA'BITANCE. *s.* [from *inhabit.*] Residence of dwellers. *Cowley.*

INHA'BITANT. *s.* [from *inhabit.*] Dweller; one that lives or resides in a place. *Abbot.*

INHABITA'TION. *s.* [from *inhabit.*]
1. Habitation; place of dwelling. *Milton.*

2. The act of inhabiting or planting with dwellings; ſtate of being inhabited. *Raleigh.*

3. Quantity of inhabitants. *Brown.*

INHA'BITER. *ſ.* [from *inhabit.*] One that inhabits; a dweller. *Brown.*

To INHA'LE. *v. a.* [*inhalo*, Latin.] To draw in with air; to inſpire. *Arbuthnot. Pope.*

INHARMO'NIOUS. *a.* [*in* and *harmonious.*] Unmuſical; not ſweet of ſound. *Felton.*

To INHE'RE. *v. n.* [*inhæreo*, Lat.] To exiſt in ſomething elſe. *Donne.*

INHE'RENT. *a.* [*inherent*, French; *inhærens*, Lat.] Exiſting in ſomething elſe, ſo as to be inſeparable from it; innate; inborn. *Swift.*

To INHE'RIT. *v. a.* [*enheriter*, French.]

1. To receive or poſſeſs by inheritance. *Addiſon.*

2. To poſſeſs; to obtain poſſeſſion of. *Shakeſpeare.*

INHE'RITABLE. *a.* [from *inherit.*] Tranſmiſſible by inheritance; obtainable by ſucceſſion. *Carew.*

INHE'RITANCE. *ſ.* [from *inherit.*]

1. Patrimony; hereditary poſſeſſion. *Milton.*

2. In *Shakeſpeare*, poſſeſſion.

3. The reception of poſſeſſion by hereditary right. *Locke.*

INHE'RITOR. *ſ.* [from *inherit.*] An heir; one who receives any thing by ſucceſſion. *Bacon.*

INHE'RITRESS. *ſ.* [from *inheritor.*] An heireſs. *Bacon.*

INHE'RITRIX. *ſ.* [from *inheritor.*] An heireſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

To INHE'RSE. *v. a.* [*in* and *herſe.*] To incloſe, in a funeral monument. *Shakeſp.*

INHE'SION. *ſ.* [*inhæſio*, Latin.] Inherence; the ſtate of exiſting in ſomething elſe.

To INHI'BIT. *v. a.* [*inhibeo*, Lat. *inhiber*, French.]

1. To reſtrain; to hinder; to repreſs; to check. *Bentley.*

2. To prohibit; to forbid. *Clarendon. Ayliffe.*

INHIBI'TION. *ſ.* [*inhibition*, Fr. *inhibitio*, Latin.]

1. Prohibition; embargo. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. [In law.] *Inhibition* is a writ to inhibit or forbid a judge from farther proceeding in the cauſe depending before him. *Cowel.*

To INHO'LD. *v. a.* [*in* and *hold.*] To have inherent; to contain in itſelf. *Raleigh.*

INHO'SPITABLE. *a.* [*in* and *hoſpitable.*] Affording no kindneſs nor entertainment to ſtrangers. *Dryden.*

INHO'SPITABLY. *ad.* [from *inhoſpitable.*] Unkindly to ſtrangers. *Milton.*

INHOSPITABLENESS, } *ſ.* [*inhoſpitalité*,
INHOSPITA'LITY. } Fr.] Want of hoſpitality; want of courteſy to ſtrangers.

INHU'MAN. *a.* [*inhumain*, Fr. *inhumanus*, Latin.] Barbarous; ſavage; cruel; uncompaſſionate. *Atterbury.*

INHUMA'NITY. *ſ.* [*inhumanité*, French.] Cruelty; ſavageneſs; barbarity. *Sidney. King Charles.*

INHU'MANLY. *ad.* [from *inhuman.*] Savagely; cruelly; barbarouſly. *Swift.*

To INHUMATE. } *v. a.* [*inhumer*, Fr.
To INHU'ME. } *humo*, Lat.] To bury; to inter. *Pope.*

To INJE'CT. *v. a.* [*injectus*, Latin.]

1. To throw in; to dart in. *Glanville.*

2. To throw up; to caſt up. *Pope.*

INJE'CTION. *ſ.* [*injectio*, Latin.]

1. The act of caſting in. *Boyle.*

2. Any medicine made to be injected by a ſyringe, or any other inſtrument, into any part of the body.

3. The act of filling the veſſels with wax, or any other proper matter, to ſhew their ſhapes and ramifications. *Quincy.*

INIMITABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *inimitable.*] Incapacity to be imitated. *Norris.*

INI'MITABLE. *a.* [*inimitabilis*, Lat.] Above imitation; not to be copied. *Milton. Denham.*

INI'MITABLY. *ad.* [from *inimitable.*] In a manner not to be imitated; to a degree of excellence above imitation. *Pope.*

To INJOIN. *v. a.* [*enjoindre*, French.]

1. To command; to enforce by authority. See ENJOIN. *Milton.*

2. In *Shakeſpeare*, to join.

INI'QUITOUS. *a.* [*iniquc*, Fr. from *iniquity.*] Unjuſt; wicked.

INI'QUITY. *ſ.* [*iniquitas*, Lat.]

1. Injuſtice; unreaſonableneſs. *Smalridge.*

2. Wickedneſs; crime. *Hooker.*

INITIAL. *a.* [*initial*, French; *initium*, Lat.]

1. Placed at the beginning. *Pope.*

2. Incipient; not complete. *Harvey.*

To INI'TIATE. *v. a.* [*initier*, French; *initio*, Lat.] To enter; to inſtruct in the rudiments of an art. *More.*

To INI'TIATE. *v. n.* To do the firſt part; to perform the firſt rite. *Pope.*

INI'TIATE. *a.* [*initié*, Fr. *initiatus*, Lat.] Unpractiſed. *Shakeſpeare.*

INITIA'TION. *ſ.* [*initiatio*, Lat. from *initiate.*] The act of entering of a new comer into any art or ſtate. *Hammond.*

INJUCU'NDITY. *ſ.* [*in* and *jucundity.*] Unpleaſantneſs.

INJU'DICABLE. *a.* [*in* and *judico*, Lat.] Not cognizable by a judge.

INJU-

INJUDI'CIAL. *a.* [*in* and *judicial.*] Not according to form of law.

INJUDI'CIOUS. *a.* [*in* and *judicious.*] Void of judgment; without judgment. *Burnet. Tillotſon.*

INJUDI'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *injudicious.*] With ill judgment; not wiſely. *Broome.*

INJU'NCTION. *ſ.* [from *injoin*; *injunctus*, *injunctio*, Latin.] Command; order; precept. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. [In law.] *Injunction* is an interlocutory decree out of the chancery. *Cowel.*

To INJURE. *v. a.* [*injurier*, French.]

1. To hurt unjuſtly; to miſchief undeſervedly; to wrong. *Temple.*

2. To annoy; to affect with any inconvenience. *Milton.*

I'NJURER. *ſ.* [from *injure*, Lat.] He that hurts another unjuſtly. *Ben. Johnſon.*

INJU'RIOUS. *ad.* [*injurius*, Lat.]

1. Unjuſt; invaſive of another's rights. *Dryden.*

2. Guilty of wrong or injury. *Milton.*

3. Miſchievous; unjuſtly hurtful. *Tillotſon.*

4. Detractory; contumelious; reproachful. *Swift.*

INJU'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *injurious.*] Wrongfully; hurtfully with injuſtice. *Pope.*

INJU'RIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *injurious.*] Quality of being injurious. *King Charles.*

INJURY. *ſ.* [*injuria*, Lat.]

1. Hurt without juſtice. *Hayward.*

2. Miſchief; detriment. *Watts.*

3. Annoyance. *Mortimer.*

4. Contumelious language; reproachful appellation. *Bacon.*

INJUSTICE. *ſ.* [*injuſtice*, French; *injuſtitia*, Lat.] Iniquity; wrong. *Swift.*

INK. *ſ.* [*inchioſtro*, Italian.]

1. The black liquor with which men write. *Ben. Johnſon. Boyle.*

2. *Ink* is uſed for any liquor with which they write: as, red *ink*; green *ink*.

To INK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To black or daub with ink.

INKHO'RN. *ſ.* [*ink* and *horn.*] A portable caſe for the inſtruments of writing, commonly made of horn. *Shakeſpeare.*

I'NKLE. *ſ.* A kind of narrow fillet; a tape. *Gay.*

I'NKLING. *ſ.* Hint; whiſper; intimation. *Clarendon.*

I'NKMAKER. *ſ.* [*ink* and *maker.*] He who makes ink.

I'NKY. *a.* [from *ink.*]

1. Conſiſting of ink. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Reſembling ink. *Boyle.*

3. Black as ink. *Shakeſpeare.*

I'NLAND. *a.* [*in* and *land.*] Interiour; lying remote from the ſea. *Swift.*

I'NLAND. *ſ.* Interiour or midland parts. *Spenſer.*

I'NLANDER. *ſ.* [from *inland.*] Dweller remote from the ſea. *Brown.*

To INLA'PIDATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *lapido*, Lat.] To make ſtoney; to turn to ſtone. *Bacon.*

To INLA'Y. *v. a.* [*in* and *lay.*]

1. To diverſify with different bodies inſerted into the ground or ſubſtratum. *Milton. Gay.*

2. To make variety by being inſerted into bodies; to variegate. *Milton.*

INLA'Y. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Matter inlaid; wood formed to inlay. *Milton.*

To INLA'W. *v. a.* [*in* and *law.*] To clear of outlawry or attainder. *Bacon.*

I'NLET. *ſ.* [*in* and *let.*] Paſſage; place of ingreſs; entrance. *Wotton.*

I'NLY. *a.* [from *in.*] Interiour; internal; ſecret. *Shakeſpeare.*

I'NLY. *ad.* Internally; within; ſecretly; in the heart. *Milton. Dryden.*

I'NMATE. *ſ.* [*in* and *mate.*] *Inmates* are thoſe that be admitted to dwell for their money jointly with another man. *Cowel. Dryden.*

I'NMOST. *a.* [from *in.*] Deepeſt within; remoteſt from the ſurface. *Shakeſpeare.*

INN. *ſ.* [inn, Saxon, a chamber.]

1. A houſe of entertainment for travellers. *Sidney. Spenſer.*

2. A houſe where ſtudents were boarded and taught. *Shakeſpeare.*

To INN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To take up temporary lodging. *Donne.*

To INN. *v. a.* To houſe; to put under cover. *Shakeſpeare.*

INNA'TE. *a.* [*inné*, Fr. *innatus*, Lat.]

INNA'TED. Inborn; ingenerate; natural; not ſuperadded; not adſcititious. *Howel. Bentley.*

INNA'TENESS. *ſ.* [from *innate.*] The quality of being innate.

INNA'VIGABLE. *a.* [*innavigabilis*, Lat.] Not to be paſſed by ſailing. *Dryden.*

I'NNER. *a.* [from *in.*] Interiour; not outward. *Spenſer.*

INNE'RMOST. *a.* [from *inner.*] Remoteſt from the outward part. *Newton.*

INNHO'LDER. *ſ.* [*inn* and *hold.*] A man who keeps an inn.

I'NNINGS. *ſ.* Lands recovered from the ſea. *Ainſworth.*

INNKE'EPER. *ſ.* [*inn* and *keeper.*] One who keeps lodgings and proviſions for entertainment of travellers. *Taylor.*

I'NNOCENCE. *ſ.* [*innocentia*, Latin.]

I'NNOCENCY.

1. Purity from injurious action; untainted integrity. *Tillotſon.*

2. Freedom from guilt imputed. *Shakeſp.*

3. Harm-

3. Harmleſſneſs; innoxiouſneſs. *Burnet.*
4. Simplicity of heart, perhaps with ſome degree of weakneſs. *Shakſpeare.*

I'NNOCENT. *a.* [*innocens*, Latin.]
1. Pure from miſchief. *Milton.*
2. Free from any particular guilt. *Dryden.*
3. Unhurtful; harmleſs in effects. *Pope.*

I'NNOCENT. *ſ.*
1. One free from guilt or harm. *Spenſer.*
2. A natural; an idiot. *Hooker.*

I'NNOCENTLY. *ad.* [from *innocent.*]
1. Without guilt. *South.*
2. With ſimplicity; with ſillineſs or imprudence.
3. Without hurt. *Cowley.*

INNO'CUOUS. *a.* [*innocuus*, Latin.] Harmleſs in effects. *Grew.*

INNO'CUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *innocuous.*] Without miſchievous effects. *Brown.*

INNO'CUOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *innocuous.*] Harmleſſneſs. *Digby.*

To INNOVATE. *v. a.* [*innovo*, Latin.]
1. To bring in ſomething not known before. *Bacon.*
2. To change by introducing novelties. *South.*

INNOVA'TION. *ſ.* [*innovation*, French.] Change by the introduction of novelty. *Swift.*

INNOVA'TOR. *ſ.* [*innovateur*, French.]
1. An introduction of novelties. *Bacon.*
2. One that makes changes by introducing novelties. *South.*

INNO'XIOUS. *a.* [*innoxius*, Latin.]
1. Free from miſchievous effects. *Digby.*
2. Pure from crimes. *Pope.*

INNO'XIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *innoxious.*] Harmleſly. *Brown.*

INNO'XIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *innoxious.*] Harmleſſneſs.

INNUE'NDO. *ſ.* [*innuendo*, from *innuo*, Latin.] An oblique hint. *Swift.*

INNU'MERABLE. *a.* [*innumerabilis*, Lat.] Not to be counted for multitude. *Milton.*

INNU'MERABLY. *ad.* [from *innumerable.*] Without number.

INNU'MEROUS. *a.* [*innumerus*, Latin.] Too many to be counted. *Pope.*

To INO'CULATE. *v. a.* [*inoculo*, *in* and *oculus*, Latin.]
1. To propagate any plant by inſerting its bud into another ſtock. *May.*
2. To yield a bud to another ſtock. *Clevelland.*

INOCULA'TION. *ſ.* [*inoculatio*, Latin.]
1. *Inoculation* is practiſed upon all ſorts of ſtone-fruit, and upon oranges and jaſmines.
2. The practice of tranſplanting the ſmall-pox, by infuſion of the matter from ripened puſtules into the veins of the uninfected, in hopes of procuring a milder ſort than what frequently comes by infection. *Quincy.*

INOCULA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *inoculate.*]
1. One that practices the inoculation of trees.
2. One who propagates the ſmall-pox by inoculation. *Friend.*

INO'DOROUS. *a.* [*inodorus*, Latin.] Wanting ſcent; not affecting the noſe. *Arbuth.*

INOFFE'NSIVE. *a.* [*in* and *offenſive.*]
1. Giving no ſcandal; giving no provocation. *Fleetwood.*
2. Giving no pain; cauſing no terrour. *Locke.*
3. Harmleſs; hurtleſs; innocent. *Milton.*
4. Unembarraſſed; without ſtop or obſtruction. *Milton.*

INOFFE'NSIVELY. *ad.* [from *inoffenſive.*] Without appearance of harm; without harm.

INOFFE'NSIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *inoffenſive.*] Harmleſſneſs.

INOFFI'CIOUS. *a.* [*in* and *officious.*] Not civil; not attentive to the accommodation of others.

INO'PINATE. *a.* [*inopinatus*, Lat. *inopiné*, French.] Not expected.

INOPPORTU'NE. *a.* [*inopportunus*, Lat.] Unſeaſonable; inconvenient.

INO'RDINACY. *ſ.* [from *inordinate.*] Irregularity; diſorder. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

INO'RDINATE. *a.* [*in* and *ordinatus*, Lat.] Irregular; diſorderly; deviating from right. *Spenſer.*

INO'RDINATELY. *ad.* [from *inordinate.*] Irregularly; not rightly.

INO'RDINATENESS. *ſ.* [from *inordinate.*] Want of regularity; intemperance of any kind.

INORDINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *inordinate.*] Irregularity; deviation from right. *South.*

INORGA'NICAL. *a.* [*in* and *organical.*] Void of organs or inſtrumental parts. *Locke.*

To INO'SCULATE. *v. n.* [*in* and *oſculum*, Latin.] To unite by appoſition or contact. *Derham.*

INOSCULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *inoſculate.*] Union by conjunction of the extremities. *Ray.*

I'NQUEST. *ſ.* [*inqueſt*, Fr. *inquiſitio*, Lat.]
1. Judicial enquiry or examination. *Atterbury.*
2. [In law.] The *inqueſt* of jurors, or by jury, is the moſt uſual trial of all cauſes, both civil and criminal, in our realm; for in civil cauſes, after proof is made on either ſide, ſo much as each part thinks good for himſelf, if the doubt be in the fact, it is referred to the diſcretion of twelve indifferent men, and as they bring in their verdict ſo judgment paſſes: for the judge ſaith, the jury finds the fact thus; then is the law thus, and ſo we judge. For the *inqueſt* in criminal cauſes, ſee JURY.

3. En-

3. Enquiry; search; study. *South.*

INQUI'ETUDE. *f.* [*inquietude*, French.] Disturbed state; want of quiet; attack on the quiet. *Watton.*

To INQUINATE. *v. a.* [*inquino*, Latin.] To pollute; to corrupt. *Brown.*

INQUINA'TION. *f.* [*inquinatio*, Latin.] Corruption; pollution. *Bacon.*

INQUI'RABLE. *a.* [from *inquire.*] That of which inquisition or inquest may be made.

To INQUI'RE. *v. n.* [*inquiro*, Latin.]

1. To ask questions; to make search; to exert curiosity on any occasion. *Swift.*

2. To make examination. *Dryden.*

To INQUI'RE. *v. a.*

1. To ask about; to seek out: as, he *inquired* the way.

2. To call; to name. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

INQUI'RER. *f.* [from *inquire.*]

1. Searcher; examiner; one curious and inquisitive. *Locke.*

2. One who interrogates; one who questions.

INQUI'RY. *f.* [from *inquire.*]

1. Interrogation; search by question. *Acts.*

2. Examination; search. *Locke.*

INQUISI'TION. *f.* [*inquisitio*, Latin.]

1. Judicial inquiry. *Taylor. Southern.*

2. Examination; discussion. *Esth.*

3. [In law.] A manner of proceeding in matters criminal, by the office of the judge. *Cowel.*

4. The court established in some countries subject to the pope for the detection of heresy. *Corbet.*

INQUI'SITIVE. *a.* [*inquisitus*, Latin.] Curious; busy in search; active to pry into any thing. *Watts.*

INQUI'SITIVELY. *ad.* [from *inquisitive.*] With curiosity; with narrow scrutiny.

INQUI'SITIVENESS. *f.* [from *inquisitive.*] Curiosity; diligence to pry into things hidden. *Sidney. South.*

INQUI'SITOR. *f.* [*inquisitor*, Latin.]

1. One who examines judicially. *Dryden.*

2. An officer in the popish courts of inquisition.

To INRA'IL. *v. a.* [*in* and *rail.*] To inclose with rails. *Hooker. Gay.*

I'NROAD. *f.* [*in* and *road.*] Incursion; sudden and desultory invasion. *Clarendon.*

INSA'NABLE. *a.* [*insanabilis*, Latin.] Incurable; irremediable.

INSA'NE. *a.* [*insanus*, Latin.] Mad; making mad. *Shakspeare.*

INSA'TIABLE. *a.* [*insatiabilis*, Latin.] Greedy beyond measure; greedy so as not to be satisfied.

INSA'TIABLENESS. *f.* [from *insatiable.*] Greediness not to be appeased. *K. Charles.*

INSA'TIABLY. *ad.* [from *insatiable.*] With greediness not to be appeased. *South.*

INSA'TIATE. *a.* [*insatiatus*, Latin.] Greedy so as not to be satisfied. *Phillips.*

INSATISFA'CTION. *f.* [*in* and *satisfaction.*] Want; unsatisfied state. *Bacon.*

INSA'TURABLE. *a.* [*insaturabilis*, Lat.] Not to be glutted; not to be filled.

To INSCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*inscribo*, Latin.]

1. To write on any thing. It is generally applied to something written on a monument. *Pope.*

2. To mark any thing with writing.

3. To assign to a patron without a formal dedication. *Dryden.*

4. To draw a figure within another. *Creech.*

INSCRI'PTION. *f.* [*inscription*, French.]

1. Something written or engraved. *Dryd.*

2. Title. *Brown.*

3. Consignment of a book to a patron without a formal dedication.

INSCRU'TABLE. *a.* [*inscrutabilis*, Latin.] Unsearchable; not to be traced out by inquiry or study. *Sandys.*

To INSCU'LP. *v. a.* [*insculpo*, Latin.] To engrave; to cut. *Shakspeare.*

INSCU'LPTURE. *f.* [from *in* and *sculpture.*] Any thing engraved. *Brown.*

To INSE'AM. *v. a.* [*in* and *seam.*] To impress or mark by a seam or cicatrix. *Pope.*

I'NSECT. *f.* [*insecta*, Latin.]

1. *Insects* are so called from a separation in the middle of their bodies, whereby they are cut into two parts, which are joined together by a small ligature, as we see in wasps and common flies. *Locke.*

2. Any thing small or contemptible. *Thomson.*

INSECTA'TOR. *f.* [from *insector*, Latin.] One that persecutes or harrasses with pursuit.

INSEC'TILE. *a.* [from *insect.*] Having the nature of insects. *Bacon.*

INSECTO'LOGER. *f.* [*insect* and λόγος.] One who studies or describes insects. *Derh.*

INSECU'RE. *a.* [*in* and *secure.*]

1. Not secure; not confident of safety. *Tillotson.*

2. Not safe.

INSECU'RITY. *f.* [*in* and *security.*]

1. Uncertainty; want of reasonable confidence. *Brown.*

2. Want of safety; danger; hazard. *Hammond.*

INSEMINA'TION. *f.* [*insemination*, Fr.] The act of scattering seed on ground.

INSECU'TION. *f.* [*insecution*, French.] Pursuit. Not in use. *Chapman.*

INSE'NSATE. *a.* [*insensato*, Italian.] Stupid; wanting thought; wanting sensibility. *Hammond.*

INSEN-

INSENSIBI'LITY. *f.* [*inſenſibilité*, French.]
1. Inability to perceive. *Glanville.*
2. Stupidity; dulneſs of mental perception.
3. Torpor; dulneſs of corporal ſenſe.

INSE'NSIBLE. *a.* [*inſenſible*, French.]
1. Imperceptible; not diſcoverable by the ſenſes. *Newton.*
2. Slowly gradual. *Dryden.*
3. Void of feeling either mental or corporal. *Milton.*
4. Void of emotion or affection. *Temple. Dryden.*

INSE'NSIBLENESS. *f.* [from *inſenſible.*] Abſence of perception; inability to perceive. *Ray.*

INSEN'SIBLY. *ad.* [from *inſenſible.*]
1. Imperceptibly; in ſuch a manner as is not diſcovered by the ſenſes. *Addiſon.*
2. By ſlow degrees. *Swift.*
3. Without mental or corporal ſenſe.

INSEPARABI'LITY. } *f.* [from *inſepa-*
INSE'PARABLENESS. } *rable.*] The quality of being ſuch as cannot be ſevered or divided. *Locke.*

INSE'PARABLE. *a.* [*inſeparable*, French; *inſeparabilis*, Latin.] Not to be disjoined; united ſo as not to be parted. *Bacon.*

INSE'PARABLY. *ad.* [from *inſeparable.*] With indiſſoluble union. *Bentley.*

To INSE'RT. *v. a.* [*inſerer*, French; *inſero*, *inſertum*, Latin.] To place in or amongſt other things. *Stilling fleet.*

INSE'RTION. *ſ.* [*inſertion*, French.]
1. The act of placing any thing in or among other matter. *Arbuthnot.*
2. The thing inſerted. *Broome.*

To INSE'RVE. *v. a.* [*inſervio*, Latin.] To be of uſe to an end.

INSE'RVIENT. *a.* [*inſerviens*, Lat.] Conducive; of uſe to an end.

To INSHE'LL. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſhell.*] To hide in a ſhell. *Shakeſpeare.*

To INSHI'P. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſhip.*] To ſhut in a ſhip; to ſtow; to embark. *Shakeſp.*

To INSHRI'NE. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſhrine.*] To incloſe in a ſhrine or precious caſe. *Milton.*

I'NSIDE. *ſ.* [*in* and *ſide.*] Interiour part; part within. *Addiſon.*

INSIDIA'TOR. *ſ.* [Latin.] One who lies in wait.

INSI'DIOUS. *a.* [*inſidieux*, French; *inſidioſus*, Latin.] Sly; circumventive; diligent to entrap; treacherous. *Atterbury.*

INSI'DIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *inſidious.*] In a ſly and treacherous manner; with inſidious artifice. *Government of the Tongue.*

I'NSIGHT. *ſ.* [*inſicht*, Dutch.] Inſpection; deep view; knowledge of the interiour parts. *Sidney.*

INSIGNIFICANCE } *ſ.* [*inſignificance*,
INSIGNIFICANCY } French.]
1. Want of meaning; unmeaning terms. *Glanville.*
2. Unimportance. *Addiſon.*

INSIGNI'FICANT. *a.* [*in* and *ſignificant.*]
1. Wanting meaning; void of ſignification. *Blackmore.*
2. Unimportant; wanting weight; ineffectual. *South.*

INSIGNI'FICANTLY. *ad.* [from *inſignificant.*]
1. Without meaning. *Hale.*
2. Without importance or effect.

INSINCE'RE. *a.* [*inſincerus*, Latin.]
1. Not what he appears; not hearty; diſſembling; unfaithful.
2. Not ſound; corrupted. *Pope.*

INSINCE'RITY. *ſ.* [from *inſincere.*] Diſſimulation; want of truth or fidelity. *Broome.*

To INSI'NEW *v. a.* [*in* and *ſinew.*] To ſtrengthen; to confirm. *Shakeſpeare.*

INSI'NUANT. *a.* [French.] Having the power to gain favour. *Wotton.*

To INSI'NUATE. *v. a.* [*inſinuer*, French; *inſinuo*, Latin.]
1. To introduce any thing gently. *Woodward.*
2. To puſh gently into favour or regard: commonly with the reciprocal pronoun. *Clarendon.*
3. To hint; to impart indirectly. *Swift.*
4. To inſtill; to infuſe gently. *Locke.*

To INSI'NUATE. *v. n.*
1. To wheedle; to gain on the affections by gentle degrees. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To ſteal into imperceptibly; to be conveyed inſenſibly. *Harvey.*
3. To enfold; to wreath; to wind. *Milton.*

INSINUA'TION. *ſ.* [*inſinatio*, Latin.] The power of pleaſing or ſtealing upon the affections. *Clarendon.*

INSI'NUATIVE. *a.* [from *inſinuate.*] Stealing on the affections. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

INSINUA'TOR. *ſ.* [*inſinuator*, Latin.] He that inſinuates. *Ainſworth.*

INSI'PID. *a.* [*inſipidus*, Latin.]
1. Without taſte; without power of affecting the organs of guſt. *Floyer.*
2. Without ſpirit; without pathos; flat; dull; heavy. *Dryden.*

INSIPI'DITY. } *ſ.* [*inſipidité*, French.]
INSI'PIDNESS. }
1. Want of taſte.
2. Want of life or ſpirit. *Pope.*

INSI'PIDLY. *ad.* [from *inſipid.*] Without taſte; dully. *Locke.*

INSI'PIENCE. *ſ.* [*inſipientia*, Latin.] Folly; want of underſtanding.

To INSI'ST. *v. n.* [*inſiſter*, French; *inſiſto*, Latin.]
1. To ſtand or reſt upon. *Ray.*
2. Not

2. Not to recede from terms or aſſertions; to perſiſt in. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To dwell upon in diſcourſe. *Decay of Piety.*

INSI'STENT. *a.* [*inſiſtens*, Latin.] Reſting upon any thing. *Worton.*

INSI'TIENCY. *ſ.* [*in* and *fitio*, Latin.] Exemption from thirſt. *Grew.*

INSI'TION. *ſ.* [*inſitio*, Latin.] The inſertion or ingraffment of one branch into another. *Ray.*

INSI'STURE. *ſ.* [from *inſiſt.*] This word ſeems in *Shakeſpeare* to ſignify conſtancy or regularity.

To INSNA'RE. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſnare.*]
1. To intrap; to catch in a trap, gin, or ſnare; to inveigle. *Fenton.*
2. To intangle in difficulties or perplexities. *Hooker.*

INSNA'RER. *ſ.* [from *inſnare.*] He that inſnares.

INSO'CIABLE. *a.* [*inſociable*, French.]
1. Averſe from converſation. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Incapable of connexion or union. *Wotton.*

INSOBRI'ETY. *ſ.* [*in* and *ſobriety.*] Drunkenneſs; want of ſobriety. *Decay of Piety.*

To I'NSOLATE. *v. a.* [*inſolo*, Latin.] To dry in the ſun; to expoſe to the action of the ſun.

INSOLA'TION. *ſ.* [*inſolation*, French.] Expoſition to the ſun. *Brown.*

I'NSOLENCE. } *ſ.* [*inſolence*, Fr. *inſolentia*, Latin.] Pride exerted in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others; petulant contempt. *Tillotſon.*
I'NSOLENCY. }

To I'NSOLENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inſult. *King Charles.*

I'NSOLENT. *a.* [*inſolent*, Fr. *inſolens*, Lat.] Contemptuous of others; haughty; overbearing. *Atterbury.*

I'NSOLENTLY. *ad.* [*inſolenter*, Latin.] With contempt of others; haughtily; rudely. *Addiſon.*

INSO'LVABLE. *a.* [*inſolvable*, French.]
1. Not to be ſolved; not to be cleared; inextricable; ſuch as admits of no ſolution, or explication. *Watts.*
2. That cannot be paid.

INSO'LUBLE. *a.* [*inſoluble*, French.]
1. Not to be cleared; not to be reſolved. *Hooker.*
2. Not to be diſſolved or ſeparated. *Arbuthnot.*

INSO'LVENT. *a.* [*in* and *ſolvo*, Lat.] Unable to pay. *Smart.*

INSO'LVENCY. *ſ.* [from *inſolvent.*] Inability to pay debts.

INSOMU'CH. *conj.* [*in ſo much.*] So that; to ſuch a degree that. *Addiſon.*

To INSPE'CT. *v. a.* [*inſpicio*, *inſpectum*, Lat.] To look into by way of examination.

INSPE'CTION. *ſ.* [*inſpection*, French; *inſpectio*, Latin.]
1. Prying examination; narrow and cloſe ſurvey. *South.*
2. Superintendence; preſiding care. *Bentley.*

INSPE'CTOR. *ſ.* [Latin.]
1. A prying examiner. *Denham.*
2. A ſuperintendent. *Watts.*

INSPE'RSION. *ſ.* [*inſperſio*, Latin.] A ſprinkling. *Ainſworth.*

To INSPHE'RE. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſphere.*] To place in an orb or ſphere. *Milton.*

INSPI'RABLE. *a.* [from *inſpire.*] Which may be drawn in with the breath. *Harvey.*

INSPIRA'TION. *ſ.* [from *inſpire.*]
1. The act of drawing in the breath. *Arbuthnot.*
2. The act of breathing into any thing.
3. Infuſion of ideas into the mind by a ſuperiour power. *Denham.*

To INSPI'RE. *v. n.* [*inſpiro*, Latin.] To draw in the breath. *Walton.*

To INSPI'RE. *v. a.*
1. To breathe into; to infuſe into the mind. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To animate by ſupernatural infuſion. *Addiſon.*
3. To draw in with the breath. *Harvey.*

INSPI'RER. *ſ.* [from *inſpire.*] He that inſpires. *Derham.*

To INSPI'RIT. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſpirit.*] To animate; to actuate; to fill with life and vigour. *Pope.*

To INSPI'SSATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſpiſſus*, Latin.] To thicken; to make thick. *Arbuthnot.*

INSPISSA'TION. *ſ.* [from *inſpiſſate.*] The act of making any liquid thick. *Arbuth.*

INSTABI'LITY. *ſ.* [*inſtabilité*, French; *inſtabilis*, Latin.] Inconſtancy; fickleneſs; mutability of opinion or conduct. *Addiſon.*

INSTA'BLE. *a.* [*inſtabilis*, Latin.] Inconſtant; changing.

To INSTA'LL. *v. a.* [*Inſtaller*, French, *in* and *ſtall.*] To advance to any rank or office, by placing in the ſeat or ſtall proper to that condition. *Wotton.*

INSTALLA'TION. *ſ.* [*inſtallation*, Fr.] The act of giving viſible poſſeſſion of a a rank or office, by placing in the proper ſeat. *Ayliffe.*

INSTA'LMENT. *ſ.* [from *inſtall.*]
1. The act of inſtalling. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The ſeat in which one is inſtalled. *Shakeſpeare.*

I'NSTANCE. } *ſ.* [*inſtance*, French.]
I'NSTANCY. }
1. Importunity; urgency; ſollicitation. *Hooker.*
2. Motive;

2. Motive; influence; preſſing argument. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Proſecution or proceſs of a ſuit. *Ayliffe.*
4. Example; document. *Addiſon.*
5. State of any thing. *Hale.*
6. Occaſion; act. *Rogers.*

To I'NSTANCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To give or offer an example. *Tillotſon.*

I'NSTANT. *a.* [*inſtans*, Latin.]
1. Preſſing; urgent; importunate; earneſt. *Luke.*
2. Immediate; without any time intervening; preſent. *Prior.*
3. Quick; without delay. *Pope.*

I'NSTANT. *ſ.* [*inſtant*, French.]
1. *Inſtant* is ſuch a part of duration wherein we perceive no ſucceſſion. *Locke.*
2. The preſent or current month. *Addiſ.*

INSTANTA'NEOUS. *a.* [*inſtantaneus*, Latin.] Done in an inſtant; acting at once without any perceptible ſucceſſion. *Burnet.*

INSTANTA'NEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *inſtantaneous.*] In an indiviſible point of time. *Derham.*

I'NSTANTLY. *ad.* [*inſtanter*, Latin.]
1. Immediately; without any perceptible intervention of time. *Bacon.*
2. With urgent importunity.

To INSTA'TE. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſtate.*]
1. To place in a certain rank or condition. *Hale.*
2. To inveſt. Obſolete. *Shakeſpeare.*

INSTAURA'TION. *ſ.* [*inſtauratio*, Latin.] Reſtoration; reparation; renewal.

INSTE'AD *of.* prep. [of *in* and *ſtead*, place.]
1. In room of; in place of. *Swift.*
2. Equal to. *Tillotſon.*

To INSTE'EP. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſteep.*]
1. To ſoak; to macerate in moiſture. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Lying under water. *Shakeſpeare.*

I'NSTEP. *ſ.* [*in* and *ſtep.*] The upper part of the foot where it joins to the leg. *Arbuthnot.*

To I'NSTIGATE. *v. a.* [*inſtigo*, Lat.] To urge to ill; to provoke or incite to a crime.

INSTIGA'TION. *ſ.* [*inſtigation*, French.] Incitement to a crime; encouragement; impulſe to ill. *South.*

INSTIGA'TOR. *ſ.* [*inſtigateur*, French.] Inciter to ill. *Decay of Piety.*

To INSTI'LL. *v. a.* [*inſtillo*, Latin.]
1. To infuſe by drops. *Milton.*
2. To inſinuate any thing imperceptibly into the mind; to infuſe. *Calamy.*

INSTILLA'TION. *ſ.* [*inſtillatio*, Lat. from *inſtil.*]
1. The act of pouring in by drops.
2. The act of infuſing ſlowly into the mind.
3. The thing infuſed. *Rambler.*

INSTINCT. *a.* [*inſtinctus*, Lat.] Moved; animated. *Milton.*

I'NSTINCT. *ſ.* [*inſtinctus*, Latin.] Deſire or averſion *Prior.*

INSTI'NCTED. *a.* [*inſtinctus*, Latin.] Impreſſed as an animating power. *Bentley.*

INSTI'NCTIVE. *a.* [from *inſtinct.*] Acting without the application of choice of reaſon. *Broome.*

INSTI'NCTIVELY. *ad.* [from *inſtinctive.*] By inſtinct; by the call of nature. *Shakeſpeare.*

To I'NSTITUTE. *v. n.* [*inſtituo*, Latin.]
1. To fix; to eſtabliſh; to appoint; to enact; to ſettle. *Hale.*
2. To educate; to inſtruct; to form by inſtruction. *Decay of Piety.*

I'NSTITUTE. *ſ.* [*inſtitutum*, Latin.]
1. Eſtabliſhed law; ſettled order. *Dryd.*
2. Precept; maxim; principle. *Dryden.*

INSTITU'TION. *ſ.* [*inſtitutio*, Latin.]
1. Act of eſtabliſhing.
2. Eſtabliſhment; ſettlement. *Swift.*
3. Poſitive law. *Atterbury.*
4. Education. *Hammond.*

INSTITU'TIONARY. *a.* [from *inſtitution.*] Elemental; containing the firſt doctrines, or principles of doctrine. *Brown.*

I'NSTITUTOR. *ſ.* [*inſtitutor*, Latin.]
1. An eſtabliſher; one who ſettles. *Holder.*
2. Inſtructor; educator. *Walker.*

I'NSTITUTIST. *ſ.* [from *inſtitute.*] Writer of inſtitutes, or elemental inſtructions. *Harvey.*

To INSTO'P. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſtop.*] To cloſe up; to ſtop. *Dryden.*

To INSTRU'CT. *v. a.* [*inſtruo*, Latin.]
1. To teach; to form by precept; to inform authoritatively. *Milton.*
2. To model; to form. *Ayliffe.*

INSTRU'CTER. *ſ.* [from *inſtruct.*] A teacher; an inſtituter. *Addiſon.*

INSTRU'CTION. *ſ.* [from *inſtruct.*]
1. The act of teaching; information. *Locke.*
2. Precepts conveying knowledge. *Young.*
3. Authoritative information; mandate. *Shakeſpeare.*

INSTRU'CTIVE. *a.* [from *inſtruct.*] Conveying knowledge. *Holder.*

I'NSTRUMENT. *ſ.* [*inſtrumentum*, Latin.]
1. A tool uſed for any work or purpoſe. *Blackmore.*
2. A frame conſtructed ſo as to yield harmonious ſounds. *Dryden.*
3. A writing containing any contract or order. *Tob.*
4. The agent or mean of any thing. *Sidney. Locke.*
5. One who acts only to ſerve the purpoſes of another. *Dryden.*

INSTRUME'NTAL. *a.* [*inſtrumental*, Fr.]
1. Conducive as means to ſome end; organical. *Smalridge.*
2. Acting

2. Acting to some end; contributing to some purpose; helpful. *Swift.*
3. Consisting not of voices but instruments. *Hooker.*
4. Produced by instruments; not vocal. *Dryden.*

INSTRUMENTA'LITY. *f.* [from *instrumental.*] Subordinate agency; agency of any thing as means to an end. *Hale.*

INSTRUME'NTALLY. *ad.* [from *instrumental.*] In the nature of an instrument; as means to an end. *Digby.*

INSTRUME'NTALNESS. *f.* [from *instrumental.*] Usefulness as means to an end. *Hammond.*

INSU'FFERABLE. *a.* [*in* and *sufferable.*]
1. Intolerable; insupportable; intense beyond endurance. *Locke.*
2. Detestable; contemptible. *Dryden.*

INSU'FFERABLY. *ad.* [from *insufferable.*] To a degree beyond endurance. *South.*

INSUFFI'CIENCE. } *f.* [*insufficience*, Fr.]
INSUFFI'CIENCY. } Inadequateness to any end or purpose. *Hooker. Atterbury.*

INSUFFI'CIENT. *a.* [*insufficient*, French.] Inadequate to any need, use, or purpose; wanting abilities. *Rogers.*

INSUFFI'CIENTLY. *ad.* [from *insufficient.*] With want of proper ability.

INSUFFLA'TION. *f.* [*in* and *sufflo*, Latin.] The act of breathing upon. *Hammond.*

I'NSULAR. } *a.* [*insulaire*, French.] Be-
I'NSULARY. } longing to an island. *Howel.*

I'NSULATED. *a.* [*insula*, Latin.] Not contiguous on any side.

INSU'LSE. *a.* [*insulsus*, Latin.] Dull; insipid; heavy. *Dict.*

INSU'LT. *f.* [*insultus*, Latin.]
1. The act of leaping upon any thing. *Dryden.*
2. Act of insolence or contempt. *Broome.*

To INSU'LT. *v. a.* [*insulto*, Latin.]
1. To treat with insolence or contempt. *Pope.*
2. To trample upon; to triumph over. *Shakespeare.*

INSU'LTER. *f.* [from *insult.*] One who treats another with insolent triumph. *Rowe.*

INSU'LTINGLY. *ad.* [from *insulting.*] With contemptuous triumph. *Dryden.*

INSUPERABI'LITY. *f.* [from *insuperable.*] The quality of being invincible.

INSU'PERABLE. *a.* [*insuperabilis*, Latin.] Invincible; insurmountable; not to be conquered; not to be overcome. *Pope.*

INSU'PERABLENESS. *f.* [from *insuperable.*] Invincibleness; impossibility to be surmounted.

INSU'PERABLY. *ad.* [from *insuperable.*] Invincibly; insurmountably. *Grew.*

INSUPPO'RTABLE. *a.* [*insupportable*, Fr.] Intolerable; insufferable; not to be endured. *Bentley.*

INSUPPO'RTABLENESS. *f.* [from *insupportable.*] Insufferableness; the state of being beyond endurance. *Sidney.*

INSUPPO'RTABLY. *ad.* [from *insupportable.*] Beyond endurance. *Dryden.*

INSURMO'UNTABLE. *a.* [*insurmontable*, French.] Insuperable; unconquerable. *Locke.*

INSURMO'UNTABLY. *ad.* [from *insurmountable.*] Invincibly; unconquerably.

INSURRE'CTION. *f.* [*insurgo*, Latin.] A seditious rising; a rebellious commotion. *Arbuthnot.*

INSUSURRA'TION. *f.* [*insusurro*, Latin.] The act of whispering.

INTA'CTIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *tactum*, Latin.] Not perceptible to the touch.

INTAGLIO. f. [Italian.] Any thing that has figures engraved on it. *Addison.*

INTA'STABLE. *ad.* [*in* and *taste.*] Not raising any sensations in the organs of taste. *Grew.*

INTEGER. f. [Latin.] The whole of any thing. *Arbuthnot.*

I'NTEGRAL. *a.* [*integral*, French.]
1. Whole: applied to a thing considered as comprising all its constituent parts. *Bac.*
2. Uninjured; complete; not defective. *Holder.*
3. Not fractional; not broken into fractions.

I'NTEGRAL. *f.* The whole made up of parts. *Watts.*

INTE'GRITY. *f.* [*integritas*, Latin.]
1. Honesty; uncorrupt mind; purity of manners. *Rogers.*
2. Purity; genuine unadulterate state. *Hale.*
3. Intireness; unbroken whole. *Broome.*

INTE'GUMENT. *f.* [*integumentum*, Lat.] Any thing that covers or invelops another. *Addison.*

I'NTELLECT. *f.* [*intellectus*, Latin.] The intelligent mind; the power of understanding. *South.*

INTELLE'CTION. *f.* [*intellectio*, Latin.] The act of understanding. *Bentley.*

INTELLE'CTIVE. *a.* [*intellectif*, French.] Having power to understand. *Glanville.*

INTELLE'CTUAL. *a.* [*intellectuel*, Fr.]
1. Relating to the understanding; belonging to the mind; transacted by the understanding. *Taylor.*
2. Mental; comprising the faculty of understanding. *Watts.*
3. Ideal; perceived by the intellect, not the senses. *Cowley.*
4. Having the power of understanding. *Milt.*

INTELLE'CTUAL. *f.* Intellect; understanding; mental powers or faculties. *Glanville.*

INTE'LLIGENCE. } *f.* [*intelligentia*, Lat.]
INTE'LLIGENCY. }
1. Commerce of information; notice; mutual communication. *Hayward.*
2. Commerce of acquaintance; terms on which men live one with another. *Bacon.*
3. Spirit; unbodied mind. *Collier.*
4. Underſtanding; ſkill. *Spenſer.*

INTELLIGE'NCER. *f.* [from *intelligence.*] One who ſends or conveys news; one who gives notice of private or diſtant tranſactions. *Howel.*

INTE'LLIGENT. *a.* [*intelligens*, Latin.]
1. Knowing; inſtructed; ſkilful. *Milton.*
2. Giving information. *Shakeſpeare.*

INTELLIGE'NTIAL. *a.* [from *intelligence.*]
1. Conſiſting of unbodied mind. *Milton.*
2. Intellectual; exerciſing underſtanding. *Milton.*

INTELLIGIBI'LITY. *f.* [from *intelligible.*]
1. Poſſibility to be underſtood.
2. The power of underſtanding; intellection. *Glanville.*

INTE'LLIGIBLE. *a.* [*intelligibilis*, Latin.] To be conceived by the underſtanding. *Watts.*

INTE'LLIGIBLENESS. *f.* [from *intelligible.*] Poſſibility to be underſtood; perſpicuity. *Locke.*

INTE'LLIGIBLY. *ad.* [from *intelligible.*] So as to be underſtood; clearly; plainly. *Woodward.*

INTE'MERATE. *a.* [*intemeratus*, Latin.] Undefiled; unpolluted.

INTE'MPERAMENT. *f.* [*in* and *temperament.*] Bad conſtitution. *Harvey.*

INTE'MPERANCE. } *f.* [*intemperantia*,
INTE'MPERANCY. } Latin.] Want of temperance; want of moderation; exceſs in meat or drink. *Hakewill.*

INTE'MPERATE. *a.* [*intemperatus*, Lat.]
1. Immoderate in appetite; exceſſive in meat or drink. *South.*
2. Paſſionate; ungovernable; without rule. *Shakeſpeare.*

INTE'MPERATELY. *ad.* [from *intemperate.*]
1. With breach of the laws of temperance. *Tillotſon.*
2. Immoderately; exceſſively. *Spratt.*

INTE'MPERATENESS. *f.* [from *intemperate.*]
1. Want of moderation.
2. Unſeaſonableneſs of weather. *Airſw.*

INTE'MPERATURE. *f.* [from *intemperate.*] Exceſs of ſome quality.

To **INTE'ND.** *v. a.* [*intendo*, Latin.]
1. To ſtretch out. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*
2. To enforce; to make intenſe. *Newton.*
3. To regard; to attend; to take care of. *Hooker.*
4. To pay regard or attention to. *Bacon.*
5. To mean; to deſign. *Dryden.*

INTE'NDANT. *f.* [French.] An officer of the higheſt claſs, who overſees any particular allotment of the publick buſineſs. *Arbuthnot.*

INTE'NDIMENT. *f.* Attention; patient hearing. *Spenſer.*

INTE'NDMENT. *f.* [*entendement*, Fr.]
1. Intention; deſign. *L'Eſtrange.*

To **INTE'NERATE.** *v. a.* [*in* and *tener*, Latin.] To make tender; to ſoften. *Phillips.*

INTENERA'TION. *f.* [from *intenerate.*] The act of ſoftening or making tender. *Bacon.*

INTE'NIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *tenible.*] That cannot hold. *Shakeſpeare.*

INTE'NSE. *a.* [*intenſus*, Latin.]
1. Raiſed to a high degree; ſtrained; forced; not ſlight; not lax. *Boyle.*
2. Vehement; ardent. *Addiſon.*
3. Kept on the ſtretch; anxiouſly attentive. *Milton.*

INTE'NSELY. *ad.* [from *intenſe.*] To a great degree. *Addiſon.*

INTE'NSENESS. *f.* [from *intenſe.*] The ſtate of being affected to a high degree; contrariety to laxity or remiſſion. *Woodw.*

INTE'NSION. *f.* [*intenſio*, Latin.] The act of forcing or ſtraining any thing. *Taylor.*

INTE'NSIVE. *a.* [from *intenſe.*]
1. Stretched or increaſed with reſpect to itſelf. *Hale.*
2. Intent; full of care. *Wotton.*

INTE'NSIVELY. *ad.* To a greater deree. *Bramhall.*

INTE'NT. *a.* [*intentus*, Latin.] Anxiouſly diligent; fixed with cloſe application. *Watts.*

INTE'NT. *f.* [from *intend.*] A deſign; a purpoſe; a drift; a view formed; meaning. *Hooker.*

INTE'NTION. *f.* [*intentio*, Latin.]
1. Eagerneſs of deſire; cloſeneſs of attention; deep thought; vehemence or ardour of mind. *South.*
2. Deſign; purpoſe. *Arbuthnot.*
3. The ſtate of being intenſe or ſtrained. *Locke.*

INTE'NTIONAL. *a.* [*intentionel*, French.] Deſigned; done by deſign. *Rogers.*

INTE'NTIONALLY. *ad.* [from *intentional.*]
1. By deſign; with fixed choice. *Hale.*
2. In will, if not in action. *Atterbury.*

INTE'NTIVE. *a.* [from *intent.*] Diligently applied; buſily attentive. *Brown.*

INTE'NTIVELY. *ad.* [from *intentive.*] With application; cloſely.

INTE'NTLY. *ad.* [from *intent.*] With cloſe attention; with cloſe application; with eager deſire. *Hammond.*

INTE'NTNESS. *f.* [from *intent.*] The ſtate of being intent; anxious application. *Swift.*

To

To INTE'R. *v. a.* [*enterrer*, Fr.] To cover under ground; to bury. *Shakesp.*

INTE'RCALAR. } *a.* [*intercalaris*, Lat.]
INTE'RCALARY. } Inserted out of the common order to preserve the equation of time, as the twenty-ninth of February in a leap-year is an *intercalary* day.

To INTE'RCALATE. *v. a.* [*intercalo*, Lat.] To insert an extraordinary day.

INTERCALA'TION. *f.* [*intercalatio*, Lat.] Insertion of days out of the ordinary reckoning. *Brown.*

To INTERCE'DE. *v. n.* [*intercedo*, Latin.]
1. To pass between. *Newton.*
2. To mediate; to act between two parties. *Calamy.*

INTERCE'DER. *f.* [from *intercede.*] One that intercedes; a mediator.

To INTERCE'PT. *v. a.* [*interceptus*, Lat.]
1. To stop and seize in the way. *Shakespeare.*
2. To obstruct; to cut off; to stop from being communicated. *Newton.*

INTERCE'PTION. *f.* [*interceptio*, Latin.] Stoppage in course; hindrance; obstruction. *Wotton.*

INTERCE'SSION. *f.* [*intercessio*, Latin.] Mediation; interposition; agency between two parties; agency in the cause of another. *Romans.*

INTERCE'SSOUR. *f.* [*intercessor*, Latin.] Mediator; agent between two parties to procure reconciliation. *South.*

To INTERCHA'IN. *v. a.* [*inter* and *chain.*] To chain; to link together. *Shakespeare.*

To INTERCHA'NGE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *change.*]
1. To put each in the place of the other. *Shakespeare.*
2. To succeed alternately. *Sidney.*

INTERCHA'NGE. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Commerce; permutation of commodities. *Howel.*
2. Alternate succession. *Holder.*
3. Mutual donation and reception. *South.*

INTERCHA'NGEABLE. *a.* [from *interchange.*]
1. Given and taken mutually. *Bacon.*
2. Following each other in alternate succession. *Tillotson.*

INTERCHA'NGEABLY. *ad.* Alternately; in a manner whereby each gives and receives. *Shakespeare.*

INTERCHA'NGEMENT. *f.* [*inter* and *change.*] Exchange; mutual transference. *Shakespeare.*

INTERCI'PIENT. *f.* [*intercipiens*, Latin.] An intercepting power; something that causes a stoppage. *Wiseman.*

INTERCI'SION. *f.* [*inter* and *cædo*, Lat.] Interruption. *Brown.*

To INTERCLU'DE. *v. n.* [*intercludo*, Lat.] To shut from a place or course by something intervening. *Holder.*

INTERCLU'SION. *f.* [*interclusus*, Latin.] Obstruction; interception.

INTERCOLUMNIA'TION. *f.* [*inter* and *columna*, Latin.] The space between the pillars. *Wotton.*

To INTERCO'MMON. *v. n.* [*inter* and *common.*] To feed at the same table. *Bacon.*

INTERCOMMU'NITY. *f.* [*inter* and *community.*] A mutual communication or community.

INTERCO'STAL. *a.* [*inter* and *costa*, Lat.] Placed between the ribs. *More.*

I'NTERCOURSE. *f.* [*entrecourt*, French.]
1. Commerce; exchange. *Milton.*
2. Communication. *Bacon.*

INTERCU'RRENCE. *f.* [from *intercurro*, Latin.] Passage between. *Boyle.*

INTERCU'RRENT. *a.* [*intercurrens*, Lat.] Running between. *Boyle.*

INTERDE'AL. *f.* [*inter* and *deal.*] Traffick; intercourse. *Spenser.*

To INTERDI'CT. *v. a.* [*interdico*, Lat.]
1. To forbid; to prohibit. *Fickel.*
2. To prohibit from the enjoyment of communion with the church. *Ayliffe.*

INTERDI'CT. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Prohibition; prohibiting decreee. *Dryden.*
2. A papal prohibition to the clergy to celebrate the holy offices. *Wotton.*

INTERDI'CTION. *f.* [*interdictio*, Lat.]
1. Prohibition; forbidding decree. *Milton.*
2. Curse: from the papal *interdict.* *Shakespeare.*

INTERDI'CTORY. *a.* [from *interdict.*] Belonging to an interdiction. *Ainsworth.*

To INTERE'SS. } *v. a.* [*interesser*, Fr.]
To INTERE'ST. } To concern; to affect; to give share in. *Dryden.*

To INTERE'ST. *v. n.* To affect; to move.

I'NTEREST. *f.* [*interest*, Latin; *interet*, French.]
1. Concern; advantage; good. *Hammond.*
2. Influence over others. *Clarendon.*
3. Share; part in any thing; participation.
4. Regard to private profit. *Swift.*
5. Money paid for use; usury. *Arbuthnot.*
6. Any surplus of advantage. *Shakespeare.*

To INTERFE'RE. *v. n.* [*inter* and *ferio*, Latin.]
1. To interpose; to intermeddle. *Swift.*
2. To clash; to oppose each other. *Smalridge.*
3. A horse is said to *interfere*, when the side of one of his shoes strikes against and hurts one of his fetlocks, or the hitting one leg against another, and striking off the skin. *Farrier's Dict.*

INTE'R-

INTE'RFLUENT. *a.* [*interfluens*, Lat.] Flowing between. *Boyle.*

INTERFU'LGENT. *a.* [*inter* and *fulgens*, Latin.] Shining between.

INTERFU'SED. *a.* [*interfusus*, Latin.] Poured or ſcattered between. *Milton.*

INTERJA'CENCY. *ſ.* [from *interjacens*, Latin.]

1. The act or ſtate of lying between. *Hale.*

2. The thing lying between. *Brown.*

INTERJA'CENT. *a.* [*interjacens*, Latin.] Intervening; lying between. *Raleigh.*

INTERJE'CTION. *ſ.* [*interjectio*, Latin.]

1. A part of ſpeech that diſcovers the mind to be ſeized or affected with ſome paſſion: ſuch as are in Engliſh, *O! alas! ah!* *Clarke.*

2. Invention; interpoſition; act of ſomething coming between. *Bacon.*

INTERIM. *ſ.* [*interim*, Latin.] Mean time; intervening time. *Tatler.*

INTERJO'IN. *a.* [*inter* and *join.*] To join mutually; to intermarry. *Shakeſpeare.*

INTE'RIOUR. *a.* [*interior*, Lat.] Internal; inner; not outward; not ſuperficial. *Burnet.*

INTERKNO'WLEDGE. *ſ.* [*inter* and *knowledge.*] Mutual knowledge. *Bacon.*

To INTERLA'CE. *v. a.* [*entrelaſſer*, Fr.] To intermix; to put one thing within another. *Hayward.*

INTERLA'PSE. *ſ.* [*inter* and *lapſe.*] The flow of time between any two events. *Harvey.*

To INTERLA'RD. *v. a.* [*entrelarder*, Fr.]

1. To mix meat with bacon, or fat.

2. To interpoſe; to inſert between. *Carew.*

3. To diverſify by mixture. *Hale.*

To INTERLE'AVE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *leave.*] To chequer a book by the inſertion of blank leaves.

To INTERLI'NE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *line.*]

1. To write in alternate lines. *Locke.*

2. To correct by ſomething written between the lines. *Dryden.*

INTERLINEA'TION. *ſ.* [*inter* and *lineation.*] Correction made by writing between the lines. *Swift.*

To INTERLI'NK. *v. a.* [*inter* and *link.*] To connect chains one to another; to join one in another.

INTERLOCU'TION. *ſ.* [*interlocutio*, Lat.]

1. Dialogue; interchange of ſpeech. *Hooker.*

2. Preparatory proceeding in law. *Ayliffe.*

INTERLO'CUTOR. *ſ.* [*inter* and *loquor*, Latin.] Dialogiſt; one that talks with another. *Boyle.*

INTERLO'CUTORY. *a.* [*interlocutoire*, Fr.]

1. Conſiſting of dialogue. *Fiddes.*

2. Preparatory to deciſion.

To INTERLO'PE. *v. n.* [*inter* and *loopen*, Dutch.] To run between parties and intercept the advantage that one ſhould gain from the other. *Tatler.*

INTERLO'PER. *ſ.* [from *interlope.*] One who runs into buſineſs to which he has no right. *L'Eſtrange.*

INTERLU'CENT. *a.* [*interlucens*, Latin.] Shining between.

INTERLUDE. *ſ.* [*inter* and *ludus*, Latin.] Something plaid at the intervals of feſtivity; a farce. *Bacon.*

INTERLU'ENCY. *ſ.* [*interluo*, Latin.] Water interpoſited; interpoſition of a flood. *Hale.*

INTERLU'NAR. } *a.* [*inter* and *luna*, INTERLU'NARY. } Lat.] Belonging to the time when the moon, about to change, is inviſible. *Milton.*

INTERMA'RRIAGE. *ſ.* [*inter* and *marriage.*] Marriage between two families, where each takes one and gives another. *Addiſon.*

To INTERMA'RRY. *v. n.* [*inter* and *marry.*] To marry ſome of each family with the other. *Swift.*

To INTERME'DDLE. *v. n.* [*inter* and *meddle.*] To interpoſe officiouſly. *Hayward. Clarendon.*

To INTERME'DDLE. *v. a.* To intermix; to mingle. *Spenſer.*

INTERME'DDLER. *ſ.* [from *intermeddle.*] One that interpoſes officiouſly; one that thruſts himſelf into buſineſs to which he has no right. *L'Eſtrange.*

INTERME'DIACY. *ſ.* [from *intermediate.*] Interpoſition; intervention. *Derham.*

INTERME'DIAL. *a.* Intervening; lying between; intervenient. *Evelyn.*

INTERME'DIATE. *a.* [*intermediat*, Fr.] Intervening; interpoſed. *Newton.*

INTERME'DIATELY. *ad.* [from *intermediate.*] By way of intervention.

To INTERME'LL. *v. a.* [*entremeſler*, Fr.] To mix; to mingle. *Spenſer.*

INTE'RMENT. *ſ.* [*enterrement*, French.] Burial; ſepulture.

INTERMIGRA'TION. *ſ.* [*intermigration*, Fr.] Act of removing from one place to another, ſo as that of two parties removing each takes the place of the other. *Hale.*

INTE'RMINABLE. *a.* [*in* and *termino*, Latin.] Immenſe; admitting no boundary. *Milton.*

INTE'RMINATE. *a.* [*interminatus*, Lat.] Unbounded; unlimited. *Chapman.*

INTERMINA'TION. *ſ.* [*intermino*, Lat.] Menace; threat. *Decay of Piety.*

To INTERMI'NGLE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *mingle.*] To mingle; to mix ſome things amongſt others. *Hooker.*

To

To INTERMI'NGLE. *v. n.* To be mixed or incorporated.

INTERMI'SSION. *f.* [*intermiſſion*, Fr. *intermiſſio*, Lat.]
1. Ceſſation for a time; pauſe; intermediate ſtop. *Wilkins.*
2. Intervenient time. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. State of being intermitted. *Ben. Johnſon.*
4. The ſpace between the paroxyſms of a fever. *Milton.*

INTERMI'SSIVE. *a.* [from *intermit.*] Coming by fits; not continual. *Brown.*

To INTERMI'T. *v. a.* [*intermitto*, Lat.] To forbear any thing for a time; to interrupt. *Rogers.*

To INTERMI'T. *v. n.* To grow mild between the fits or paroxyſms.

INTERMI'TTENT. *a.* [*intermittens*, Lat.] Coming by fits. *Harvey.*

To INTERMI'X. *v. a.* [*inter* and *mix.*] To mingle; to join; to put ſome things among others. *Hayward.*

To INTERMI'X. *v. n.* To be mingled together.

INTERMI'XTURE. *f.* [*inter* and *mixtura*, Latin.]
1. Maſs formed by mingling bodies. *Boyle.*
2. Something additional mingled in a maſs. *Bacon.*

INTERMU'NDANE. *a.* [*inter* and *mundus*, Latin.] Subſiſting between worlds, or between orb and orb. *Locke.*

INTERMU'RAL. *a.* [*inter* and *murus*, Lat.] Lying between walls. *Ainſworth.*

INTERMU'TUAL. *a.* [*inter* and *mutual.*] Mutual; interchanged. *Daniel.*

INTE'RN. *a.* [*internus*, Latin.] Inward; inteſtine; not foreign. *Howel.*

INTE'RNAL. *a.* [*internus*, Latin]
1. Inward; not external. *Locke.*
2. Intrinſick; not depending on external accidents; real. *Rogers.*

INTERNALLY. *ad.* [from *internal.*]
1. Inwardly.
2. Mentally; intellectually. *Taylor.*

INTERNE'CINE. *a.* [*internecinus*, Latin.] Endeavouring mutual deſtruction. *Hudibras.*

INTERNE'CION. *f.* [*internecio*, Latin.] Maſſacre; ſlaughter. *Hale.*

INTERNU'NCIO. *f.* [*internuncius*, Lat.] Meſſenger between two parties.

INTERPELLA'TION. *f.* [*interpellatio*, Lat.] A ſummons; a call upon. *Ayliffe.*

To INTE'RPOLATE. *v. a.* [*interpolo*, Lat.]
1. To foiſt any thing into a place to which it does not belong. *Pope.*
2. To renew; to begin again. *Hale.*

INTERPOLA'TION. *f.* [*interpolation*, Fr.] Something added or put into the original matter. *Cowley.*

INTERPOLA'TOR. *f.* [Latin.] One that foiſts in counterfeit paſſages. *Swift.*

INTERPO'SAL. *f.* [from *interpoſe.*]
1. Interpoſition; agency between two perſons. *South.*
2. Intervention. *Glanville.*

To INTERPO'SE. *v. a.* [*interpono*, Latin.]
1. To thruſt in as an obſtruction, interruption, or inconvenience. *Swift.*
2. To offer as a ſuccour or relief. *Woodward.*
3. To place between; to make intervenient. *Bacon.*

To INTERPO'SE. *v. n.*
1. To mediate: to act between two parties.
2. To put in by way of interruption. *Boyle.*

INTERPO'SER. *f.* [from *interpoſe.*]
1. One that comes between others. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. An intervenient agent; a mediator.

INTERPOSITION. *f.* [*interpoſitio*, Lat.]
1. Intervenient agency. *Atterbury.*
2. Mediation; agency between parties. *Addiſon.*
3. Intervention; ſtate of being placed between two. *Raleigh.*
4. Any thing interpoſed. *Milton.*

To INTE'RPRET. *v. a* [*interpretor*, Lat.] To explain; to tranſlate; to decipher; to give a ſolution. *Daniel.*

INTE'RPRETABLE. *a.* [from *interpret.*] Capable of being expounded. *Collier.*

INTERPRETA'TION. *f.* [*interpretatio*, Lat.]
1. The act of interpreting; explanation. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The ſenſe given by an interpreter; expoſition. *Hooker.*
3. The power of explaining. *Bacon.*

INTE'RPRETATIVE. *a.* [from *interpret.*] Collected by interpretation. *Hammond.*

INTE'RPRETATIVELY. *ad.* [from *interpretative.*] As may be collected by interpretation. *Ray.*

INTE'RPRETER. *f.* [*interpres*, Latin.]
1. An expoſitor; an expounder. *Burnet.*
2. A tranſlator. *Fanſhaw.*

INTERPU'NCTION. *f.* [*interpungo*, Lat.] Pointing between words or ſentences.

INTERRE'GNUM. f. [Lat.] The time in which a throne is vacant between the death of a prince and acceſſion of another. *Cowley.*

INTERRE'IGN. *f.* [*interregne*, Fr. *interregnum*, Latin.] Vacancy of the throne. *Bacon.*

To INTE'RROGATE. *v. a.* [*interrogo*, Lat.] To examine; to queſtion.

To INTE'RROGATE. *v. n.* To aſk; to put queſtions. *Hammond.*

INTER-

INTERROGA'TION. *f.* [*interrogation*, Fr. *interrogatio*, Lat.]
1. A queſtion put; an enquiry. *Government of the Tongue.*
2. A note that marks a queſtion: thus ?

INTERRO'GATIVE. *a.* [*interrogativus*, Lat.] Denoting a queſtion; expreſſed in a queſtionary form of words.

INTERRO'GATIVE. *ſ.* A pronoun uſed in aſking queſtions: as, who? what?

INTERRO'GATIVELY. *ad.* [from *interrogative.*] In form of a queſtion.

INTERROGA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *interrogate.*] An aſker of queſtions.

INTE'RROGATORY. *ſ.* [*interrogatoire*, French.] A queſtion; an enquiry. *Shakeſpeare.*

INTERRO'GATORY. *a.* Containing a queſtion; expreſſing a queſtion.

To INTERRU'PT. *v. a.* [*interruptus*, Lat.]
1. To hinder the proceſs of any thing by breaking in upon it. *Hale.*
2. To hinder one from proceeding by interpoſition. *Eccluſ.*
3. To divide; to ſeparate. *Milton.*

INTERRU'PTEDLY. *ad.* [from *interrupted.*] Not in continuity; not without ſtoppages. *Boyle.*

INTERRU'PTER. *ſ.* [from *interrupt.*] He who interrupts.

INTERRU'PTION. *ſ.* [*interruptio*, Latin.]
1. Interpoſition; breach of continuity. *Hale.*
2. Intervention; interpoſition. *Dryden.*
3. Hindrance; ſtop; let; obſtruction. *Shakeſpeare.*

INTERSCA'PULAR. *a.* [*inter* and *ſcapula*, Latin.] Placed between the ſhoulders.

To INTERSCI'ND. *v. a.* [*inter* and *ſcindo*, Latin.] To cut off by interruption.

To INTERSCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *ſcribo*, Lat.] To write between.

INTERSE'CANT. *a.* [*interſecans*, Latin.] Dividing any thing into parts.

To INTERSE'CT. *v. a.* [*interſeco*, Lat.] To cut; to divide each other mutually. *Brown.*

To INTERSE'CT. *v. n.* To meet and croſs each other. *Wiſeman.*

INTERSE'CTION. *ſ.* [*interſectio*, Latin.] Point where lines croſs each other. *Bentley.*

To INTERSE'RT. *v. a.* [*interſero*, Lat.] To put in between other things. *Brerewood.*

INTERSE'RTION. *ſ.* [from *interſert.*] An inſertion, or thing inſerted between any thing. *Hammond.*

To INTERSPE'RSE. *v. a.* [*interſperſus*, Lat.] To ſcatter here and there among other things. *Sacrſt.*

INTERSPE'RSION. *ſ.* [from *interſperſe.*] The act of ſcattering here and there. *Watts.*

INTERSTE'LLAR. *a.* Intervening between the ſtars. *Bacon.*

I'NTERSTICE. *ſ.* [*interſtitium*, Lat.]
1. Space between one thing and another. *Newton.*
2. Time betwen one act and another. *Ayliffe.*

INTERSTI'TIAL. *a.* [from *interſtice.*] Containing interſtices. *Brown.*

INTERTE'XTURE. *ſ.* [*intertexo*, Latin.] Diverſification of things mingled or woven one among another.

To INTERTWI'NE. } *v. a.* [*inter* and
To INTERTWI'ST. } *twine*, or *twiſt.*]
To unite by twiſting one in another. *Milton.*

I'NTERVAL. *ſ.* [*intervallum*, Latin.]
1. Space between places; interſtice; vacuity. *Newton.*
2. Time paſſing between two aſſignable points. *Swift.*
3. Remiſſion of a delirium or diſtemper. *Atterbury.*

To INTERVE'NE. *v. n.* [*intervenio*, Lat.] To come between things or perſons. *Taylor.*

INTERVE'NE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Oppoſition. *Wotton.*

INTERVE'NIENT. *a.* [*interveniens*, Lat.] Intercedent; interpoſed; paſſing between. *Bacon.*

INTERVE'NTION. *ſ.* [*interventio*, Latin.]
1. Agency between perſons. *Atterbury.*
2. Agency between antecedents and conſecutives. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. Interpoſition; the ſtate of being interpoſed. *Holder.*

To INTERVE'RT. *v. a.* [*interverto*, Lat.] To turn to another courſe. *Wotton.*

INTERVI'EW. *ſ.* [*entrevue*, French.] Mutual ſight; ſight of each other. *Hooker.*

To INTERVOLVE. *v. a.* [*intervolvo*, Latin.] To involve one within another. *Milton.*

To INTERWE'AVE. *v. a.* preter. *interwove*, part. paſſ. *interwoven*, *interwove*, or *interweaved.* [*inter* and *weave.*] To mix one with another in a regular texture; to intermingle. *Milton.*

To INTERWISH. *v. a.* [*inter* and *wiſh.*] To wiſh mutually to each other. *Donne.*

INTE'STABLE. *a.* [*inteſtabilis*, Lat.] Diſqualified to make a will. *Ayliffe.*

INTE'STATE. *a.* [*inteſtatus*, Latin.] Wanting a will; dying without will. *Dryden.*

INTE'STINAL. *a.* [*inteſtinal*, Fr. from *inteſtine.*] Belonging to the guts. *Arbuth.*

INTE'STINE. *a.* [*inteſtin*, Fr. *inteſtinus*, Latin.]
1. Internal; inward; not external. *Duppa.*
2. Con-

2. Contained in the body. *Milton.*
3. Domeſtick, not foreign. *Pope.*

INTE'STINE. *ſ.* [*inteſtinum*, Lat.] The gut; the bowel. *Arbuthnot.*

To INTHRALL. *v. a.* [*in* and *thrall.*] To enſlave; to ſhackle; to reduce to ſervitude. *Prior.*

INTHRA'LMENT. *ſ.* [from *inthrall.*] Servitude; ſlavery. *Milton.*

To INTHRO'NE. *v. a.* [*in* and *throne.*] To raiſe to royalty; to ſeat on a throne. *Thomſon.*

I'NTIMACY. *ſ.* [from *intimate.*] Cloſe familiarity. *Rogers.*

I'NTIMATE. *a.* [*intimus*, Lat.]
1. Inmoſt; inward; inteſtine. *Tillotſon.*
2. Near; not kept at diſtance. *South.*
3. Familiar; cloſely acquainted. *Roſcom.*

I'NTIMATE. *ſ.* [*intimado*, Spaniſh.] A familiar friend; one who is truſted with our thoughts. *Government of the Tongue.*

To I'NTIMATE. *v. a.* [*intimer*, French.] To hint; to point out indirectly, or not very plainly. *Locke.*

I'NTIMATELY. *ad.* [from *intimate.*]
1. Cloſely; with intermixture of parts. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Nearly; inſeparably. *Addiſon.*
3. Familiarly; with cloſe friendſhip.

INTIMA'TION. *ſ.* [from *intimate.*] Hint; obſcure or indirect declaration or direction. *South.*

I'NTIME. *a.* Inward; being within the maſs; internal. *Digby.*

To INTI'MIDATE. *v. a.* [*intimider*, Fr.] To make fearful; to daſtardize; to make cowardly. *Irene.*

INTI'RE. *ſ.* [*entier*, Fr.] Whole; undiminiſhed; broken. *Hooker.*

INTI'RENESS. *ſ.* [from *intire.*] Wholeneſs; integrity. *Donne.*

I'NTO. *prep.* [*in* and *to.*]
1. Noting entrance with regard to place. *Wotton.*
2. Noting penetration beyond the outſide. *Pope.*
3. Noting a new ſtate to which any thing is brought by the agency of a cauſe. *Boyle.*

INTO'LERABLE. *a.* [*intolerabilis*, Lat.]
1. Inſufferable; not to be endured; not to be born. *Taylor.*
2. Bad beyond ſufferance.

INTO'LERABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *intolerable.*] Quality of a thing not to be endured.

INTO'LERABLY. *ad.* [from *intolerable.*] To a degree beyond endurance.

INTO'LERANT. *a.* [*intolerant*, Fr.] Not enduring; not able to endure. *Arbuthnot.*

To INTO'MB. *v. a.* [*in* and *tomb.*] To incloſe in a funeral monument; to bury. *Dryden.*

To I'NTONATE. *v. a.* [*intono*, Lat.] To thunder.

INTONA'TION. *ſ.* [*intonation*, Fr. from *intonate.*] The act of thundering.

To INTO'NE. *v. n.* [from *tone.*] To make a ſlow protracted noiſe. *Pope.*

To INTO'RT. *v. a.* [*intortuo*, Latin.] To twiſt; to wreath; to wring. *Pope.*

To INTO'XICATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *toxicum*, Latin.] To inebriate; to make drunk. *Bacon.*

INTOXICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *intoxicate.*] Inebriation; ebriety; the act of making drunk; the ſtate of being drunk. *South.*

INTRA'CTABLE. *ſ.* [*intractabilis*, Lat.]
1. Ungovernable; violent; ſtubborn; obſtinate. *Rogers.*
2. Unmanageable; furious. *Woodward.*

INTRA'CTABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *intractable.*] Obſtinacy; perverſeneſs.

INTRA'CTABLY. *ad.* [from *intractable.*] Unmanageably; ſtubbornly.

INTRANQUI'LITY. *ſ.* [*in* and *tranquility.*] Unquietneſs; want of reſt. *Temple.*

INTRANSMU'TABLE. *a.* [*in* and *tranſmutable.*] Unchangeable to any other ſubſtance. *Ray.*

To INTRE'ASURE. *v. a.* [*in* and *treaſure.*] To lay up as in a treaſury. *Shakeſpeare.*

To INTRE'NCH. *v. n.* [*in* and *trancher*, French.]
1. To invade; to encroach; to cut off part of what belongs to another. *Dryden.*
2. To break with hollows. *Milton.*
3. To fortify with a trench.

INTRENCHA'NT. *a.* Not to be divided; not to be wounded; indiviſible. *Shakeſpeare.*

INTRE'NCHMENT. *ſ.* [from *intrench.*] Fortification with a trench.

INTRE'PID. *a.* [*intrepide*, Fr. *intrepidus*, Latin.] Fearleſs; daring; bold; brave. *Thomſon.*

INTREPI'DITY. *ſ.* [*intrepidité*, Fr.] Fearleſſneſs; courage; boldneſs. *Gulliver.*

INTRE'PIDLY. *ad.* [from *intrepid.*] Fearleſly; boldly; daringly. *Pope.*

I'NTRICACY. *ſ.* [from *intricate.*] State of being entangled; perplexity; involution. *Addiſon.*

I'NTRICATE. *a.* [*intricatus*, Lat.] Entangled; perplexed; involved; complicated; obſcure. *Addiſon.*

To I'NTRICATE. [from the adjective.] To perplex; to darken. Not proper, nor in uſe. *Camden.*

I'NTRICATELY. *ad.* [from *intricate.*] With involution of one in another; with perplexity. *Swift.*

INTRICATENESS. *ſ.* [from *intricate.*] Perplexity; involution; obſcurity. *Sidney.*

INTRI'GUE. *ſ.* [*intrigue*, Fr.]
1. A plot; a private tranſaction in which many parties are engaged. *Addiſon.*
2. Intricacy; complication. *Law.*
3 The complication or perplexity of a fable or poem. *Pope.*

To INTRI'GUE. *v. n.* [*intriguer*, Fr. from the noun.] To form plots; to carry on private deſigns.

INTRI'GUER. *ſ.* [*intrigueur*, Fr.] One who buſies himſelf in private tranſactions; one who forms plots; one who perſuades women. *Addiſon.*

INTRI'GUINGLY. *ad.* [from *intrigue.*] With intrigue; with ſecret plotting.

INTRI'NSECAL. *a.* [*intrinſecus*, Lat.]
1. Internal; ſolid; natural; not accidental. *Bentley.*
2. Intimate; cloſely familiar. *Wotton.*

INTRI'NSECALLY. *ad.* [from *intrinſecal.*]
1. Internally; naturally; really. *South.*
2. Within; at the inſide. *Wotton.*

INTRI'NSICK. *a.* [*intrinſecus*, Latin.]
1. Inward; internal; real; true. *Ham.*
2. Not depending on accident; fixed in the nature of the thing. *Rogers.*

INTRI'NSECATE. *a.* Perplexed. *Shak.*

To INTRODU'CE. *v. a.* [*introduco*, Lat.]
1. To conduct or uſher into a place, or to a perſon. *Locke.*
2. To bring ſomething into notice or practice. *Brown.*
3. To produce; to give occaſion. *Locke.*
4. To bring into writing or diſcourſe by proper preparatives.

INTRODU'CER. *ſ.* [from *introduce.*]
1. One who conducts another to a place or perſon.
2. Any one who brings any thing into practice or notice. *Wotton.*

INTRODU'CTION. *ſ.* [*introductio*, Lat.]
1. The act of conducting or uſhering to any place or perſon.
2. The act of bringing any new thing into notice or practice. *Clarendon.*
3. The preface or part of a book containing previous matter.

INTRODU'CTIVE. *a.* [*introductif*, Fr.] Serving as the means to ſomething elſe. *South.*

INTRODU'CTORY. *a.* [from *introductus*, Latin.] Previous; ſerving as a means to ſomething further. *Boyle.*

INTROGRE'SSION. *ſ.* [*introgreſſio*, Lat.] Entrance; the act of entering.

INTROI'T. *ſ.* [*introit*, French.] The beginning of the maſs; the beginning of publick devotions.

INTROMI'SSION. *ſ.* [*intromiſſio*, Latin.] The act of ſending in. *Peacham.*

To INTROMI'T. *v. a.* [*intromitto*, Lat.] To ſend in; to let in; to admit; to allow to enter. *Holder. Newton.*

To INTROSPE'CT. *v. a.* [*introſpectus*, Lat.] To take a view of the inſide.

INTROSPE'CTION. *ſ.* [from *introſpect.*] A view of the inſide. *Dryden.*

INTROVE'NIENT. *a.* [*intro* and *venio*, Latin.] Entering; coming in. *Brown.*

To INTRU'DE. *v. n.* [*intrudo*, Latin.]
1. To come in unwelcome by a kind of violence; to enter without invitation or permiſſion. *Watts.*
2. To encroach; to force in uncalled or unpermitted. *Col.*

To INTRU'DE. *v. a.* To force without right or welcome. *Pope.*

INTRU'DER. *ſ.* [from *intrude.*] One who forces himſelf into company or affairs without right. *Davies. Addiſon.*

INTRU'SION. *ſ.* [*intruſio*, Latin.]
1. The act of thruſting or forcing any thing or perſon into any place or ſtate. *Loc.*
2. Encroachment upon any perſon or place. *Wake.*
3. Voluntary and uncalled undertaking of any thing. *Wotton.*

To INTRU'ST. *v. a.* [*in* and *truſt.*] To treat with confidence; to charge with any ſecret.

INTUI'TION. *ſ.* [*intuitus*, Latin.]
1. Sight of any thing; immediate knowledge. *Government of the Tongue.*
2. Knowledge not obtained by deduction of reaſon. *Glanville.*

INTUITIVE. *a.* [*intuitivus*, Latin.]
1. Seen by the mind immediately. *Locke.*
2. Seeing, not barely believing. *Hooker.*
3. Having the power of diſcovering truth immediately without ratiocination. *Hooker.*

INTUITIVELY. *ad.* [*intuitivement*, Fr.] Without deduction of reaſon; by immediate preception. *Hooker.*

INTUME'SCENCE. } *ſ.* [*intumeſcence*,
INTUME'SCENCY. } French; *intumeſco*, Lat.] Swell; tumour. *Brown.*

INTURGE'SCENCE. *ſ.* [*in* and *inturgeſco*, Latin.] Swelling; the act or ſtate of ſwelling. *Brown.*

INTU'SE. *ſ.* [*intuſus*, Lat.] Bruiſe. *Spenſ.*

To INTWI'NE. *v. a.* [*in* and *twine.*]
1. To twiſt, or wreath together. *Hooker.*
2. To incompaſs by circling round it. *Dr.*

To INVA'DE. *v. a.* [*invado*, Latin.]
1. To attack a country; to make an hoſtile entrance. *Knolles.*
2. To attack; to aſſail; to aſſault. *Sh.*
3. To violate with the firſt act of hoſtility; to attack. *Dryden.*

INVA'DER. *ſ.* [from *invado*, Latin.]
1. One who enters with hoſtility into the poſſeſſions of another. *Bacon.*
2. An aſſailant.
3. Encroacher; intruder. *Hammond.*

INVALE'SCENCE. *ſ.* [*invaleſco*, Latin.] Strength; health. *Dict.*

INVA-

INVA'LID. *a.* [*invalidus*, Latin.] Weak; of no weight or cogency. *Milton.*

To INVA'LIDATE. *v. a.* [from *invalid.*] To weaken; to deprive of force or efficacy. *Boyle. Locke.*

INVALI'D. *f.* [Fr.] One disabled by sickness or hurts. *Prior.*

INVALI'DITY. *f.* [*invaliditè*, French.]
1. Weakness; want of cogency.
2. Want of bodily strength. *Temple.*

INVA'LUABLE. *a.* [*in* and *valuable.*] Precious above estimation; inestimable. *Atterbury.*

INVA'RIABLE. *a.* [*invariable*, French.] Unchangeable; constant. *Brown.*

INVA'RIABLENESS. *f.* [from *invariable.*] Immutability; constancy.

INVA'RIABLY. *ad.* [from *invariable.*] Unchangeably; constantly. *Atterbury.*

INVA'SION. *f.* [*invasio*, Latin.]
1. Hostile entrance upon the rights or possessions of another; hostile encroachments. *1 Samuel. Locke.*
2. Attack of an epidemical disease. *Arbuthnot.*

INVA'SIVE. *a.* [from *invade.*] Entering hostilely upon other mens possessions. *Dryden.*

INVE'CTIVE. *f.* [*invective*, French.] A censure in speech or writing. *Hooker.*

INVE'CTIVE. *a.* [from the noun.] Satirical; abusive. *Dryden.*

INVE'CTIVELY. *ad.* Satirically; abusively. *Shakespeare.*

To INVE'IGH. *v. a.* [*inveho*, Latin.] To utter censure or reproach. *Arbuthnot.*

INVE'IGHER. *f.* [from *inveigh.*] Vehement railer. *Wiseman.*

To INVE'IGLE. *v. a.* [*invogliare*, Ital.] To persuade to something bad or hurtful; to wheedle; to allure. *Hudibras.*

INVE'IGLER. *f.* [from *inveigle.*] Seducer; deceiver; allurer to ill. *Sandys.*

To INVE'NT. *v. a.* [*inventer*, French.]
1. To discover; to find out; to excogitate. *Amos. Arbuthnot.*
2. To forge; to contrive falsely; to fabricate. *Stillingfleet.*
3. To feign; to make by the imagination. *Addison.*
4. To light on; to meet with. *Spenser.*

INVE'NTER. *f.* [from *inventeur*, French.]
1. One who produces something new; a a deviser of something not known before. *Garth.*
2. A forger.

INVE'NTION. *f.* [*invention*, French.]
1. Fiction. *Roscommon.*
2. Discovery. *Ray.*
3. Excogitation; act of producing something new. *Dryden.*
4. Forgery. *Shakespeare.*
5. The thing invented. *Milton.*

INVE'NTIVE. *a.* [*inventif*, Fr.] Quick at contrivance; ready at expedients; *Ascham. Dryden.*

INVE'NTOR. *f.* [*inventor*, Latin.]
1. A finder out of something new. *Milton.*
2. A contriver; a framer. *Shakespeare.*

INVENTO'RIALLY. *ad.* In manner of an inventory. *Shakespeare.*

INVE'NTORY. *f.* [*inventarium*, Latin.] An account or catalogue of moveables. *Spectator.*

To INVENTORY. *v. a.* [*inventorier*, Fr.] To register; to place in a catalogue *Government of the Tongue.*

INVE'NTRESS. *f.* [*inventrice*, Fr from *inventor.*] A female that invents *Burnet.*

INVE'RSE. *a.* [*inverse*, Fr. *inversus*, Lat.] Inverted; reciprocal: opposed to *direct.* *Garth.*

INVE'RSION. *f.* [*inversion*, Fr. *inversio*, Latin.]
1. Change of order or time, so as that the last is first, and first last. *Dryden.*
2. Change of place, so as that each takes the room of the other.

To INVE'RT. *v. a.* [*inverto*, Latin.]
1. To turn upside down; to place in contrary method or order to that which was before. *Wotton. Dryden. Watts.*
2. To place the last first. *Prior.*
3. To divert; to turn into another channel; to imbezzle. *Knolles.*

INVE'RTEDLY. *ad.* [from *inverted.*] In contrary or reversed order. *Derham.*

To INVE'ST. *v. a.* [*investio*, Latin.]
1. To dress; to clothe; to array. *Milt.*
2. To place in possession of a rank or office. *Hooker. Clarendon.*
3. To adorn; to grace. *Shakespeare.*
4. To confer; to give. *Bacon.*
5. To inclose; to surround so as to intercept succours or provisions.

INVE'STIENT. *a.* [*investiens*, Latin.] Covering; clothing. *Woodward.*

INVE'STIGABLE. *a.* [from *investigate.*] To be searched out; discoverable by rational disquisition. *Hooker.*

To INVE'STIGATE. *v. a.* [*investigo*, Lat.] To search out; to find out by rational disquisition. *Cheyne.*

INVESTIGA'TION. *f.* [*investigatio*, Lat.]
1. The act of the mind by which unknown truths are discovered. *Watts.*
2. Examination. *Pope.*

INVE'STITURE. *f.* [French.]
1. The right of giving possession of any manor, office, or benefice. *Raleigh.*
2. The act of giving possession.

INVE'STMENT. *f.* [*in* and *vestment.*] Dress; cloaths; garment; habit. *Shakesp.*

INVETERACY. *f.* [*inveteratio*, Latin.]
1. Long continuance of any thing bad. *Addison.*

2. [In phyſick.] Long continuance of a diſeaſe.

INVE'TERATE. *a.* [*inveteratus*, Latin.]
1. Old; long eſtabliſhed. *Bacon.*
2. Obſtinate by long continuance. *Swift.*

To INVE'TERATE. *v. a.* [*invetero*, Lat.] To harden or make obſtinate by long continuance. *Bentley.*

INVE'TERATENESS. *ſ.* [from *inveterate.*] Long continuance of any thing bad; obſtinacy confirmed by time. *Brown.*

INVETERA'TION. *ſ.* [*inveteratio*, Latin.] The act of hardening or confirming by long continuance.

INVI'DIOUS. *a.* [*invidioſus*, Latin.]
1. Envious; malignant. *Evelyn.*
2. Likely to incur or to bring hatred. *Swift.*

INVI'DIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *invidious.*]
1. Malignantly; enviouſly. *Spratt.*
2. In a manner likely to provoke hatred.

INVI'DIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *invidious.*] Quality of provoking envy or hatred.

To INVI'GORATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *vigour.*] To endue with vigour; to ſtrengthen; to animate; to enforce. *Addiſon.*

INVIGORA'TION. *ſ.* [from *invigorate.*]
1. The act of invigorating.
2. The ſtate of being invigorated. *Norris.*

INVI'NCIBLE. *a.* [*invincibilis*, Latin.] Inſuperable; unconquerable; not to be ſubdued. *Knolles. Bentley.*

INVI'NCIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *invincible.*] Unconquerableneſs; inſuperableneſs.

INVI'NCIBLY. *ad.* [from *invincible.*] Inſuperably; unconquerably. *Milton.*

INVI'OLABLE. *a.* [*inviolabilis*, Latin.]
1. Not to be profaned; not to be injured. *Locke.*
2. Not to be broken. *Hooker.*
3. Inſuſceptible of hurt or wound. *Milton.*

INVI'OLABLY. *ad.* [from *inviolable.*] Without breach; without failure. *Spratt.*

INVI'OLATE. *a.* [*inviolatus*, Latin.] Unhurt; uninjured; unprofaned; unpolluted; unbroken. *Dryden.*

I'NVIOUS. *a.* [*invius*, Latin.] Impaſſable; untrodden. *Hudibras.*

INVISIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *inviſible.*] The ſtate of being inviſible; imperceptibleneſs to ſight. *Ray.*

INVI'SIBLE. *a.* [*inviſibilis*, Latin.] Not perceptible by the ſight; not to be ſeen. *Sidney.*

INVI'SIBLY. *ad.* [from *inviſible.*] Imperceptibly to the ſight. *Denham.*

To INVI'SCATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *viſcus*, Lat.] To lime; to intangle in glutinous matter. *Brown.*

INVITA'TION. *ſ.* [*invitatio*, Latin.] The act of inviting, bidding, or calling to any thing with ceremony and civility. *Dryden.*

To INVI'TE. *v. a.* [*invito*, Latin.]
1. To bid; to aſk to any place. *Swift.*
2. To allure; to perſuade. *Bacon.*

To INVI'TE. *v. n.* [*invito*, Latin.] To aſk or call to any thing pleaſing. *Milton.*

INVI'TER. *ſ.* [from *invite.*] He who invites. *Smalridge.*

INVI'TINGLY. *ad.* [from *inviting.*] In ſuch a manner as invites or allures. *Decay of Piety.*

To INU'MBRATE. *v. a.* [*inumbro*, Lat.] To ſhade; to cover with ſhades. *Dict.*

INU'NCTION. *ſ.* [*inunctus*, Latin.] The act of ſmearing or anointing. *Ray.*

INUNDA'TION. *ſ.* [*inundatio*, Latin.]
1. The overflow of waters; flood; deluge. *Blackmore.*
2. A confluence of any kind. *Spenſer.*

To I'NVOCATE. *v. a.* [*invoco*, Latin.] To invoke; to implore; to call upon; to pray to. *Milton.*

INVOCA'TION. *ſ.* [*invocatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of calling upon in prayer. *Hooker.*
2. The form of calling for the aſſiſtance or preſence of any being. *Waſe.*

I'NVOICE. *ſ.* A catalogue of the freight of a ſhip, or of the articles and price of goods ſent by a factor.

To INVO'KE. *v. a.* [*invoco*, Latin.] To call upon; to implore; to pray to. *Sidney.*

To INVO'LVE. *v. a.* [*involvo*, Latin.]
1. To inwrap; to cover with any thing circumfluent. *Dryden.*
2. To imply; to compriſe. *Tillotſon.*
3. To entwiſt; to join. *Milton.*
4. To take in; to catch. *Spratt.*
5. To intangle. *Locke.*
6. To complicate; to make intricate. *Locke.*
7. To blend; to mingle together confuſedly. *Milton.*

INVO'LUNTARILY. *ad.* [from *involuntary.*] Not by choice; not ſpontaneouſly.

INVO'LUNTARY. *a.* [*involontaire*, Fr.]
1. Not having the power of choice. *Pope.*
2. Not choſen; not done willingly. *Locke. Pope.*

INVOLU'TION. *ſ.* [*involutio*, Latin.]
1. The act of involving or inwrapping.
2. The ſtate of being entangled; complication. *Glanville.*
3. That which is wrapped round any thing. *Brown.*

To INU'RE. *v. a.* [*in* and *ure.*]
1. To habituate; to make ready or willing by practice and cuſtom; to accuſtom. *Daniel.*
2. To bring into uſe; to practiſe again. *Spenſer.*

INU'REMENT. *ſ.* [from *inure.*] Practice; habit; uſe; cuſtom; frequency. *Wotton.*

To INU'RN. *v. a.* To intomb; to bury. *Dryden.*

INUSTION.

INU'STION. *f.* [*inuſtio*, Latin.] The act of burning.

INU'TILE. *a.* [*inutile*, Fr. *inutilis*, Latin.] Uſeleſs; unprofitable. *Bacon.*

INUTI'LITY. *f.* [*inutilitas*, Latin.] Uſeleſſneſs; unprofitableneſs.

INVU'LNERABLE. *a.* [*invulnerabilis*, Lat.] Not to be wounded; ſecure from wound. *Swift.*

To INWA'LL. *v. a.* To incloſe with a wall. *Spenſer.*

I'NWARD. } *ad.* [inpeapd, Saxon.]
I'NWARDS. }

1. Towards the internal parts; within. *Milton.*
2. With inflexion or incurvity; concavely. *Dryden.*
3. Into the mind or thoughts. *Hooker.*

I'NWARD. *a.*

1. Internal; placed not on the outſide but within. *Milton.*
2. Reflecting; deeply thinking. *Prior.*
3. Intimate; domeſtick. *Job.*
4. Seated in the mind. *Shakeſpeare.*

I'NWARD. *ſ.*

1. Any thing within, generally the bowels. *Mortimer.*
2. Intimate; near acquaintance. *Shakeſ.*

I'NWARDLY. *ad.* [from *inward.*]

1. In the heart; privately. *Shakeſp.*
2. In the parts within; internally. *Arbuthnot.*
3. With inflexion or concavity.

I'NWARDNESS. *ſ.* [from *inward.*] Intimacy; familiarity. *Shakeſpeare.*

To INWE'AVE. preter. *inwove* or *inweaved*, part. paſſ. *inwove* or *inwoven*, [*in* and *weave.*]

1. To mix any thing in weaving ſo that it forms part of the texture. *Pope.*
2. To intwine; to complicate. *Milton.*

To INWO'OD. *v. a.* [*in* and *wood.*] To hide in woods. *Sidney.*

To INWRA'P. *v. a.* [*in* and *wrap.*]

1. To cover by involution; to involve. *Donne.*
2. To perplex; to puzzle with difficulty or obſcurity. *Bacon.*
3. To raviſh or tranſport. *Milton.*

INWRO'UGHT. *a.* [*in* and *wrought.*] Adorned with work. *Milton.*

To INWRE'ATHE. *v. a.* [*in* and *wreath.*] To ſurround as with a wreath. *Milton.*

JOB. *ſ.*

1. A low mean lucrative buſy affair.
2. Petty, piddling work; a piece of chance work. *Pope.*
3. A ſudden ſtab with a ſharp inſtrument.

To JOB. *v. a.*

1. To ſtrike ſuddenly with a ſharp inſtrument. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. To drive in a ſharp inſtrument. *Moxon.*

To JOB. *v. n.* To play the ſtockjobber; to buy and ſell as a broker. *Pope.*

JOB's *tears. ſ.* An herb.

JOBBER. *ſ.* [from *job.*]

1. A man who ſells ſtock in the publick funds. *Swift.*
2. One who does chancework.

JOBBERNO'WL. *ſ.* [*jobbe*, Flemiſh, dull; hnol, Saxon, a head.] Loggerhead; blockhead. *Hudibras.*

JO'CKEY. *ſ.* [from *Jack.*]

1. A fellow that rides horſes in the race. *Addiſon.*
2. A man that deals in horſes.
3. A cheat; a trickiſh fellow.

To JO'CKEY. *v. a* [from the noun.]

1. To juſtle by riding againſt one.
2. To cheat; to trick.

JOCO'SE. *a.* [*jocoſus*, Latin.] Merry; waggiſh; given to jeſt. *Watts.*

JOCO'SELY *ad.* [from *jocoſe.*] Waggiſhly; in jeſt; in game. *Broome.*

JOCO'SENESS. } *ſ.* [from *jocoſe.*] Wag-
JOCO'SITY. } gery; merriment. *Brown.*

JO'CULAR. *a.* [*jocularis*, Latin.] Uſed in jeſt; merry; jocoſe; waggiſh. *Government of the Tongue.*

JOCULARITY. *ſ.* [from *jocular.*] Merriment; diſpoſition to jeſt. *Brown.*

JOCU'ND. *a.* [*jocundus*, Latin.] Merry; gay; airy; lively. *Milton.*

JOCU'NDLY. *ad.* [from *jocund.*] Merrily; gaily. *South.*

To JOG. *v. a.* [*ſchocken*, Dutch.] To puſh; to ſhake by a ſudden impulſe. *Norris.*

To JOG. *v. n.* To move by ſuccuſſation. *Milton.*

JOG. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A puſh; a ſlight ſhake; a ſudden interruption by a puſh or ſhake. *Arbuthnot.*
2. A rub; a ſmall ſtop. *Glanville.*

JO'GGER. *ſ.* [from *jog.*] One who moves heavily and dully. *Dryden.*

To JO'GGLE. *v. n.* To ſhake. *Derham.*

JO'HNAPPLE. *ſ.* A ſharp apple. *Mortimer.*

To JOIN. *v. a.* [*joindre*, French.]

1. To add one to another in continuity. *Iſaiah.*
2. To unite in league or marriage. *Dryd.*
3. To daſh together; to collide; to encounter. *Knolles.*
4. To aſſociate. *Acts.*
5. To unite in one act. *Dryden.*
6. To unite in concord. 1 *Corinthians.*
7. To act in concert with. *Dryden.*

To JOIN. *v. n.*

1. To grow to; to adhere; to be continuous. *Acts.*
2. To cloſe; to claſh. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To unite with in marriage, or any other league. *Ezra.*

4. To

4. To become confederate. 1. *Mac.*

JOINDER. *f.* [from *join.*] Conjunction; joining. *Shakespeare.*

JO'INER. *f.* [from *join.*] One whose trade is to make utenſils of wood joined. *Mox.*

JO'INERY. *f.* [from *joiner.*] An art whereby ſeveral pieces of wood are fitted and joined together. *Moxon.*

JOINT. *f.* [*jointure*, French.]

1. Articulation of limbs; juncture of moveable bones in animal bodies. *Temple.*
2. Hinge; junctures which admit motion of the parts. *Sidney.*
3. [In joinery.] Strait lines, in joiners language, is called a *joint*, that is, two pieces of wood are ſhot. *Moxon.*
4. A knot or commiſſure in a plant.
5. One of the limbs of an animal cut up by the butcher. *Swift.*
6. *Out of* JOINT. Luxated; ſlipped from the ſocket, or correſpondent part where it naturally moves. *Herbert.*
7. *Out of* JOINT. Thrown into confuſion and diſorder. *Shakeſpeare.*

JOINT. *a.*

1. Shared among many. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. United in the ſame poſſeſſion. *Donne.*
3. Combined; acting together in conſort. *Addiſon.*

To JOINT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To join together in confederacy. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To form many parts into one. *Dryd.*
3. To form in articulations. *Ray.*
4. To divide a joint; to cut or quarter into joints. *Dryden.*

JO'INTED. *a.* [from *joint.*] Full of joints, knots, or commiſſures. *Phillips.*

JOINTER. [from *joint.*] A ſort of plane. *Moxon.*

JO'INTLY. *ad.* [from *joint.*]

1. Together; not ſeparately. *Hooker.*
2. In a ſtate of union or co-operation. *Dryden.*

JO'INTRESS. *f.* [from *jointure.*] One who holds any thing in jointure. *Shakeſpeare.*

JOINTSTO'OL. *f.* [*joint* and *ſtool.*] A ſtool made not merely by inſertion of the feet. *Arbuthnot.*

JO'INTURE. *f.* [*jointure*, French.] Eſtate ſettled on a wife to be enjoyed after her huſband's deceaſe. *Pope.*

JOIST. *f.* [from *joindre*, French.] The ſecondary beam of a floor. *Mortimer.*

To JOIST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit in the ſmaller beams of a flooring.

JOKE. *f.* [*jocus*, Latin.] A jeſt; ſomething not ſerious. *Watts.*

To JOKE. *v. n.* [*jocor*, Latin.] To jeſt; to be merry in words or actions. *Gay.*

JO'KER. *f.* [from *joke.*] A jeſter; a merry fellow. *Dennis.*

JOLE. *f.* [*gueule*, French.]

1. The face or cheek. *Collier.*
2. The head of a fiſh. *Pope.*

To JOLL. *v. a.* [from *joll*, the head.] To beat the head againſt any thing; to claſh with violence.

JO'LLILY. *ad.* [from *jolly.*] In a diſpoſition to noiſy mirth. *Dryden.*

JO'LLIMENT. *f.* [from *jolly.*] Mirth; merriment; gaiety. *Spenſer.*

JO'LLINESS, JO'LLITY. } *f.* [from *jolly.*]

1. Gaiety; elevation of ſpirit. *Sidney.*
2. Merriment; feſtivity. *Addiſon.*

JO'LLY. *a.* [*joli*, French.]

1. Gay; merry; airy; cheerful; lively. *Burton.*
2. Plump; like one in high health. *South.*

To JOLT. *v. n.* To ſhake as a carriage on rough ground. *Swift.*

To JOLT. *v. a.* To ſhake one as a carriage does.

JOLT. *f.* [from the verb.] Shock; violent agitation. *Gulliver.*

JO'LTHEAD. *f.* A great head; a dolt; a blockhead. *Grew.*

JONQUI'LLE. *f.* [*jonquille*, French.] A ſpecies of daffodil. *Thomſon.*

JO'RDEN. *f.* [ɣoɲ, *ſtercus*, and ɒen, *receptaculum.*] A pot. *Pope.*

To JOSTLE. *v. a.* [*jouſter*, French.] To juſtle; to ruſh againſt.

JOT. *f.* [ἰῶτα.] A point; a tittle. *Spenſer.*

JO'VIAL. *a.* [*jovial*, French.]

1. Under the influence of Jupiter. *Brown.*
2. Gay; airy; merry. *Bacon.*

JO'VIALLY. *ad.* [from *jovial.*] Merrily; gaily.

JO'VIALNESS. *f.* [from *jovial.*] Gaiety; merriment.

JO'UISANCE. *f* [*rejouiſſance*, French.] Jollity; merriment; feſtivity. *Spenſer.*

JO'URNAL. *a.* [*journale*, French; *giornale*, Italian.] Daily; quotidian. *Shakeſpeare.*

JO'URNAL. *f.* [*journal*, French.]

1. A diary; an account kept of daily tranſactions. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Any paper publiſhed daily.

JO'URNALIST. *f.* [from *journal.*] A writer of journals.

JO'URNEY. *f.* [*journée*, French.]

1. The travel of a day. *Milton.*
2. Travel by land; a voyage or travel by ſea. *Rogers.*
3. Paſſage from place to place. *Burnet.*

To JO'URNEY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To travel; to paſs from place to place. *Numbers.*

JO'URNEYMAN. *f.* [*journée*, a day's work, Fr. and *man.*] A hired workman. *Arbuthnot.*

JO'URNEYWORK. *f.* [*journée*, French, and *work.*] Work performed for hire. *Arbuthnot.*

JOUST.

JOUST. *f.* [*joust*, French.] Tilt; tournament; mock fight. It is now written less properly *just*. *Milton.*

To JOUST. *v. n.* [*jouster*, French.] To run in the tilt. *Milton.*

JO'WLER. *f.* A kind of hunting dog. *Dryden.*

JO'WTER. *f.* A fish-driver. *Carew.*

JOY. *f.* [*joye*, French.]

1. The passion produced by any happy accident; gladness. *South.*
2. Gaiety; merriment; festivity. *Dryd.*
3. Happiness; felicity. *Shakespeare.*
4. A term of fondness. *Shakespeare.*

To JOY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rejoice; to be glad; to exult. *Wotton.*

To JOY. *v. a.*

1. To congratulate; to entertain kindly. *Prior.*
2. To gladden; to exhilarate. *Sidney.*
3. [*Jouir de*, French.] To enjoy; to have happy possession. *Milton.*

JOYA'NCE. *f.* [*joiant*, old French.] Gaiety; festivity. *Spenser.*

JO'YFUL. *a.* [*joy* and *full.*]

1. Full of joy; glad; exulting. 1 *Kings.*
2. Sometimes it has *of* before the cause of joy. *Pope.*

JO'YFULLY. *ad.* [from *joyful.*] With joy; gladly. *Wake.*

JO'YFULNESS. *f.* [from *joyful.*] Gladness; joy. *Deutr.*

JO'YLESS. *a.* [from *joy.*]

1. Void of joy; feeling no pleasure. *Shakespeare.*
2. It has sometimes *of* before the object.
3. Giving no pleasure. *Shakespeare.*

JO'YOUS. *a.* [*joyeux*, French.]

1. Glad; gay; merry. *Prior.*
2. Giving joy. *Spenser.*
3. It has *of* sometimes before the cause of joy. *Dryden.*

IPECACUA'NHA. *f.* An Indian plant. *Hill.*

IRA'SCIBLE. *a.* [*irascibilis*, low Lat. *irascible*, Fr.] Partaking of the nature of anger. *Digby.*

IRE. *f.* [Fr. *ira*, Latin.] Anger; rage; passionate hatred. *Dryden.*

I'REFUL. *a.* [*ire* and *full.*] Angry; raging; furious. *Dryden.*

I'REFULLY. *ad.* [from *ire.*] With ire; in an angry manner.

I'RIS. *f.* [Latin.]

1. The rainbow. *Brown.*
2. Any appearance of light resembling the rainbow. *Newton.*
3. The circle round the pupil of the eye.
4. The flower-de-luce. *Milton.*

To IRK. *v. a.* [*yrk*, work, Islandick.] It irks *me*; I am weary of it. *Shakespeare.*

I'RKSOME. *a.* [from *irk.*] Wearisome; tedious; troublesome. *Swift.*

I'RKSOMELY. *ad.* [from *irksome.*] Wearisomely; tediously.

I'RKSOMENESS. *f.* [from *irksome.*] Tediousness; wearisomeness.

IRON. *f.* [ɪpen, Saxon.]

1. A metal common to all parts of the world, plentiful in most, and of a small price. Though the lightest of all metals, except tin, it is considerably the hardest; and, when pure, naturally malleable: when wrought into steel, or when in the impure state from its first fusion, in which it is called cast iron, it is scarce malleable. Iron is more capable of rust than any other metal, is very sonorous, and requires the strongest fire of all the metals to melt it. The specifick gravity of iron is to water as 7632 is to 1000. Iron has greater medicinal virtues than any of the other metals. *Hill.*
2. Any instrument or utensil made of iron. *Pope.*

IRON. *a.*

1. Made of iron. *Mortimer.*
2. Resembling iron in colour. *Woodward.*
3. Harsh; severe; rigid; miserable. *Crashaw.*
4. Indissoluble; unbroken. *Phillips.*
5. Hard; impenetrable. *Shakespeare.*

To I'RON. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To smooth with an iron.
2. To shackle with irons.

IRO'NICAL. *a.* [from *irony.*] Expressing one thing and meaning another. *Brown. Swift.*

IRO'NICALLY. *ad.* [from *ironical.*] By the use of irony. *Bacon.*

IRONMO'NGER. *f.* [*iron* and *monger.*] A dealer in iron.

I'RONWOOD. *f.* A kind of wood extremely hard, and so ponderous as to sink in water.

I'RONWORT. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*

I'RONY. *a.* [from *iron.*] Made of iron; partaking of iron. *Hammond.*

I'RONY. *f.* [*ironie*, French.] A mode of speech in which the meaning is contrary to the words. *Swift.*

IRRA'DIANCE. } *f.* [*irradiance*, French.]
IRRA'DIANCY. }

1. Emission of rays or beams of light upon any object. *Brown.*
2. Beams of light emitted. *Milton.*

To IRRA'DIATE. *v. a.* [*irradio*, Latin.]

1. To adorn with light emitted upon it; to brighten. *South.*
2. To enlighten intellectually; to illumine; to illuminate. *Milton.*
3. To animate by heat or light. *Hale.*
4. To decorate with shining ornaments. *Pope.*

IRRA-

IRRADIA'TION. *f.* [*irradiation*, French.]
1. The act of emitting beams of light. *Digby.*
2. Illumination; intellectual light. *Hale.*

IRRA'TIONAL. *a.* [*irrationalis*, Latin.]
1. Void of reason; void of underſtanding. *Milton.*
2. Abſurd; contrary to reaſon. *Harvey.*

IRRATIONA'LITY. *f.* [from *irrational.*] Want of reaſon.

IRRA'TIONALLY. *ad.* [from *irrational.*] Without reaſon; abſurdly.

IRRECLA'IMABLE. *a.* [*in* and *reclaimable.*] Not to be reclaimed; not to be changed to the better. *Addiſon.*

IRRECONCI'LABLE. *a.* [*irreconciliable*, French.]
1. Not to be reconciled; not to be appeaſed. *Dryden.*
2. Not to be made conſiſtent. *Rogers.*

IRRECONCI'LABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *irreconcilable.*] Impoſſibility to be reconciled.

IRRECONCI'LABLY. *ad.* [from *irreconcilable.*] In a manner not admitting reconciliation.

IRRECONCI'LED. *a.* [*in* and *reconciled.*] Not atoned. *Shakeſpeare.*

IRRECO'VERABLE. *a.* [*in* and *recoverable.*]
1. Not to be regained; not to be reſtored or repaired. *Rogers.*
2. Not to be remedied. *Hooker.*

IRRECO'VERABLY. *ad.* [from *irrecoverable.*] Beyond recovery; paſt repair. *Milt.*

IRREDU'CIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *reducible.*] Not to be reduced.

IRREFRAGABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *irrefragable.*] Strength of argument not to be refuted.

IRREFRA'GABLE. *a.* [*irrefragabilis*, Lat.] Not to be confuted; ſuperior to argumental oppoſition. *Swift.*

IRREFRA'GABLY. *ad.* [from *irrefragable.*] With force above confutation. *Atterbury.*

IRREFU'TABLE. *a.* [*irrefutabilis*, Latin.] Not to be overthrown by argument.

IRRE'GULAR. *a.* [*irreguliер*, Fr. *irregularis*, Latin.]
1. Deviating from rule, cuſtom or nature. *Prior.*
2. Immethodical; not confined to any certain rule or order. *Milton. Cowley.*
3. Not being according to the laws of virtue.

IRREGULA'RITY. *ſ.* [*irregularité*, Fr.]
1. Deviation from rule.
2. Neglect of method and order. *Brown.*
3. Inordinate practice. *Rogers.*

IRRE'GULARLY. *ad.* [from *irregular.*] Without obſervation of rule or method. *Locke.*

To **IRRE'GULATE.** *v. a.* To make irregular; to diſorder. *Brown.*

IRRE'LATIVE. *a.* [*in* and *relativus*, Lat.] Having no reference to any thing; ſingle; unconnected.

IRRELI'GION. *ſ.* [*irreligion*, Fr.] Contempt of religion; impiety. *Rogers.*

IRRELI'GIOUS. *a.* [*irreligieux*, French.]
1. Contemning religion; impious. *South.*
2. Contrary to religion. *Swift.*

IRRELI'GIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *irreligious.*] With impiety; with irreligion.

IRRE'MEABLE. *a.* [*irremeabilis*, Latin.] Admitting no return. *Dryden.*

IRREME'DIABLE *a.* [*irremediable*, Fr.] Admitting no cure; not to be remedied. *Bacon.*

IRREME'DIABLY. *ad.* [from *irremediable.*] Without cure. *Taylor.*

IRREMI'SSIBLE. *a.* [*irremiſſible*, French.] Not to be pardoned.

IRREMI'SSIBLENESS. *ſ.* The quality of being not to be pardoned. *Hammond.*

IRREMO'VEABLE. *a.* [*in* and *remove.*] Not to be moved; not to be changed. *Shakeſpeare.*

IRRENO'WNED. *a.* [*in* and *renown.*] Void of honour. *Spenſer.*

IRRE'PARABLE. *a.* [*irreparabilis*, Lat.] Not to be recovered; not to be repaired. *Addiſon.*

IRRE'PARABLY. *ad.* Without recovery; without amends. *Boyle.*

IRREPLE'VIABLE. *a.* [*in* and *replevy.*] Not to be redeemed. A law term.

IRREPREHE'NSIBLE. *a.* [*irreprehenſibilis*, Latin.] Exempt from blame.

IRREPREHE'NSIBLY. *ad.* [from *irreprehenſible.*] Without blame.

IRREPRESE'NTABLE. *a.* [*in* and *repreſent.*] Not to be figured by any repreſentation. *Stilling fleet.*

IRREPRO'ACHABLE. *a.* [*in* and *reproachable.*] Free from blame; free from reproach. *Atterbury.*

IRREPRO'ACHABLY. *ad.* [from *irreproachable.*] Without blame; without reproach.

IRREPRO'VEABLE. *a.* [*in* and *reproveable.*] Not to be blamed; irreproachable.

IRRESISTIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *irreſiſtible.*] Power or force above oppoſition. *Hamm.*

IRRESI'STIBLE. *a.* [*irreſiſtible*, French.] Superiour to oppoſition. *Hooker.*

IRRESI'STIBLY. *ad.* [from *irreſiſtible.*] In a manner not to be oppoſed. *Rogers.*

IRRE'SOLUBLE. *a.* [*in* and *reſolubilis*, Latin.] Not to be broken; not to be diſſolved. *Boyle.*

IRRE'SOLUBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *irreſoluble.*] Reſiſtance to ſeparation of the parts. *Boyle.*

IRRESO'LVEDLY. *ad.* [*in* and *reſolved.*] Without ſettled determination. *Boyle.*

IRRE'SOLUTE. *a.* [*in* and *reſolute.*] Not conſtant in purpoſe; not determined. *Temple.*

IRRE'SOLUTELY. *ad.* [from *irreſolute.*] Without firmneſs of mind; without determined purpoſe.

IRRESOLU'TION. *ſ.* [*irreſolution*, Fr.] Want of firmneſs of mind. *Addiſon.*

IRRESPE'CTIVE. *a.* [*in* and *reſpective.*] Having no regard to any circumſtances. *Hammond. Rogers.*

IRRESPE'CTIVELY. *ad.* [from *irreſpective.*] Without regard to circumſtances. *Hammond.*

IRRETRIE'VABLE. *a.* [*in* and *retrieve.*] Not to be repaired; irrecoverable; irreparable.

IRRETRIE'VABLY. *ad.* Irreparably; irrecoverably. *Woodward.*

IRRE'VERENCE. *ſ.* [*irreverentia*, Lat.]

1. Want of reverence; want of veneration. *Pope.*

2. State of being diſregarded. *Clarendon.*

IRRE'VERENT. *a.* [*irreverent*, French.] Not paying due homage or reverence; not expreſſing or conceiving due veneration or reſpect. *Raleigh.*

IRRE'VERENTLY. *ad.* [from *irreverent.*] Without due reſpect or veneration. *Government of the Tongue.*

IRREVE'RSIBLE. *a.* Not to be recalled; not to be changed. *Rogers.*

IRREVE'RSIBLY. *ad.* [from *irreverſible.*] Without change. *Hammond.*

IRREVOCABLE. *a.* [*irrevocabilis*, Lat.] Not to be recalled; not to be brought back. *Bacon.*

IRREVOCABLY. *ad.* [from *irrevocable.*] Without recall. *Boyle.*

To I'RRIGATE. *v. a.* [*irrigo*, Latin.] To wet; to moiſten; to water. *Ray.*

IRRIGA'TION. *ſ.* [from *irrigate.*] The act of watering or moiſtening. *Bacon.*

IRRI'GUOUS. *a.* [from *irrigate.*]

1. Watery; watered. *Milton.*

2. Dewy; moiſt. *Philips.*

IRRI'SION. *ſ.* [*irriſio*, Latin.] The act of laughing at another. *Woodward.*

To I'RRITATE. *v. a.* [*irrito*, Latin.]

1. To provoke; to teaze; to exaſperate. *Clarendon.*

2. To fret; to put into motion or diſorder by any irregular or unaccuſtomed contact. *Bacon.*

3. To heighten; to agitate; to enforce. *Bacon.*

IRRITA'TION. *ſ.* [*irritatio*, Latin.]

1. Provocation; exaſperation.

2. Stimulation; vellication. *Arbuthnot.*

IRRU'PTION. *ſ.* [*irruptio*, Latin.]

1. The act of any thing forcing an entrance. *Burnet.*

2. Inroad; burſt of invaders into any place. *Addiſon.*

IS. [ıꝑ, Saxon.]

1. The third perſon ſingular of *to be*: I am, thou art, he *is*. *Job.*

2. It is ſometimes expreſſed by *'s*.

ISCHIA'DICK. *a.* [ἰσχιαδικὸς.] In anatomy, an epithet given to the veins of the foot that terminate in the crural. *Harris.*

I'SCHURY. *ſ.* [ἰσχουρία.] A ſtoppage of urine.

ISCHURE'TICK. *ſ.* [*iſchuretique*, French.] Such medicines as force urine when ſuppreſſed.

ISH. [ıꝑc, Saxon.]

1. A termination added to an adjective to expreſs diminution: as, *bluiſh*, tending to blue.

2. It is likewiſe ſometimes the termination of a gentile or poſſeſſive adjective: as, *Swediſh*, *Daniſh*.

3. It likewiſe notes participation of the qualities of the ſubſtantive: as, *man*, *maniſh*.

I'SICLE. *ſ.* [from *ice.*] A pendent ſhoot of ice. *Dryden.*

ISINGLA'SS. *ſ.* [from *ice*, or *iſe*, and *glaſs*, that is, matter congealed into glaſs.] *Iſinglaſs* is a tough, firm, and light ſubſtance, of a whitiſh colour, and in ſome degree tranſparent, much reſembling glue, but cleanlier and ſweeter. The fiſh from which *iſinglaſs* is prepared is one of the cartilaginous kind, and a ſpecies of ſturgeon. It is frequent in many of the larger rivers of Europe. From the inteſtines of this fiſh the *iſinglaſs* is prepared by boiling. *Hill. Floyer.*

I'SINGLASS *Stone.* *ſ.* This is a foſſil which is one of the pureſt and ſimpleſt of the natural bodies. It is found in broad maſſes, compoſed of a multitude of extremely thin plates or flakes. The maſſes are of a browniſh or reddiſh colour; but when the plates are ſeparated, they are perfectly colourleſs, and pellucid. It is found in Muſcovy, Perſia, Cyprus, the Alps and Apennines, and the mountains of Germany. The ancients made their windows of it, inſtead of glaſs. *Hill.*

I'SLAND. *ſ.* [*inſula*, Latin. It is pronounced *iland.*] A tract of land ſurrounded by water. *Johnſon. Thomſon.*

I'SLANDER. *ſ.* [from *iſland.*] An inhabitant of a country ſurrounded by water. *Addiſon.*

ISLE. *ſ.* [*iſle*, French. Pronounce *ile.*]

1. An iſland; a country ſurrounded by water.

2. A long walk in a church, or publick building. *Pope.*

ISOPERIME'TRICAL. *ſ.* [ἰσος, περὶ, and μέτρον.] In geometry, are ſuch figures as

have equal perimeters or circumferences, of which the circle is the greateſt.

ISO'SCELES. *ſ.* That which hath only two ſides equal. *Harris.*

I'SSUE. *ſ.* [*iſſue*, French.]

1. The act of paſſing out.
2. Exit; egreſs; or paſſage out. *Prov.*
3. Event; conſequence. *Fairfax.*
4. Termination; concluſion. *Broome.*
5. Sequel deduced from premiſes. *Shakeſ.*
6. A fontanel; a vent made in a muſcle for the diſcharge of humours. *Wiſeman.*
7. Evacuation. *Matthew.*
8. Progeny; offſpring. *Dryden.*
9. [In law.] *Iſſue* hath divers applications: ſometimes uſed for the children begotten between a man and his wife; ſometimes for profits growing from an amercement; ſometimes for profits of lands or tenements; ſometimes for that point of matter depending in ſuit, whereupon the parties join and put their cauſe to the trial of the jury. *Cowel.*

To I'SSUE. *v. n.* [*uſcire*, Italian.]

1. To come out; to paſs out of any place. *Pope.*
2. To make an eruption. *Dryden.*
3. To proceed as an offſpring. *2 Kings.*
4. To be produced by any fund. *Ayliffe.*
5. To run out in lines. *Bacon.*

To I'SSUE. *v. a.*

1. To ſend out; to ſend forth. *Bacon.*
2. To ſend out judicially or authoritatively. *Clarendon.*

I'SSUELESS. *a.* [from *iſſue.*] Without offſpring; without deſcendants. *Carew.*

I'STHMUS. *ſ.* [*iſthmus*, Latin.] A neck of land joining the peninſula to the continent. *Sandys.*

IT. *pronoun.* [hit, Saxon.]

1. The neutral demonſtrative. *Cowley.*
2. *It* is ſometimes expreſſed by *'t.* *Hudibras.*
3. *It* is uſed ludicrouſly after neutral verbs, to give an emphaſis. *Locke.*
4. Sometimes applied familiarly, ludicrouſly, or rudely to perſons. *Shakeſpeare.*

ITCH. *ſ.* [gicha, Saxon.]

1. A cutaneous diſeaſe extremely contagious, which overſpreads the body with ſmall puſtules filled with a thin ſerum, and raiſed as microſcopes have diſcovered by a ſmall animal. It is cured by ſulphur. *Hudibras.*
2. The ſenſation of uneaſineſs in the ſkin, which is eaſed by rubbing.
3. A conſtant teaſing deſire. *Pope.*

To ITCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To feel that uneaſineſs in the ſkin which is removed by rubbing. *Dryden.*
2. To long; to have continual deſire. *Shakeſpeare.*

I'TCHY. *a.* [from *itch.*] Infected with the itch.

I'TEM. *ad.* [Latin.] Alſo. A word uſed when any article is added to the former.

I'TEM. *ſ.*

1. A new article. *Glanville.*
2. A hint; an innuendo.

To I'TERATE. *v. a.* [*itero*, Latin.]

1. To repeat; to utter again; to inculcate by frequent mention. *Hooker.*
2. To do over again. *Milton.*

I'TERANT. *a.* [*iterans*, Latin.] Repeating. *Bacon.*

ITERA'TION. *ſ.* [*iteratio*, Latin.] Repetition; recital over again. *Hammond.*

ITI'NERANT. *a.* [*itinerant*, French.] Wandering; not ſettled. *Addiſon.*

ITI'NERARY. *ſ.* [*itinerarium*, Latin.] A book of travels. *Addiſon.*

ITI'NERARY. *a.* [*itinerarius*, Latin.] Travelling; done on a journey. *Bacon.*

ITSE'LF. *pronoun.* [*it* and *ſelf.*] The neutral reciprocal pronoun applied to things. *Locke.*

JU'BILANT. *a.* [*jubilans*, Latin.] Uttering ſongs of triumph. *Milton.*

JUBILA'TION. *ſ.* [*jubilation*, Fr. *jubilatio*, Latin.] The act of declaring triumph.

JU'BILEE. *ſ.* [*jubilum*, low Latin.] A publick feſtivity. *Dryden.*

JUCU'NDITY. *ſ.* [*jucunditas*, Lat.] Pleaſantneſs; agreeableneſs. *Brown.*

JU'DAS *Tree ſ.* A plant. *Mortimer.*

To JUDAI'ZE. *v. n.* [*judaizo*, low Latin.] To conform to the Jews. *Sandys.*

JUDGE. *ſ.* [*juge*, French; *judex*, Latin.]

1. One who is inveſted with authority to determine any cauſe or queſtion, real or perſonal. *Dryden.*
2. One who preſides in a court of judicature. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. One who has ſkill ſufficient to decide upon the merit of any thing. *Pope.*

To JUDGE. *v. n.* [*juger*, French.]

1. To paſs ſentence. *Geneſis.*
2. To form or give an opinion. *Milton.*
3. To diſcern; to diſtinguiſh. *Addiſon.*

To JUDGE. *v. a.*

1. To paſs ſentence upon; to examine authoritatively. *Dryden.*
2. To paſs ſevere cenſure; to doom ſeverely. *Matthew.*

JU'DGER. *ſ.* [from *judge.*] One who forms judgment or paſſes ſentence. *Digby.*

JU'DGMENT. *ſ.* [*jugement*, French.]

1. The power of diſcerning the relations between one term or one propoſition and another. *Locke.*
2. Doom; the right or power of paſſing judgment. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. The act of exerciſing judicature. *Addiſon.*
4. Determination; deciſion. *Burnet.*
5. The quality of diſtinguiſhing propriety and impropriety. *Dennis.*
6. Opinion.

6. Opinion; notion. *Shakespeare.*
7. Sentence against a criminal. *Milton.*
8. Condemnation. *Tillotson.*
9. Punishment inflicted by providence. *Addison.*
10. Distribution of justice. *Arbuthnot.*
11. Judiciary laws; statutes. *Deatr.*
12. The last doom. *Shakespeare.*

JU'DICATORY. *s.* [*judex*, Latin.]
1. Distribution of justice. *Clarendon.*
2. Court of justice. *Atterbury.*

JU'DICATURE. *s.* [*judicature*, French.] Power of distributing justice. *Bacon. South.*

JUDI'CIAL. *a.* [*judicium*, Latin.]
1. Practised in the distribution of publick justice. *Bentley.*
2. Inflicted on as a penalty. *South.*

JUDI'CIALLY. *ad.* [from *judicial*.] In the forms of legal justice. *Grew.*

JUDI'CIARY. *a.* [*judiciaire*, French.] Passing judgment upon any thing. *Boyle.*

JUDI'CIOUS. *a.* [*judicieux*, French.] Prudent; wise; skilful. *Locke.*

JUDI'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *judicious*.] Skilfully; wisely. *Dryden.*

JUG. *s.* [*jugge*, Danish.] A large drinking vessel with a gibbous or swelling belly. *Swift.*

To JU'GGLE. *v. n.* [*jougler*, Fr.]
1. To play tricks by slight of hand. *Digby.*
2. To practise artifice or imposture. *Shakespeare.*

JU'GGLE. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. A trick by legerdemain.
2. An imposture; a deception. *Tillotson.*

JU'GGLER. *s.* [from *juggle*.]
1. One who practises slight of hand; one who deceives the eye by nimble conveyance. *Sandys.*
2. A cheat; a trickish fellow. *Donne.*

JU'GGLINGLY. *ad.* [from *juggle*.] In a deceptive manner.

JU'GULAR. *a.* [*jugulum*, Lat.] Belonging to the throat. *Wiseman.*

JUICE. *s.* [*jus*, French.]
1. The liquor, sap, or water of plants and fruits. *Watts.*
2. The fluid in animal bodies. *Ecr. Johnson.*

JUI'CELESS. *a.* [from *juice*.] Dry; without moisture. *More.*

JUICINESS. *s.* [from *juice*.] Plenty of juice; succulence.

JU'ICY. *a.* [from *juice*.] Moist; full of juice. *Milton.*

To JUKE. *v. n.* [*jucher*, French.] To perch upon any thing: as, birds.

JU'JUB. } *s.* A plant. The fruit is like a
JU'JUBES. } small plum, but it has little flesh. *Miller.*

JULAP. *s.* [Arabick, *julapium*, low Lat.] An extemporaneous form of medicine, made of simple and compound water sweetened. *Quincy.*

JU'LUS. *s.*
1. *Fuy Flower.*
2. Those long worm-like tufts or palms, as they are called, in willows, which at the beginning of the year grow out, and hang pendular. *Miller.*

JU'LY. *s.* [*Julius*, Lat.] The month anciently called *quintilis*, or the fifth from March, named *July* in honour of *Julius Cæsar*; the seventh month from January. *Peacham.*

JUMART. s. [French.] The mixture of a bull and a mare. *Locke.*

To JU'MBLE. *v. a.* To mix violently and confusedly together. *Locke.*

To JU'MBLE. *v. n.* To be agitated together. *Swift.*

JU'MBLE. *s.* [from the verb.] Confused mixture; violent and confused agitation. *Swift.*

JU'MENT. *s.* [*jument*, Fr.] Beast of burthen. *Brown.*

To JUMP. *v. n.* [*gumpen*, Dutch.]
1. To leap; to skip; to move forward without step or sliding. *Gulliver.*
2. To leap suddenly. *Collier.*
3. To jolt. *Nah.* iii.
4. To agree; to tally; to join. *Hakewill. Hudibras. Pope.*

JUMP. *ad.* Exactly; nicely. *Shakespeare.*

JUMP. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of jumping; a leap; a skip. *Locke.*
2. A lucky chance. *Shakespeare.*
3. [*Jupe*, French.] A waistcoat; limber stays worn by sickly ladies. *Cleaveland.*

JU'NCATE. *s.* [*juncade*, Fr.]
1. Cheesecake; a kind of sweetmeat of curds and sugar.
2. Any delicacy. *Milton.*
3. A furtive or private entertainment.

JU'NCOUS. *a.* [*junceus*, Lat.] Full of bulrushes.

JU'NCTION. *s.* [*jonction*, French.] Union; coalition. *Addison.*

JU'NCTURE. *s.* [*junctura*, Latin.]
1. The line at which two things are joined together. *Boyle.*
2. Joint; articulation. *Hale.*
3. Union; amity. *King Charles.*
4. A critical point or article of time. *Addison.*

JUNE *s.* [*Juin*, Fr.] The sixth month from January.

JU'NIOR. *a.* [*junior*, Lat.] One younger than another. *Swift.*

JU'NIPER. *s.* [*juniperus*, Lat.] A plant. The berries are powerful attenuants, diuretick, and carminative. *Hill.*

JUNK. *s.* [probably an Indian word.]
1. A small ship of China. *Bacon.*
2. Pieces of old cable.

JU'NKET. *ſ.* [properly *juncate.*]
1. A ſweetmeat. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A ſtolen entertainment.

To JU'NKET. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To feaſt ſecretly; to make entertainments by ſtealth. *Swift.*
2. To feaſt. *South.*

JU'NTO. *ſ.* [Italian.] A cabal. *South.*

I'VORY. *ſ.* [*ivoire*, French.]
Ivory is a hard ſubſtance, of a white colour: the elephant, carries on each ſide of his jaws a tooth of ſix or ſeven feet in length, of the thickneſs of a man's thigh at the baſe, and almoſt entirely ſolid; the two ſometimes weighing three hundred and thirty pounds: theſe *ivory* tuſks are hollow from the baſe to a certain height, and the cavity is filled with a compact medullary ſubſtance. *Ihill.*

JUPE'ON. *ſ.* [*juppon*, French.] A ſhort cloſe coat. *Dryden.*

JU'RAT. *ſ.* [*juratus*, Lat.] A magiſtrate in ſome corporations.

JURATORY. *a.* [*juratoire*, Fr.] Giving oath. *Ayliffe.*

JURI'DICAL. *a.* [*juridicus*, Lat.]
1. Acting in the diſtribution of juſtice.
2. Uſed in courts of juſtice. *Hale.*

JURI'DICALLY. *a.* [from *juridical.*] With legal authority.

JU'RISCONSULT. *ſ.* [*juris conſultus*, Lat.] One who gives his opinion in law. *Arbuthnot.*

JURISDI'CTION. *ſ.* [*juriſdictio*, Lat.]
1. Legal authority; extent of power. *Heywood.*
2. Diſtrict to which any authority extends.

JURISPRU'DENCE. *ſ.* [*juriſprudence*, Fr. *juriſprudentia*, Lat.] The ſcience of law.

JU'RIST. *ſ.* [*juriſte*, Fr.] A civil lawyer; a civilian.

JU'ROR. *ſ.* [*juro*, Lat.] One that ſerves on the jury. *Spenſer. Donne.*

JU'RY. *ſ.* [*jurati*, Lat. *jure*, Fr.] *Jury*, a company of men, as twenty-four or twelve, ſworn to deliver a truth upon ſuch evidence as ſhall be delivered them touching the matter in queſtion. Trial by aſſiſe, be the action civil or criminal, publick or private, perſonal or real, is referred for the fact to a *jury*, and as they find it, ſo paſſeth the judgment. This *jury*, though it appertain to moſt courts of the common law, yet it is moſt notorious in the half year courts of the juſtices errants, commonly called the great aſſiſes, and in the quarter-ſeſſions, and in them it is moſt ordinarily called a *jury*, and that in civil cauſes; whereas in other courts it is often termed an inqueſt. The grand *jury* conſiſts ordinarily of twenty-four grave and ſubſtantial gentlemen, or ſome of them yeomen, choſen indifferently out of the whole ſhire by the ſheriff, to conſider of all bills of indictment preferred to the court; which they do either approve by writing upon them theſe words, *Billa vera*, or diſallow by writing *ignoramus*. Such as they do approve, are farther referred to another *jury* to be conſidered of. Thoſe that paſs upon civil cauſes real, are all, or ſo many as can conveniently be had, of the ſame hundred, where the land or tenement in queſtion doth lie, and four at the leaſt. *Cowel.*

JU'RYMAN. *ſ.* [*jury* and *man.*] One who is impannelled on a jury. *Swift.*

JU'RYMAST. *ſ.* So the ſeamen call whatever they ſet up in the room of a maſt loſt in a fight, or by a ſtorm. *Harris.*

JUST. *a.* [*juſte*, Fr.]
1. Upright; incorrupt; equitable. *Dryden.*
2. Honeſt; without crime in dealing with others. *Tillotſon.*
3. Exact; proper; accurate. *Granville.*
4. Virtuous; innocent; pure. *Matthew.*
5. True; not forged; not falſely imputed. *Milton.*
6. Equally retributed. *Romans.*
7. Complete without ſuperfluity or defect. *Bacon.*
8. Regular; orderly. *Addiſon.*
9. Exactly proportioned. *Shakeſpeare.*
10. Full; of full dimenſions. *Knolles.*
11. Exact in retribution. *Vanity of Human Wiſhes.*

JUST. *ad.*
1. Exactly; nicely; accurately. *Hooker.*
2. Merely; barely. *Dryden.*
3. Nearly. *Temple.*

JUST. *ſ.* [*jouſte*, French.] Mock encounter on horſeback. *Dryden.*

To JUST. *v n.* [*jouſter*, French.]
1. To engage in a mock fight; to tilt.
2. To puſh; to drive; to juſtle.

JU'STICE. *ſ.* [*juſtice*, French.]
1. The virtue by which we give to every man what is his due. *Locke.*
2. Vindicative retribution; puniſhment. *Bacon.*
3. Right; aſſertion of right. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. [*Juſticiarius*, Lat.] One deputed by the king to do right by way of judgment. *Cowel.*
5. JU'STICE *of the King's Bench.* [*juſticiarius de Banco Regis.*] Is a lord by his office, and the chief of the reſt; wherefore he is alſo called *capitalis juſticiarius Angliæ*. His office eſpecially is to hear and determine all pleas of the crown; that is, ſuch as concern offences committed againſt the king; as treaſons, felonies, mayhems, and ſuch like.
6. JU'STICE *of the Common Pleas.* Is a lord by his office, and is called *dominus juſticiarius*

ticiarius communium placitorum. He with his aſſiſtants originally did hear and determine all cauſes at the common law; that is, all civil cauſes between common perſons, as well perſonal as real; for which cauſe it was called the court of common pleas, in oppoſition to the pleas of the crown.

7. JU'STICES *of Aſſiſe.* Are ſuch as were wont, by ſpecial commiſſion, to be ſent into this or that country to take aſſiſes.

8. JU'STICES *in Eyre.* Are ſo termed of the French *erre, iter.* The uſe in ancient time, was to ſend them with commiſſion into divers counties, to hear ſuch cauſes eſpecially as were termed the pleas of the crown, for the eaſe of the ſubjects, who muſt elſe have been hurried to the king's bench.

9. JU'STICES *of Gaol Delivery.* Are ſuch as are ſent with commiſſion to hear and determine all cauſes appertaining to ſuch as for any offence are caſt into gaol.

10. JU'STICES *of Niſi Prius.* Are all one now-a-days with juſtices of aſſiſe.

11. JU'STICES *of Peace.* [*juſticiarii ad Pacem.*] Are they that are appointed by the king's commiſſion, with others, to attend the peace of the country where they dwell; of whom ſome are made of the quorum, becauſe buſineſs of importance may not be dealt in without the preſence of one of them. *Cowel.*

To JU'STICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adminiſter juſtice to any. *Hayward.*

JU'STICEMENT. *ſ.* [from *juſtice.*] Procedure in courts.

JU'STICER. *ſ.* [from *To juſtice.*] Adminiſtrator of juſtice. An old word. *Davies.*

JU'STICESHIP. *ſ.* [from *juſtice.*] Rank or office of juſtice. *Swift.*

JUSTICIABLE. *a.* [from *juſtice.*] Proper to be examined in courts of juſtice.

JU'STIFIABLE. *a.* [from *juſtify.*] Defenſible by law or reaſon; conformable to juſtice. *Brown.*

JU'STIFIABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *juſtifiable.*] Rectitude; poſſibility of being fairly defended. *King Charles.*

JU'STIFIABLY. *ad.* [from *juſtifiable.*] Rightly; ſo as to be ſupported by right. *Locke.*

JUSTIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*juſtification*, Fr.]

1. Defence; maintenance; vindication; ſupport. *Swift.*

2. Deliverance by pardon from ſins paſt. *Clarke.*

JUSTIFICA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *juſtify.*] One who ſupports, defends, vindicates, or juſtifies.

JU'STIFIER. *ſ.* [from *juſtify.*] One who juſtifies; one who defends or abſolves. *Romans.*

To JU'STIFY. *v. a.* [*juſtifier*, Fr.]

1. To clear from imputed guilt; to abſolve from an accuſation. *Dryden.*

2. To maintain; to defend; to vindicate. *Denham.*

3. To free from paſt ſin by pardon. *Acts.*

To JU'STLE. *v. n.* [*jouſter*, French.] To encounter; to claſh; to ruſh againſt each other. *Lee.*

To JU'STLE. *v. a.* To puſh; to drive; to force by ruſhing againſt it. *Brown.*

JU'STLY. *ad.* [from *juſt.*]

1. Uprightly; honeſtly; in a juſt manner. *South.*

2. Properly; exactly; accurately. *Dryd.*

JU'STNESS. *ſ.* [from *juſt.*]

1. Juſtice; reaſonableneſs; equity. *Spenſer. Shakeſpeare.*

2. Accuracy; exactneſs; propriety. *Dryd.*

To JUT. *v. n.* To puſh or ſhoot into prominences; to come out beyond the main bulk. *Wotton. Dryden. Broome.*

To JU'TTY. *v. a.* [from *jut.*] To ſhoot out beyond. *Shakeſpeare.*

JU'VENILE. *a.* [*juvenilis*, Latin.] Young; youthful. *Bacon.*

JUVENI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *juvenile.*] Youthfulneſs. *Glanville.*

JUXTAPOSITION. *ſ.* [*juxta* and *poſitio*, Latin.] Appoſition; the ſtate of being placed by each other. *Glanville.*

IVY. *ſ.* [ipiz, Sax.] A plant. *Raleigh.*

K.

KEE

K A letter borrowed by the Engliſh. It has before all the vowels one invariable ſound: as, *keen, ken, kill. K* is ſilent in the preſent pronunciation before *n*: as, *knife, knee, knell.*

KA'LENDAR. *ſ.* [now written *calendar.*] An account of time. *Shakeſpeare.*

KA'LI. *ſ.* [an Arabick word.] Sea-weed, of the aſhes of which glaſs was made, whence the word *alkali.* *Bacon.*

KAM. *a.* Crooked. *Shakeſpeare.*

To KAW. *v. n.* [from the ſound.] To cry as a raven, crow, or rook. *Locke.*

KAW. *ſ.* [from the verb.] The cry of a raven or crow. *Dryden.*

KAYLE. *ſ.* [*quille*, French.]
1. Ninepin; kettlepins. *Sidney.*
2. Nine holes.

To KECK. *v. n.* [*kecken*, Dutch.] To heave the ſtomach; to reach at vomiting. *Bacon.*

To KE'CKLE *a cable.* To defend a cable round with rope. *Ainſworth.*

KE'CKSY. *ſ.* [commonly *kex*; *cigue*, Fr. *cicuta*, Latin.] It is uſed in Staffordſhire both for hemlock, and any other hollow jointed plant. *Shakeſpeare.*

KE'CKY. *a.* [from *kex.*] Reſembling a kex. *Grew.*

KE'DGER. *ſ.* [from *kedge.*] A ſmall anchor uſed in a river.

KEE, the provincial plural of *cow*, properly *kine.* *Gay.*

KE'DLACK. *ſ.* A weed that grows among corn; charnock. *Tuſſer.*

KEEL. *ſ.* [cœle, Saxon; *kiel*, Dutch.] The bottom of the ſhip. *Swift.*

To KEEL. *v. a.* [cœlan, Saxon.] To cool. *Shakeſpeare.*

KE'ELFAT. *ſ.* [cœlan, Saxon, *to cool.*] Cooler; tub in which liquor is let to cool.

KE'ELSON. *ſ.* The next piece of timber in a ſhip to her keel. *Harris.*

To KE'ELHALE. *v. a.* [*keel* and *hale.*] To puniſh in the ſeamens way, by dragging the criminal under water on one ſide of the ſhip and up again on the other.

KEEN. *a.* [cene, Saxon.]
1. Sharp; well edged; not blunt. *Dryden.*
2. Severe; piercing. *Ellis.*
3. Eager; vehement. *Tatler.*
4. Acrimonious; bitter of mind. *Swift.*

To KEEN. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To ſharpen. *Thomſon.*

KE'ENLY. *a.* [from *keen.*] Sharply; vehemently.

KE'ENNESS. *ſ.* [from *keen.*]

KEE

1. Sharpneſs; edge. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Rigour of weather; piercing cold.
3. Aſperity; bitterneſs of mind. *Clarendon.*
4. Eagerneſs; vehemence.

To KEEP. *v. a.* [cepan, Saxon; *kepen*, old Dutch.]
1. To retain; not to loſe. *Temple.*
2. To have in cuſtody. *Knolles.*
3. To preſerve; not to let go. 1 *Chron.*
4. To preſerve in a ſtate of ſecurity. *Addiſon.*
5. To protect; to guard. *Geneſis.*
6. To guard from flight. *Acts.*
7. To detain. *Dryden.*
8. To hold for another. *Milton.*
9. To reſerve; to conceal. *Bacon.*
10. To tend. *Carew.*
11. To preſerve in the ſame tenour or ſtate. *Bacon. Addiſon.*
12. To regard; to attend. *Dryden.*
13. To not ſuffer to fail. *Pſal. Milton.*
14. To hold in any ſtate. *Locke.*
15. To retain by ſome degree of force in any place or ſtate. *Sidney.*
16. To continue any ſtate or action. *Knolles.*
17. To practiſe; to uſe habitually. *Pope.*
18. To copy carefully. *Dryden.*
19. To obſerve any time. *Milton.*
20. To obſerve; not to violate. *Shakeſp.*
21. To maintain; to ſupport with neceſſaries of life. *Milton.*
22. To have in the houſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
23. Not to intermit. *Eccluſ.*
24. To maintain; to hold. *Hayward.*
25. To remain in; not to leave a place. *Shakeſpeare.*
26. Not to reveal; not to betray. *Tillotſon.*
27. To reſtrain; to with-hold. *Stak. Boyle.*
28. To debar from any place. *Milton.*
29. *To* KEEP *back.* To reſerve; to with-hold. *Jeremiah.*
30. *To* KEEP *back.* To with-hold; to reſtrain. *Pſalms.*
31. *To* KEEP *company.* To frequent any one; to accompany. *Donne.*
32. *To* KEEP *company with.* To have familiar intercourſe. *Become.*
33. *To* KEEP *in.* To conceal; not to tell. *Shakeſpeare. Addiſon.*
34. *To* KEEP *in.* To reſtrain; to curb. *Locke.*
35. *To* KEEP *off.* To bear to diſtance.
36. *To* KEEP *off.* To hinder. *Locke.*

37. *To*

37. *To* KEEP *up.* To maintain without abatement. *Addiſon.*

38. *To* KEEP *up.* To continue; to hinder from ceaſing. *Taylor.*

39. *To* KEEP *under.* To oppreſs; to ſubdue. *Atterbury.*

To KEEP. *v. n.*

1. To remain by ſome labour or effort in a certain ſtate. *Pope.*

2. To continue in any place or ſtate; to ſtay. *Sidney.*

3. To remain unhurt; to laſt. *Sidney.*

4. To dwell; to live conſtantly. *Shakſp.*

5. To adhere ſtrictly. *Addiſon.*

6. *To* KEEP *on.* To go forward. *Dryden.*

7. *To* KEEP *up.* To continue undiſmayed. *Dryden.*

KEEP. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Cuſtody; guard. *Spenſer. Dryden.*

2. Guardianſhip; reſtraint. *Aſcham.*

KE'EPER. *ſ.* [from *keep.*]

1. One who holds any thing for the uſe of another. *Sidney.*

2. One who has priſoners in cuſtody. *Dryden.*

3. One who has the care of parks, or beaſts of chaſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. One that has the ſuperintendence or care of any thing. 2 *Kings.*

KE'EPER *of the great ſeal.* Is a lord by his office, called lord *keeper* of the great ſeal of England, *&c.* and is of the king's privy-council, under whoſe hands paſs all charters, commiſſions, and grants of the king, ſtrengthened by the great or broad ſeal, without which ſeal all ſuch inſtruments by law are of no force. This lord *keeper*, by the ſtatute of 5 Eliz. c. 18. hath the like juriſdiction, and all other advantages, as hath the lord chancellor of England. *Cowel.*

KE'EPERSHIP. *ſ.* [from *keeper.*] Office of a keeper. *Carew.*

KEG. *ſ.* [*caque*, French.] A ſmall barrel, commonly uſed for a fiſh barrel.

KELL. *ſ.* A ſort of pottage. *Ainſworth.*

KELL. *ſ.* The omentum; that which inwraps the guts. *Wiſeman.*

KELP. *ſ.* A ſalt produced from calcined ſea weed. *Boyle.*

KE'LSON. *ſ.* [more properly *keelſon.*] The wood next the keel. *Raleigh.*

To KEMB. *v. a.* [cœmban, Saxon.] To ſeparate or diſentangle by an inſtrument. *Ben. Johnſon.*

To KEN. *v. a.* [cennan, Saxon.]

1. To ſee at a diſtance; to deſcry. *Addiſon.*

2. To know. *Gay.*

KEN. *ſ.* [from the verb.] View; reach of ſight. *Shakſpeare. Locke.*

KE'NNEL. *ſ.* [*chenil*, French.]

1. A cot for dogs. *Sidney. Shakeſpeare.*

2. A number of dogs kept in a kennel. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. The hole of a fox, or other beaſt.

4. [*Kennel*, Dutch.] The water-courſe of a ſtreet. *Arbuthnot.*

To KE'NNEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lie; to dwell: uſed of beaſts, and of man in contempt. *L'Eſtrange.*

KEPT. pret. and part. paſſ. of *keep.*

KERCHE'IF. *ſ.*

1. A head dreſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Any cloath uſed in dreſs. *Hayward.*

KERCHE'IFED. } *a.* [from *kercheif.*] Dreſſ-
KERCHE'IFT. } ed; hooded. *Milton.*

KERF. *ſ.* [ceopfan, Saxon, *to cut.*] The ſawn-away ſlit between two pieces of ſtuff is called a *kerf.* *Moxon.*

KE'RMES. *ſ. Kermes* is a roundiſh body, of the bigneſs of a pea, and of a brownish red colour, covered when moſt perfect with a purpliſh grey duſt. It contains a multitude of little diſtinct granules, ſoft, and when cruſhed yield a ſcarlet juice. It is found adhering to a kind of holm oak. *Hill.*

KERN. *ſ.* [an Iriſh word.] Iriſh foot ſoldier. *Spenſer.*

KERN. *ſ.* A hand-mill conſiſting of two pieces of ſtone, by which corn is ground.

To KERN. *v. n.*

1. To harden as ripened corn. *Carew.*

2. To take the form of grains; to granulate. *Grew.*

KE'RNEL. *ſ.* [cyrnel, a gland, Saxon.]

1. The edible ſubſtance contained in a ſhell. *More.*

2. Any thing included in a huſk or integument. *Denham.*

3. The ſeeds of pulpy fruits. *Bacon.*

4. The central part of any thing upon which the ambient ſtrata are concreted. *Arbuthnot.*

5. Knobby concretions in children's fleſh.

To KE'RNEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ripen to kernels. *Mortimer.*

KE'RNELLY. *a.* [from *kernel.*] Full of kernels; having the quality or reſemblance of kernels.

KE'RNELWORT. *ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

KE'RSEY. *ſ.* [*karſaye*, Dut.] Coarſe ſtuff. *Hale.*

KEST. The preter tenſe of *caſt.* *Fairfax.*

KE'STREL. *ſ.* A little kind of baſtard hawk. *Spenſer.*

KETCH. *ſ.* [from *caicchio*, Italian, a barrel.] A heavy ſhip. *Shakeſpeare.*

KE'TTLE. *ſ.* [cetl, Saxon.] A veſſel in which liquor is boiled. *Dryden.*

KE'TTLEDRUM. *ſ.* [*kettle* and *drum.*] A drum of which the head is ſpread over a body of braſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

KEY. *f.* [cœg, Saxon.]
1. An inſtrument formed with cavities correſpondent to the wards of a lock. *Fairfax.*
2. An inſtrument by which ſomething is ſcrewed or turned. *Swift.*
3. An explanation of any thing difficult. *Burnet.*
4. The parts of a muſical inſtrument which are ſtruck with the fingers. *Pamela.*
5. [In muſick.] Is a certain tone whereto every compoſition, whether long or ſhort, ought to be fitted. *Harris.*
6. *Kaye*, Dutch; *quai*, French.] A bank raiſed perpendicular for the eaſe of lading and unlading ſhips. *Dryden.*

KE'YAGE. *f.* [from *key.*] Money paid for lying at the key. *Ainſworth.*

KEYHO'LE. *f.* [*key* and *bole*] The perforation in the door or lock through which the key is put. *Prior.*

KEYSTO'NE. *f.* [*key* and *ſtone.*] The middle ſtone of an arch. *Moxon.*

KIBE. *f.* [from *kerb*, a cut, German.] An ulcerated chilblain; a chap in the heel. *Wiſeman.*

KI'BED. *a.* [from *kibe.*] Troubled with kibes.

To KICK. *v. a.* [*kuchen*, German.] To ſtrike with the foot. *Swift.*

To KICK. *v. n.* To beat the foot in anger or contempt. *Tillotſon.*

KICK. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A blow with the foot. *Dryden.*

KI'CKER. *ſ.* [from *kick.*] One who ſtrikes with his foot.

KI'CKSHAW. *ſ.* A corruption of *quelque choſe*, ſomething.
1. Something uncommon; fantaſtical; ſomething ridiculous. *Milton.*
2. A diſh ſo changed by the cookery that it can ſcarcely be known. *Fenton.*

KI'CKSEY-WICKSEY. *ſ.* A made word in ridicule and diſdain of a wife. *Shakeſpeare.*

KID. *ſ.* [*kid*, Daniſh.]
1. The young of a goat. *Spenſer.*
2. [From *cidwlen*, Welſh, a faggot.] A bundle of heath or furze.

To KID. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring forth kids.

KI'DDER. *ſ.* An ingroſſer of corn to enhance its price. *Ainſworth.*

To KIDNA'P. *v. a.* [from *kind*, Dutch, a child, and *nap.*] To ſteal children; to ſteal human beings.

KIDNA'PPER. *ſ.* [from *kidnap.*] One who ſteals human beings. *Spectator.*

KI'DNEY. *ſ.*
1. The ſe are two in number, one on each ſide: they have the ſame figure as kidney-beans: their length is four or five fingers, their breadth three, and their thickneſs two: the right is under the liver, and the left under the ſpleen. The uſe of the kidneys is to ſeparate the urine from the blood. *Quincy.*
2. Race; kind: in ludicrous language. *L'Eſtrange.*

KI'DNEYBEAN. *ſ.* An herb. *Miller.*

KI'DNEYVETCH. } *ſ.* Plants. *Ainſworth.*
KI'DNEYWORT. }

KILDERKIN. *ſ.* [*kindekin*, a baby, Dut.] A ſmall barrel. *Dryden.*

To KILL. *v. a.* [cpellan, Saxon.]
1. To deprive of life; to put to death as an agent. 2 *Mac.*
2. To deſtroy animals for food. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To deprive of life as a cauſe or inſtrument. *Bacon.*
4. To deprive of vegetative or other motion, or active qualities. *Floyer.*

KI'LLER. *ſ.* [from *kill.*] One that deprives of life. *Sidney. Waller.*

KI'LLOW. *ſ.* An earth of a blackiſh or deep blue colour. *Woodward.*

KILN. *ſ.* [cyln, Saxon.] A ſtove; a fabrick formed for admitting heat, in order to dry or burn things. *Bacon.*

To KI'LNDRY. *v. a.* [*kiln* and *dry.*] To dry by means of a kiln. *Mortimer.*

KILT. for *killed.* *Spenſer.*

KI'MBO. *a.* [*a ſchembo*, Italian.] Crooked; bent; arched. *Arbuthnot.*

KIN. *ſ.* [cyne, Saxon.]
1. Relation either of conſanguinity or affinity. *Bacon.*
2. Relatives; thoſe who are of the ſame race. *Dryden.*
3. A relation; one related. *Davies.*
4. The ſame generical claſs. *Boyle.*
5. A diminutive termination from *kind*, a child, Dutch.

KIND. *a.* [from cynne, relation, Saxon.]
1. Benevolent; filled with general goodwill. *South.*
2. Favourable; beneficent. *Luke.*

KIND. *ſ.* [cynne, Saxon.]
1. Race; generical claſs. *Hooker.*
2. Particular nature. *Baker.*
3. Natural ſtate. *Bacon. Arbuthnot.*
4. Nature; natural determination. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Manner; way. *Bacon.*
6. Sort. *Bacon.*

To KI'NDLE. *v. a.*
1. To ſet on fire; to light; to make to burn. *King Charles.*
2. To inflame the paſſions; to exaſperate; to animate. *Daniel.*

To KI'NDLE. *v. n.* [*cinnu*, Welſh; cyndelan, Saxon.]
1. To catch fire. *Iſaiah.*
2. [From cennan, to bring forth, Saxon.]

KI'ND-

KI'NDLER. *f.* [from *kindle.*] One that lights; one who inflames. *Gay.*

KI'NDLY. *od.* [from *kind.*] Benevolently; favourably; with good will. *Shakespeare.*

KI'NDLY. *a.* [from *kind.*]
1. Homogeneal; congeneal; kindred. *Hammond.*
2. Bland; mild; softening. *Dryden.*

KI'NDNESS. *f.* [from *kind.*] Benevolence; beneficence; good will; favour; love. *Collier.*

KI'NDRED. *f.* [cynnene, Saxon.]
1. Relation by birth or marriage; cognation; affinity. *Dryden.*
2. Relation; sort. *Shakespeare.*
3. Relatives. *Denham.*

KI'NDRED. *a.* Congeneal; related; cognate. *Dryden.*

KINE. *f.* plur. from *cow.* *Ben. Johnson.*

KING. *f.* [*cuning*, or *cyning*, Teut.]
1. Monarch; supreme governour. *Pope.*
2. It is taken by *Bacon* in the feminine: as *prince* also is.
3. A card with the picture of a king. *Pope.*
4. KING *at Arms*, or of heralds, a principal officer at arms, that has the preeminence of the society; of whom there are three in number, viz. Garter, Norroy, and Clarencieux. *Phillips.*

To KING. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To supply with a king. *Shakespeare.*
2. To make royal; to raise to royalty. *Shakespeare.*

KI'NGAPPLE. *f.* A kind of apple.

KI'NGCRAFT. *f.* [*king* and *craft.*] The act of governing.

KI'NGCUP. *f.* [*king* and *cup.*] A flower. *Peacham.*

KI'NGDOM. *f.* [from *king.*]
1. The dominion of a king; the territories subject to a monarch. *Shakespeare.*
2. A different class or order of beings. *Locke.*
3. A region; a tract. *Shakespeare.*

KI'NGFISHER. *f.* A species of bird. *May.*

KI'NGLIKE. } *a.* [from *king.*]
KI'NGLY. }
1. Royal; sovereign; monarchical. *Shak.*
2. Belonging to a king. *Shakespeare.*
3. Noble; august. *Sidney.*

KI'NGLY. *ad.* With an air of royalty; with superiour dignity. *Dunciad.*

KINGSE'VIL. *f.* [*king* and *evil.*] A scrofulous distemper, in which the glands are ulcerated, commonly believed to be cured by the touch of the king. *Wiseman.*

KI'NGSHIP. *f.* [from *king.*] Royalty; monarchy. *King Charles. South.*

KI'NGSPEAR. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*

KI'NGSTONE. *f.* A fish. *Ainsworth.*

KI'NSFOLK. *f.* [*kin* and *folk.*] Relations; those who are of the same family. *Sp.*

KI'NSMAN. *f.* [*kin* and *man.*] A man of the same race or family.

KI'NSWOMAN. *f.* [*kin* and *woman.*] A female relation. *Dennis.*

KIRK. *f.* [cyrce, Saxon.] An old word for a church, yet retained in Scotland. *Cleaveland.*

KI'RTLE. *f.* [cyrtel, Saxon.] An upper garment; a gown. *Shakespeare.*

To KISS. *v. a.* [*cusan*, Welsh; κυω.]
1. To touch with the lips. *Sidney.*
2. To treat with fondness. *Shakespeare.*
3. To touch gently. *Shakespeare.*

KISS. *f.* [from the verb.] Salute given by joining lips. *Dryden.*

KI'SSER. *f.* [from *kiss.*] One that kisses.

KI'SSINGCRUST. *f.* [*kissing* and *crust.*] Crust formed where one loaf in the oven touches another. *King's Cookery.*

KIT. *f.* [*kitte*, Dutch.]
1. A large bottle. *Skinner.*
2. A small diminutive fiddle. *Grew.*
3. A small wooden vessel.

KI'TCHEN. *f.* [*kegin*, Welsh, *cuisine*, Fr.] The room in a house where the provisions are cooked. *Hooker.*

KI'TCHENGARDEN. *f.* [*kitchen* and *garden.*] Garden in which esculent plants are produced. *Spectator.*

KI'TCHENMAID. *f.* [*kitchen* and *maid.*] A cookmaid.

KI'TCHENSTUFF. *f.* [*kitchen* and *stuff.*] The fat of meat scummed off the pot, or gathered out of the dripping-pan.

KI'TCHENWENCH. *f.* [*kitchen* and *wench.*] Scullion; maid employed to clean the instruments of cookery. *Shakespeare.*

KI'TCHENWORK. *f.* [*kitchen* and *work.*] Cookery; work done in the kitchen.

KITE. *f.* [cyta, Saxon.]
1. A bird of prey that infests the farms, and steals the chickens. *Grew.*
2. A name of reproach denoting rapacity. *Shakespeare.*
3. A fictitious bird made of paper. *Government of the Tongue.*

KI'TESFOOT. *f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

KI'TTEN. *f.* [*katteken*, Dutch.] A young cat. *Prior.*

To KI'TTEN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring forth young cats. *Shakespeare.*

To KLICK. *v. n.* [from *clack.*] To make a small sharp noise.

To KNAB. *v. a.* [*knappen*, Dutch.] To bite. *L'Estrange.*

KNACK. *f.* [*cnec*, Welsh; cnapinge, skill, Saxon.]
1. A little machine; a petty contrivance; a toy. *Shakespeare.*
2. A readiness; an habitual facility; a lucky dexterity. *Ben. Johnson. Swift.*
3. A nice trick. *Pope.*

To KNACK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a sharp quick noise, as when a stick breaks.

KNA'CKER. *f.* [from *knack.*]
1. A maker of small work. *Mortimer.*
2. A ropemaker. [*restio*, Latin.] *Ainf.*

KNAG. *f.* [*knag*, a wart, Danish.] A hard knot in wood.

KNA'GGY. *a.* [from *knag.*] Knotty; set with hard rough knots.

KNAP. *f.* [*cnap*, Welsh, a protuberance.] A protuberance; a swelling prominence. *Bacon.*

To KNAP. *v. a.* [*knappen*, Dutch.]
1. To bite; to break short. *Common Prayer.*
2. [*Knaap*, Erse.] To strike so as to make a sharp noise like that of breaking. *Bacon.*

To KNAP. *v. n.* To make a short sharp noise. *Wiseman.*

To KNA'PPLE. *v. n.* [from *knap.*] To break off with a sharp quick noise. *Ainsworth.*

KNA'PSACK. *f.* [from *knappen*, to eat.] The bag which a soldier carries on his back; a bag of provisions. *K. Charles.*

KNA'PWEED. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*

KNARE. *f.* [*knor*, German.] A hard knot. *Dryden.*

KNAVE. *f.* [cnapa, Saxon.]
1. A boy; a male child.
2. A servant. Both these are obsolete. *Sidney.*
3. A petty rascal; a scoundrel. *South.*
4. A card with a soldier painted on it. *Hudibras.*

KNA'VERY. *f.* [from *knave.*]
1. Dishonesty; tricks; petty villainy. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*
2. Mischievous tricks or practices. *Shakespeare.*

KNA'VISH. *a.* [from *knave.*]
1. Dishonest; wicked; fraudulent. *Pope.*
2. Waggish; mischievous. *Shakespeare.*

KNA'VISHLY. *ad.* [from *knavish.*]
1. Dishonestly; fraudulently.
2. Waggishly; mischievously.

To KNEAD *v. a.* [cnæðan, Saxon.] To beat or mingle any stuff or substance. *Donne.*

KNE'ADINGTROUGH. *f.* [*knead* and *trough.*] A trough in which the paste of bread is worked together. *Exodus.*

KNEE. *f.* [cneop, Saxon.]
1. The joint of the leg where the leg is joined to the thigh. *Bacon.*
2. A *knee* is a piece of timber growing crooked, and so cut that the trunk and branch make an angle. *Bacon.*

To KNEE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To supplicate by kneeling. *Shakespeare.*

KNEED. *a.* [from *knee.*]
1. Having knees: as *in-kneed.*
2. Having joints: as *kneed* grass.

KNE'EDEEP. *a.* [*knee* and *deep.*]
1. Rising to the knees.
2. Sunk to the knees. *Dryden.*

KNE'EHOLM. *f.* An herb.

KNE'EPAN. *f.* [*knee* and *pan.*] A little round bone about two inches broad, pretty thick, a little convex on both sides, and covered with a smooth cartilage on its fore-side. *Quincy.*

To KNEEL. *v. n.* [from *knee.*] To perform the act of genuflection; to bend the knee. *Taylor.*

KNE'ETRIBUTE. *f.* [*knee* and *tribute.*] Genuflection; worship or obeisance shown by kneeling. *Milton.*

KNEL. *f.* [*cnil*, Welsh, cnyllan, Sax.] The sound of a bell rung at a funeral. *Donne. Cowley.*

KNEW. The preterite of *know.*

KNIFE. *f.* plur. *knives.* [cnif, Sax.] An instrument edged and pointed, wherewith meat is cut. *Watts.*

KNIGHT. *f.* [cniht, Sax.]
1. A man advanced to a certain degree of military rank. It was anciently the custom to knight every man of rank or fortune. In England knighthood confers the title of *sir*: as, *sir* Thomas, *sir* Richard. When the name was not known, it was usual to say *sir* knight. *Daniel.*
2. Among us the order of gentlemen next to the nobility, except the baronets. *Addison.*
3. A champion. *Drayton.*

KNIGHT *Errant.* A wandering knight. *Denham. Hudibras.*

KNIGHT *Errantry.* [from *knight errant.*] The character or manners of wandering knights. *Norris.*

KNIGHT *of the Post.* A hireling evidence. *South.*

KNIGHT *of the Shire.* One of the representatives of a county in parliament: he formerly was a military knight, but now any man having an estate in land of six hundred pounds a year is qualified.

To KNIGHT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To create one a knight. *Wotton.*

KNI'GHTLY. *a.* [from *knight.*] Befitting a knight; beseeming a knight. *Sidney.*

KNI'GHTHOOD. *f.* [from *knight.*] The character or dignity of a knight. *Ben. Johnson.*

KNI'GHTLESS. *a.* [from *knight.*] Unbecoming a knight. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

To KNIT. *v. n.* preter. *knit* or *knitted.* [cnittan, Saxon.]
1. To make or unite by texture without a loom. *Waller.*
2. To tye. *Shakespeare.*
3. To join; to unite. *Shakespeare.*
4. To contract. *Addison.*

5. To

5. To tye up. *Acts.*

To KNIT. *v. n.*

1. To weave without a loom. *Sidney. Dryden.*
2. To join; to close; to unite. *Shakesp.*

KNIT. *f.* [from the verb.] Texture. *Shakespeare.*

KNI'TTER. *f.* [from *knit.*] One who weaves or knits. *Shakespeare.*

KNI'TTINGNEEDLE. *f.* [*knit* and *needle.*] A wire which women use in knitting. *Arbuthnot.*

KNI'TTLE. *f.* [from *knit.*] A string that gathers a purse round. *Ainsworth.*

KNOB. *f.* [*knoop*, Dutch.] A protuberance; any part bluntly rising above the rest. *Ray.*

KNO'BBED. *a.* [from *knob.*] Set with knobs; having protuberances. *Grew.*

KNO'BBINESS. *f.* [from *knobby.*] The quality of having knobs.

KNO'BBY. *a.* [from *knob.*]

1. Full of knobs.
2. Hard; stubborn. *Howel.*

To KNOCK. *v. n.* [cnucian, Saxon.]

1. To clash; to be driven suddenly together. *Bentley.*
2. To beat as at a door for admittance. *Dryden.*
3. *To* KNOCK *under.* A common expression, that denotes when a man yields or submits.

To KNOCK. *v. a.*

1. To affect or change in any respect by blows. *Dryden.*
2. To dash together; to strike; to collide with a sharp noise. *Dryden. Rowe.*
3. *To* KNOCK *down.* To fell by a blow. *Addison.*
4. *To* KNOCK *on the head.* To kill by a blow; to destroy. *South.*

KNOCK. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A sudden stroke; a blow. *Brown.*
2. A loud stroke at a door for admission. *Dryden.*

KNOCKER. *f.* [from *knock.*]

1. He that knocks.
2. The hammer which hangs at the door for strangers to strike. *Pope.*

To KNOLL. *v. a.* [from *knell.*] To ring the bell, generally for a funeral. *Shakespeare.*

To KNOLL. *v. n.* To sound as a bell. *Shakespeare.*

KNOLL. *f.* A little hill. *Ainsworth.*

KNOP. *f.* [A corruption of *knap.*] Any tufty top. *Ainsworth.*

KNOT. *f.* [cnotta, Saxon.]

1. A complication of a cord or string not easily to be disentangled. *Addison.*
2. Any figure of which the lines frequently intersect each other. *Prior.*
3. Any bond of association or union. *Cowley.*
4. A hard part in a piece of wood caused by the protuberance of a bough, and consequently by a transverse direction of the fibres. *Wisd.*
5. A confederacy; an association; a small band. *Ben. Johnson.*
6. Difficulty; intricacy. *South.*
7. An intrigue, or difficult perplexity of affairs. *Dryden.*
8. A cluster; a collection. *Dryden.*

To KNOT. *v. a* [from the noun.]

1. To complicate in knots. *Sidley.*
2. To intangle; to perplex.
3. To unite. *Bacon.*

To KNOT. *v. n.*

1. To form buds, knots, or joints in vegetation. *Mortimer.*
2. To knit knots for fringes.

KNO'TBERRYBUSH. *f.* A plant. *Ainf.*

KNO'TGRASS. *f.* [*knot* and *grass.*] A plant.

KNO'TTED. *a.* [from *knot.*] Full of knots.

KNO'TTINESS. *f.* [from *knotty.*] Fulness of knots; unevenness; intricacy. *Peacham.*

KNO'TTY. *a.* [from *knot.*]

1. Full of knots. *Shakespeare.*
2. Hard; rugged. *Rowe.*
3. Intricate; perplexed; difficult; embarrassed. *Bacon.*

To KNOW. *v. a.* preter. *I knew, I have known.* [cnapan, Saxon.]

1. To perceive with certainty, whether intuitive or discursive. *Locke.*
2. To be informed of; to be taught. *Milton.*
3. To distinguish. *Locke.*
4. To recognise. *Shakespeare.*
5. To be no stranger to. *Shakespeare.*
6. To converse with another sex. *Gen.*
7. To see with approbation. *Hosea.*

To KNOW. *v. n.*

1. To have clear and certain perception; not to be doubtful. *Acts.*
2. Not to be ignorant. *Bacon.*
3. To be informed. *Shakespeare.*
4. *To* KNOW *for.* To have knowledge of. *Shakespeare.*
5. *To* KNOW *of.* To take cognisance of. *Shakespeare.*

KNO'WABLE. *a.* [from *know.*] Cognoscible; possible to be discovered or understood. *Glanville.*

KNO'WER. *f.* [from *know.*] One who has skill or knowledge. *Glanville.*

KNO'WING. *a.* [from *know.*]

1. Skilful; well instructed; remote from ignorance. *Boyle.*
2. Conscious; intelligent. *Blackmore.*

KNO'WING. *f.* [from *know.*] Knowledge. *Shakespeare.*

KNO'WINGLY. *ad.* [from *knowing.*] With skill; with knowledge. *Atterbury.*

KNO'W-

KNO'WLEDGE. *f.* [from *know.*]
1. Certain perception. *Locke.*
2. Learning; illumination of the mind. *Shakespeare.*
3. Skill in any thing. *Shakespeare.*
4. Acquaintance with any fact or person. *Sidney.*
5. Cognisance; notice. *Ben. Johnson.*
6. Information; power of knowing. *Sidney.*

To KNO'WLEDGE. *v. a.* [not in use.] To acknowledge; to avow. *Bacon.*

To KNU'BBLE. *v. a.* [*knipler*, Danish.] To beat. *Skinner.*

KNU'CKLE. *f.* [cnucle, Saxon.]
1. The joints of the fingers protuberant when the fingers close. *Garth.*
2. The knee joint of a calf. *Bacon.*
3. The articulation or joint of a plant. *Bacon.*

To KNU'CKLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To submit.

KNU'CKLED. *a.* [from *knuckle.*] Jointed. *Bacon.*

KNUFF. *f.* A lout. An old word. *Hayw.*

KNUR. } *f.* [*knor*, German.] A knot;
KNURLE. } a hard substance. *Woodw.*

KONED for *knew.* *Spenser.*

To KYD. *v. n.* [cuð, Saxon.] To know. *Spenser.*

1763

٢٦٥٤